A

TOPOGRAPHICAL

History of Surrey.

BY

EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY, F.S.A. ETC.

ASSISTED BY JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A. ETC. AND E. W. BRAYLEY, JUN. F.L.S. AND F.G.S.

THE GEOLOGICAL SECTION

BY

GIDEON MANTELL, LL.D. F.R.S. ETC.

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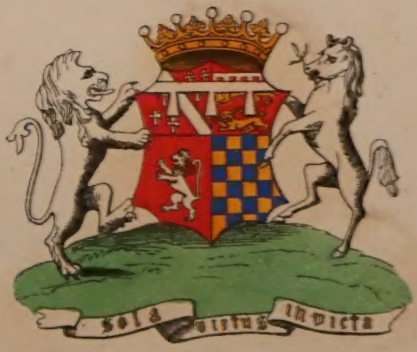

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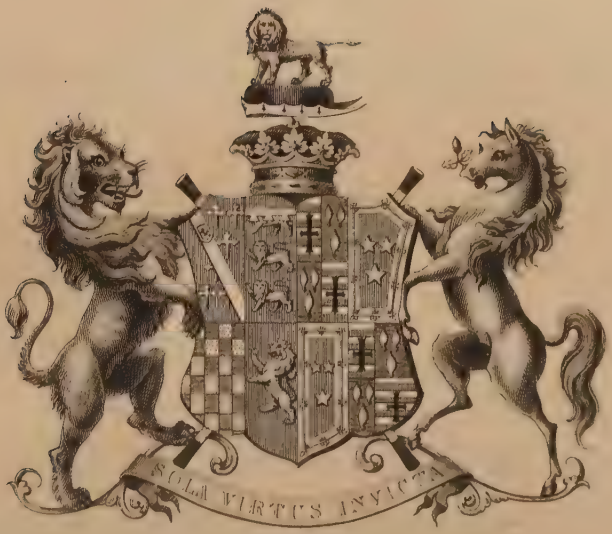

TO

THE MOST NOBLE

HENRY CHARLES HOWARD,

DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL-MARSHAL AND HEREDITARY MARSHAL OF ENGLAND; EARL OF ARUNDEL, SURREY, AND NORFOLK; BARON FITZ-ALAN, CLUN, AND OSWALDESTRE; MASTER OF THE HORSE, AND ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,

This Volume of the new History of Surrey,

, IN WHICH COUNTY HIS GRACE'S ANCESTORS HAVE HELD ESTATES DURING MANY CENTURIES, IS, WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF HIS GRACE, OBEDIENTLY INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR,

EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY.

A NEW

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SURREY.

HUNDRED OF KINGSTON.

PARISHES IN THE FIRST DIVISION :—

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, WITH RICHMOND, AND THE HAMLETS OF HAM AND HATCH.—HOOK.—PETERSHAM.

SECOND DIVISION :—

LONG-DITTON, WITH TALWORTH.—KEW.—MALDON.

HUNDRED is bounded on the north by the Thames; on the east, by the hundreds of Brixton & Wallington; on the south, by that of Copthorne; and on the west, by the Thames and the hundred of Elmbridge. It is intersected by the Hogs-mill stream, which crosses it from Ewell to Kingston, where it enters the Thames; and at Ember-court, the Mole forms a small portion of its western border. The Southampton railway extends through this hundred.

The jurisdiction of the hundred of Kingston was vested in the crown till the time of Edward the Fourth; who, by charter dated

February the 26th, 1480-1, granted it to the corporation of the town of Kingston; and this grant was confirmed by a charter of Charles the First, bearing date May the 13th, 1638.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

Kingston is situated on the south-eastern bank of the Thames, at the distance of twelve miles from London: the great road from London to Portsmouth passing through it. That its origin was far more remote than its present name would imply, seems unquestionable: and there is much reason to believe that the Romans had a settlement either here, or in the immediate vicinage.

In his "Commentary" on the Itinerary of Antoninus, Dr. Thomas Gale has advanced an opinion, that this was the site of the Roman town, or station, mentioned by the Geographer of Ravenna, under the name of *Tamesa*, in his Catalogue of Places in Britain, published by Horsley;[1]—and the following account, preserved by Leland, of numerous relics of antiquity discovered at or near Kingston, together with the name of the place, as situated "*upon Thames*", affords some support to Dr. Gale's conjecture.—"The olde Monumentes of the Toun of Kingeston be founde yn the Declyving doune from *Come Parke* toward the Galoys; and there yn Ploughyng and Digging have very often beene founde Fundation of Waulles of Houses, and diverse Coynes of Brasse, Sylver and Gold, with Romaine Inscriptions, and paintid Yerthen Pottes; and yn one in the Cardinal Wolsey's Tyme was found much Romayne Mony of Sylver, and Plates of Silver to coyne, and Masses to bete into Plates to coyne, and [Chay]nes of Sylver."[2]

In Gibson's edition of Camden's "Britannia" it is stated, that many coins of the Roman emperors have been dug up in the neighbouring hills about *Combe*; particularly those of Diocletian, Maximian, Maximus, and Constantine the Great. There appears, also, to have been a Roman cemetary, on a gravelly hill eastward of Kingston, where, as Aubrey says, "they often find Roman urns"; and in October, 1722, according to a manuscript in the possession of the late Mr. Gough, quoted by Manning, "a great number of urns" and fragments of other Roman remains were found in digging there.

The original name of this place is altogether unknown; and even the received etymology of its present appellation is dubious. Camden

[1] Horsley, BRITANNIA ROMANA, 492.—Horsley, himself, considers *Tamese* to be the river Thames; *ib.* p. 504. Dr. Gale's words are as follow:—"Post Londinium nullum est aliud oppidum quod câ probabilitate Tamesam dixeris ac Kingstonium."—COMMENT. IN ANTONIN. ITIN. p. 72.

[2] Leland's ITINERARY, vol. vi. p. 22; 2nd edit. 1744.

remarks, that it was "anciently, as some say, called *Moreford*,—but when England was almost torn in pieces by the Danish wars, Ethelstan, Edwin, and Ethelred, were crowned here; whence it had the name of *Kingston*, or *King's-Town*."[3] Lambarde appears to have adopted the same etymology; for he observes, that the town has a claim to the title of *Regia Villa*, "bothe for that it had been some house for the princes, and also bycause dyvers kinges had bene annoynted theare."[4] Aubrey ascribes the origin of the name to the former circumstance, remarking that "the Saxon kings making it sometimes their place of residence occasioned the name of Kingston to be given it."[5]

Leland, in his Song of the Swan ("*Cygnea Cantio*"), has latinized the later Saxon name of this place into Regiodunum; thus,—

—"Hoccine est celebris
Famæ *Regiodunum*, honore summo
Quod treis regibus obtulit coronas?"[6]

But we do not find that appellation in any of the Itineraries, nor in any writer prior to Leland's own time: it must, therefore, be regarded as of his own coinage and application; and the true Roman name of Kingston is yet to be ascertained.[7]

In the discussions which have taken place as to the exact spot where Cæsar crossed the Thames when pursuing the Britons under Cassivellaunus, the neighbourhood of Kingston has been occasionally referred to as the scene of that event;—yet, after attentively considering the arguments advanced in favour of that opinion, we must still give credence to the long-continued tradition of *Coway Stakes*, near Walton, being the true locality of the ford where the Roman soldiers effected their passage across the river.[8]

[3] Gough's Camden's BRITANNIA, vol. i. p. 243.

[4] Lambarde, TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, 4to. p. 165.

[5] Aubrey, vol. i. p. 18.

[6] ITINERARY, vol. ix. p. 11, edit. 1744. In his Commentaries on the poem, Leland says, "It is reported that the old town ('*Regiodunum Tamesinum*, sic dictum, quod ad Tamesini flu. ripam situm sit'), was placed a little down the stream towards Shene, in a depressed situation, exposed to the overflowing waters, and hence was removed elsewhere."—Id. p. 89.

[7] In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for September 1841, (vol. xvi. new series, p. 262), Mr. Puttock, in his endeavour to fix the situations of certain towns mentioned by the Geographer of Ravenna, says,—"I place *Morionio* at Kingston upon Thames. Matthew Paris tells us the old name of this place was Moreford: and considerable Roman remains have been found here."—In respect to the name *Moreford*, Mr. Manning also states, that it was so called by Camden, "upon the authority as it seems of Matthew Paris." We have not, however, been able to find any passage in which it occurs in the work of that writer; nor yet in any other of our ancient historians.

[8] See Volume ii. of this work, pp. 342—345; and 363—369.

Horsley, in a short reference to this subject remarks, that he was well informed "the water is fordable at several places near Kingston; being not above five foot deep, so that it may be waded by a man of an ordinary size. But," he continues, "as the opinion of Cæsar's passing at *Coway-Stakes* has generally obtained, I shall not at present oppose or contest it."[9]—This mode of evading the inquiry seems to imply, that he had little to offer in opposition to the current belief; and he never again refers to the question in the course of his work.

According to Leland, a new town was built here after the settlement of the Saxons in England; and he further says, that "yn the old tyme," it was commonly reported that the bridge which had served as a common passage over the Thames at "olde Kingston was lower on the ryver than it is now; and when men began the new Town yn the Saxons' times, they toke from the very clive of Comb Parke side to builde on the Tamise side; and sette a new Bridge hard by the same."[10]—"The Tounisch men," he continues, "have certen knowlege of a few Kinges crownid ther, afore the Conqueste."[11] In his Commentary on the *Cygnea Cantio*, he gives the names of Ethelstan, Eadwin, or Edwy, and Ethelred, as being crowned at Kingston; and he adds, "I have been told that this was done in the midst of the market place, a lofty platform being erected, that the ceremony might be seen from afar by a multitude of people; which, however, I do not state as a fact known with certainty."

The earliest of the Saxon monarchs who is recorded to have been crowned at Kingston, is Edward the Elder, son of the great Alfred, A.D. 900; but long previously to that date, the town must have obtained its present designation; for in the year 838, a short time before the decease of King Egbert, a great Council was held here, at which that prince, his son and successor Æthelwulph, and many prelates, abbots, and nobles were present, including Ceolnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, who presided; and in the acts of that Council, it is stated to have been held "in loco famoso vocato *Kyningestun*."[12] If the records of this Council be authentic, it is evident, therefore, that Kingston must have been so called before the middle of the ninth century; and that its name could not have been imposed on account of coronations there of the Saxon kings after the termination of the Heptarchy.—Manning, following Gale, is inclined to derive its modern appellation from the "circumstance of its having always been

[9] Horsley, BRITANNIA ROMANA, p. 15.

[10] Leland, ITINERARY, vol. vi. p. 22; edit. 1744. [11] Id.

[12] Wilkins, CONCILIA, &c.; tom. i. p. 178. See, also, the MS. Claudius, D. II. in Bibl. Cott. British Museum.

a Royal fortress and ancient demesne of the crown; for 'à *Saxonum* ingressu, *regium* semper fuit Castrum, et *sacri patrimonii* pars.'"[13]

The following list of sovereigns crowned at Kingston is given by Lysons, "on the authority of our ancient historians"; namely, Diceto, Bromton, W. Malmesbury, H. Huntingdon, R. Hoveden, the Saxon Chronicler, and Holinshed:—"Edward the Elder, crowned A.D. 900; his son Athelstan, in the year 925; Edmund, in 940; Eldred, or Edred, (who is said to have assumed the title of King of Great Britain), in 946; Edwy, or Edwin, in 955; Edward the Martyr, in 975; and Ethelred, in 978: Edgar, who succeeded to the throne in 959, is said to have been crowned either at Kingston or at Bath."[14]—The *Stone* on which the monarchs are traditionally said to have sat during the ceremony, is still preserved here with religious care; and forms a very curious relic of the olden time.

Kingston is described in the Domesday book, among the lands of the king, and as having belonged to Edward the Confessor:—

"The King," says the record, "holds in demesne *Chingestune*, which was of the firm of King Edward. It was then assessed at 39 hides; now at nothing. The arable land consists of 32 carucates. Two carucates are in demesne; and there are eighty-six villains, and fourteen bordars, with twenty-five carucates. There is a church; and two bondmen, and five mills at 20 shillings; and two fisheries, at 10 shillings, with a third very productive, but not valued. There are 40 acres of meadow; and a wood yielding six swine. It was valued at 30 pounds in the time of King Edward, and the same afterwards, and at present.—Humfrey the Chamberlain hath one of the villains belonging to this vill, under his direction employed in collecting the Queen's wool: and from him he received 20 shillings, for his relief, on the death of his father."

Besides the royal manor or vill of Kingston, there was another, called the *Soke* of Kingston, of which is given the following account:—"Walter [Fitz-Other[15]] holds one homager [*homo*] of the Soke of Chingestun, to whom he committed the care, or keeping of the King's brood mares (*equas silvaticas*), but we know not on what terms.

[13] Manning, Surrey, vol. i. p. 330; and Gale's Commentary on Antoninus, p. 72.

[14] Lysons, Environs of London, vol. i. p. 215. See, also, Vol. i. p. 31, of the present work.

[15] Walter Fitz-Other, who was governor of Windsor Castle, and warden of the king's forests in Berkshire, had charge of a part of the royal stud, consisting of "forest mares," or brood mares; for the pasturage of which a tract of land was assigned out of the king's demesne, which after its appropriation, being intitled to peculiar liberties and privileges, was termed a soke, or separate jurisdiction. The homager seems to have been employed under Fitz-Other, to take care of the mares, and was merely a tenant at will, as it is expressly stated, that "he had no right in the land."

This homager holds 2 hides, but he has no right in the land. It was assessed at 2 hides; now at nothing. In the demesne is 1 caracate, with three bondmen, and a fishery of one hundred and twenty five eels, and 1 acre of meadow. It has always been valued at 30 shillings."

The abbot of Chertsey had also a small estate at Kingston, which is thus described:—"Edric holds of the Abbot half a hide, which belonged to the Convent two years before the death of King Edward. The land had previously been held of the King by three homagers, who could not remove without the King's precept, because they were beadles in Chingestone. Then and at present it has been assessed at half a hide. The arable land amounts to 3 oxgangs. There are seven oxen, with one bordar, and 2 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 7 shillings; now at 8 shillings."

In the year 1168, (14th of Henry the Second), the Sheriff of Surrey paid into the Exchequer the sum of 12*l.* 10*s.* for the aid of Kingston, (*de auxilio de Chingestone*), towards the portion of Matilda, the king's daughter, on her marriage with Henry, duke of Saxony." The sum thus levied was considerably more than was obtained from Guildford, on the same occasion; and nearly equal to that which was raised in the borough of Southwark; and it is added in the record, that the sheriff was still responsible for 43*s.* 4*d.* for the aid of Hamma, a member of the manor of Kingston. In the following reign, (10th of Richard the First), the sheriff accounted for 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which had been paid by the men of Kingston towards a *tallage* then levied upon the royal demesnes in Surrey, by Stephen de Turnham, Ranulf, treasurer of Salisbury, and Master R. de St. Martin."

In the 14th of King John, a precept was issued to the bailiff and approved men of Kingston, commanding them to provide ten men of the better sort within their vill, furnished with horses, and arms, to go beyond the sea on the king's service, whenever he should require them.[18] In the 10th of Henry the Third, the men of Kingston were charged 72*s.* for the *carucage* of the men of the hundred, according to the assessment in the roll of carucage.[19] This was a tax payable to the king, as lord of the manor, for each carucate or plough-land within it held by a base tenure. The following year an order was issued, that the vill of Kingston, should be seized for the crown, on account of debts due to the king;[20]—possibly on account of the non-payment of the carucage just mentioned.

[16] Madox, History of the Exchequer, vol. i. p. 587; from the Great Roll of 14th Henry II.

[17] Id. p. 733.

[18] Rot. Claus. 14 Joh. m. 8, dors.

[19] Madox, Exchequer, vol. i. p. 730.

[20] Id. vol. ii. p. 246.

Edward the First, by a precept dated April the 10th, in the 2nd year of his reign, directed to Pagan de Cadurcis (Chaworth), general of his armies, prohibited the holding of tournaments, justs, or other military exercises, at Kingston, or elsewhere within the realm, at any time, without special license, on penalty of the forfeiture of lands and tenements.[21] This prince, after the death of his queen Eleanor, having married Margaret of France, assigned her the fee-farm of the vill of Kingston, with the purprestures and serjeanty of Postel in Comb, with their appurtenances, in part of her dower; the annual value at that time amounting to 59*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*[22] In the 6th of Edward the Second, a tallage was levied on the royal demesnes in this county, by John Abel and John de Ifeld, when the tenants of the manor of Kingston were allowed to compound for a fine of 20*l.*; and the sheriff becoming responsible for the payment, they obtained an acquittance.[23] In the 16th year of the same king's reign, the bailiffs and approved men of Kingston having furnished, for the king's service in Scotland, four men on foot, provided with jackets [*haketones*], head-pieces [*bassinettæ*], cloakes [*habergeones*], and gauntlets [*chirothecæ ferreæ*], letters patent were granted them, dated at York, July the 16th, 1322, declaring that the furnishing these men should be no precedent for future requisitions.[24]

Independently of the events connected with our national annals in respect to Kingston, which have been mentioned in the general introduction to this work,[25] there are many facts appertaining to the locality of this ancient town, which it will be interesting to notice;—although to detail them minutely would occupy too great a space in a survey like the present.

King John was a frequent visitor at this town; and parts of a residence, called his *Dairy*, with some of its solid timbers of Spanish chestnut, still remain at Surbiton. He also granted to the townsmen their first and second municipal charters; the former of which, according to Manning, was "dated at Portcester [Porchester], 26 April 1199, within three weeks after his accession to the crown."[26] But there is an error in this statement, in regard to the date, for Prince John was in France at the time of his brother Richard's decease, on the 6th of April in that year; and he did not arrive in England until the 25th of May following. Two days afterwards, viz. on *Ascension day*, May 27th, 1199, he was crowned at Westminster, by Archbishop

[21] Brevia a Filaciis solut. 2 Edw. I.
[22] Rymer, Fœdera, vol. i. pars ii. p. 912.
[23] Madox, Exchequer, vol. i. p. 744.
[24] Rot. Patent. 16 Edward II., p. i. m. 34.
[25] See Military Occurrences, &c., vol. i. pp. 54—71.
[26] Manning, Surrey, vol. i. p. 332.

Hubert; and his reign did not commence until the performance of that ceremony.[27] King John was at Kingston from June the 9th 1204, until the 14th, when he went to Merton, and stayed three days: he was at Guildford on the 9th of April, 1205; at Kingston on the 11th and 12th, and again, on the 2nd of August, the same year; on October the 6th, 1207; February the 24th, 1208; March the 8th, 1210; and April the 23rd, 1215.[28]

In April, 1264, during the civil war between King Henry the Third and the barons, whilst Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, was engaged in the siege of Rochester castle, the king marched from Nottingham towards London, with the intent of possessing himself of the capital; but Leicester having hastened back to oppose him together with Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, one of the insurgent chiefs, Henry prudently took another course, and marching to Kingston, took possession of the Castle there, which belonged to the earl of Gloucester.[29] He thence proceeded to Rochester, and having dispersed its assailants, went to Tunbridge and made captive the countess of Gloucester, but set her free soon afterwards.

In the reign of Edward the Fourth, in 1471, the Bastard Falconbridge, who is said to have collected an army of seventeen thousand men, after having been repulsed in an attack on the city of London,

[27] "The evidence that the reign of King John," says Sir Harris Nicolas, "commenced on Ascension day, May 27, 1199,—and that his regnal years were computed from Ascension day to Ascension day, consists of the Close, Fine, and Patent Rolls in the Tower. A roll is appropriated to every regnal year; the date of the commencement and termination of which years are clearly shewn by the day and month on which the first and last instruments entered under those years are dated."—CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY, p. 290. As Ascension day is a moveable feast, it necessarily results that the regnal years of King John were each of a different length, and began on a different day; and hence great confusion has arisen in the assignment of the documents of his reign to their true and specific dates.

[28] Vide Hardy's ITINERARY of King John, subjoined to his "Description of the Patent Rolls in the Tower of London"; 8vo. 1835. "On Easter day, April the 18th, 1199, John, Earl of Mortaigne, (who had not at that time assumed the kingly title), was at Beaufort, in Anjou; and he was girded with the Ducal Sword of Normandy on the following Sunday, (St. Mark's Day), in the mother Church of Rouen, by Archbishop Walter. On the 25th of May, he landed at Shoreham, in Sussex; on the morrow, being Ascension Eve, he went to London; and on Ascension Day, May 27th, he was crowned, as above stated. Towards the end of June, King John proceeded to Normandy, and he continued there until nearly the end of February, 1200."—Id.

[29] Hemingford, when mentioning the king's proceeding to London, says, "Adveniente demum Rege, exierunt cum civibus obviam ei, non tamen ad recipiendum cum palmis, sed ad, repellendum cum lanceis: declinavitque Rex, et capto Castello de Kingeston, quod erat Comitis Gloucestriæ, profectus est Rovecestriàm, ubi interfectis quibusdam, obsidionem aliam fregit." He then went to Tonbridge; and made captive the Countess of Gloucester, &c.—CHRONICA WALT. HEMINGFORD; Cap. XXX. Script. Angl. vol. ii. p. 582.

went to Kingston, intending probably to pass the Thames at that place; but the bridge having been broken down, he retired into Kent: being afterwards taken prisoner, he was sent to Middleham castle, in Yorkshire, where he was beheaded.[80]

On the arrival of the Princess Katherine of Arragon in England in 1501, having landed at Plymouth, in her journey to London, she lodged one night at Kingston, and the next day proceeded to Lambeth; where she remained with her attendants, at the archbishop's palace, until her entry into the city previously to her marriage with Prince Arthur, on the 14th of November.[81]

In 1537, Queen Jane Seymour, having died in childbed at the palace of Hampton-court, was interred at Windsor; on which occasion occurs the following entry in the account of the churchwardens of Kingston:—"Rec^d. for setting of the torches gyven at the Quynes buriall from Hampton courte by water, 4d."[82]

Shortly after the accession of Queen Mary, on the prospect of her marriage with Philip, afterwards king of Spain, Sir Thomas Wyat excited an insurrection in Kent, with the alleged purpose of obstructing the Spanish match, as dangerous to the liberties of the nation. He collected an army, and took possession of Rochester, when the duke of Norfolk, who had been sent against him, being deserted by a part of his troops, was obliged to flee: and the insurgents advancing towards the metropolis, entered Southwark, where they were well received by the people: but Wyat being unable to force a passage over London bridge, and his position being commanded by the ordnance of the tower, he withdrew to Kingston. "On the sixt of February," says Stow, "about 4 of the clocke in the afternoone, he came to Kingston upon Thamis, ten miles west from London, where finding the bridge to be broken, and thirty foote or thereabout to be taken away, saving the postes that were left standing; and the other side kept by 200 men, he caused two pieces of ordnance to be planted against them, whereupon they durst not abide: then caused he certaine sailers to swim over the Thamis, who loosed the westerne barges, which there had been tied, and so brought them over, by which meanes he passed the water: it was wonder to see what paines he and others tooke, whilest the number of souldiers hasted in the towne: he caused the bridge to be repaired with ladders,

[80] Stow, Chronicle, p. 797.

[81] Prince Arthur died on the 2nd of April, 1502; and very soon after, his widow was contracted to his brother Henry, with whom her subsequent marriage was solemnized on the 3rd of June, 1509.

[82] Lysons, Environs of London, vol. i. p. 223.

plankes, and beames, the same being tied together with ropes, so as by ten of the clocke in the night, it was in such a plight, as both his ordnance and companies of men might passe over without perill. And so about 11 of the clocke, Wyat with his band, without resistance marched towardes London, meaning to have beene at the court gate before day of the next morning."[33]—The disastrous result of this apparently ill-conducted expedition led to the decapitation of Wyat, and the destruction of many of his followers.

Under the date "Oct. 9, 1570," in the parish register of Kingston, is this entry:—"Sunday at nyght arose a great winde and rayne, that the Temps [Thames] rose so hye that they might row botts owte of the Temps a great waye into the markette place, and upon a sodayne."—It would seem that this memorandum was made some days after the storm, for it doubtless refers to the "terrible tempest of wind and rayne, both on the sea and land," recorded by Stow, to have happened at midnight, on the 5th of October in the above year; when many ships and other vessels were sunk, and fields, towns, and villages overflowed, "to the utter undoing of a great number of subiects of this reame; besides the losse of many men, women, and children, some drowned in their beds, some in the wayes travelling, &c."[34]

The same year, the loyal bailiffs of Kingston paid the ringers 20d. on receiving news that the Earl of Northumberland, who was engaged in an insurrection against the Queen [Elizabeth], had been taken prisoner. A smaller gratuity of 9d. was paid for ringing when traitors were taken, in 1585. Payments at different times were made to the ringers when the queen passed through the town; and in 1597, she dined at Kingston, when the ringers received 5s. In 1599, Mr. Bailiff Yates paid £6 10s. towards the queen's officers' fees. In 1601, Thomas Hawarde had 40s. "to pay for the Queen's gloves"; and Mr. Cockes £4 6s. "for the gift to the Queen"; the officers' fees, on this occasion, "of her Majesties coming through the town in her state," amounted to £4 10s. The sum of 5s. was paid, in 1603, to a trumpeter "for sounding a proclamation," on the accession of James the First; and in 1610, the sum of 2s. 4d. was given "to the ringers for

[33] Stow, Chronicle, p. 1048.—In the accounts of the Chamberlain of Kingston, in the year 1553, it is stated that 10*s.* 10*d.* was received from the *Spaniards* for the hire of the town-hall; and in 1555, the sum of 1*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* from the Spaniards for the county-hall. The strangers who were accommodated with the town-hall must have been attendants of ambassadors sent to England by Charles the Fifth, in January 1553-4, to treat of the marriage of his son Philip with the Queen. That prince arrived in England on the 19th of July, 1554, and remained here until September, 1555; and during that interval, he most probably visited Kingston.

[34] Stow, Chronicle, p. 1130; edit. 1600.

ringing of the anniversary of the day of the King's preservation from Gowrie's conspiracy."[2]

Some military operations which took place in and near Kingston in the course of the civil war in the reign of Charles the First have been fully reported in the general introduction to the work, to which they properly belong. As the transactions in question were connected with other hostile proceedings in different parts of the country, a few incidents, however, more strictly local, which occurred during that disastrous period of domestic warfare, may here be noticed.

It was in the market-place at Kingston that both parties were preparing for an appeal to the sword. But, towards the middle of January, 1641-42, the first attempt to assemble a military force was made by Colonel Lunsford and other royalist officers, for the purpose, as surmised, of seizing the "magazine of arms" which was deposited in the town, and afterwards of proceeding to Portsmouth to secure that fortress for the king. But whatever was the object, the plan was defeated by the promptness of the House of Commons, who caused Lunsford to be arrested as a delinquent, and accused to the House of high-treason, a hearing being given to evidence at the bar of the house, that he came to Kingston "in a coach and six horses from Hampton Court"—to which place the Queen had retired from the palace of Whitehall a day or two previously to the meeting—"and conferred with them a long time, and then returned again thither."[3]

During the continuance of the civil war the town was the scene of frequent change, the soldiers of either party being alternately quartered here. The king was often at Kingston in person, and the inhabitants were much attached to his cause, as may be gathered

[2] Lysons' Environs of London, vol. i. p. 29. See also Chamberlayne's Account of Kingston.

[3] Vide Volume ... of this work, p. ...—...

[4] Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, vol. ... p. ... edit. 8vo. Oxford.—The following passage relating to some occurrences on the Thames, which took place shortly after the skirmish at Brentford in November last, is extracted from the *Mercurius Britannicus*, a diary subjoined to the "*Mercurius Aulicus*" at page ... of ...—"Tuesday, the 13th. 1642, giving Sunday certain of the Rebels at Kingston leave to come from Kingston with thirteen pieces of Ordnance, which were to be conveyed over the river against Sion house, and to Mortlake, there to attend the coming of the Londoners. Whereupon, order was presently given to draw down some pieces to the Bridge, and to the river side, against their coming, which were accordingly done, and Brewers' great cannon planted near the south end of the town. And when they came, they found that they should through their boats and barges, as it was thought, to the number of fifty, which they had drawn to the river. Those who escaped from the fury of the cannon, betook themselves to their mangled boats and barges, with all their ordnance, and the remainder of their ammunition, of which the Malignant party stood in great need, and so made a honourable and safe retreat to the City of Oxford."

from a passage in "*England's Memorable Accidents*," Oct. 31—Nov. 7, 1642, given in the following words:—"In the beginning of November, Sir Richard Onslow, one of the knights of the shire, went with the train-bands of Southwark to defend that town; but the inhabitants thereof showing themselves extremely malignant against them, would afford them no entertainment, calling them round-heads, and wished rather that the cavaliers would come among them; whereupon, they left them to their malignant humours."[38]

On the 10th of August, 1647, the parliamentary General, Fairfax, removed his head-quarters from Croydon to Kingston, where he held a council of war on the ensuing day, at which it was resolved,—"That all protections of exemption from quartering should be withdrawn, and that all should bear their squares in quartering; but that they should not be obliged to entertain private soldiers, but might provide them quarters elsewhere." On the 27th of the same month, the general removed with his troops to Putney, which place had been fixed on by Cromwell as the head-quarters of the army; in order to watch both the proceedings of the parliament, and the measures of the king, who was then at Hampton-court. A grand rendezvous of the army was held upon Ham common on the following 18th of November.[39]

We have already seen that the *first* act of warfare, or, at least, of an intentional opposition to the rule of the parliament by an armed assemblage of the king's partizans, occurred in this town; and by one of those fortuitous events that sometimes attend the actions of mankind, the very *last* struggle in the then cause of royalty, actually took place at Kingston in the month of July, 1648. This arose from the ill-timed and worse-conducted attempt of the Earl of Holland, aided by George, second duke of Buckingham, (the profligate noble whom Dryden has introduced into his poem of Absalom and Achitophel, in the character of Zimri), and his younger brother, Lord Francis Villiers, to raise troops for the avowed purpose of releasing the king, who was

[38] The following extracts relating to occurrences of the time, were extracted by Mr. Lysons from the parish register and chamberlain's accounts.—"Nov. 27, 1642, two soldiers hanged in the market-place, were buried.—In June, 1643, thirteen soldiers were buried: eight in one day from the Bowling-green. Robert Cox, one of the gentlemen of the great ordnance to the Earl of Essex, buried, August 15, 1643. 1643. Disbursed to officers of the King's army, and officers of the Lord General's, £13. 1645. To Capt. Rosingham's soldiers, to rid them out of the town, 40s. 1646. To the King's trumpeters and footmen, 50s. 1647. To Mr. George Suckling, for his charges in going to the General at Windsor, about easing the quartering of the soldiers, 12s. 1648. To the ringers, at several passages of the King through the town, 2s."—Environs of London, vol. i. p. 218.

[39] Vide Perfect Occurrences, for November 1647.

at that time a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, and compelling the parliament "to settle peace in the kingdom and preserve the laws." At the first rendezvous of the confederates in this town, a body of about six hundred horse assembled, and soon afterwards advanced to Reigate; but the celerity of the parliamentarians in opposing them, obliged them to retreat upon Kingston, skirmishing in several places by the way.[40] In the last skirmish, which took place in the lane between Kingston and Surbiton common, Lord Francis Villiers was slain,—"at an Elm," says Aubrey, "in the hedge of the east side of the lane, where, his Horse being killed under him, he turned his back to the Elm, and fought most valiantly with half a dozen,"—but "the Enemy coming on the other side, push'd off his helmet, and kill'd him, July 7, 1648, about six or seven of clock in the afternoon. On this Elm, which was cut down in 1680, was cut an ill-shap'd V for Villiers, in memory of him."[41]—The earl of Holland was afterwards taken prisoner, and beheaded; but the duke of Buckingham escaped, and sought refuge in Holland.

After the triumph of the parliament, and the abolition of kingly government in this country, the ensigns or emblems of royalty were destroyed in most places. Thus, in the chamberlain's accounts for 1650, is an entry of the payment of 1*s.* 1*d.* for taking down the king's arms in the town-hall of Kingston; and in the following year, it is noted that 7*s.* were paid for blotting out the king's arms in the church.

Many reminiscences of the hostile conflicts which have taken place in this neighbourhood from the earliest period of our history, are occasionally brought to light by excavations for new buildings: nor can this excite surprise when we advert to the position of the town on the banks of the Thames, offering a strong point of defence; and, also, recollect that its old bridge, (coeval with that of London,) was in former times the only road-way betwixt Kingston and the capital, by which the river could be crossed. Broken weapons and other remains of a warlike description, together with human bones, skeletons, and other vestiges of hasty inhumation, have been found at different periods, and places;—and on digging for gravel, a few years ago, near the supposed locality of the ancient town, a considerable quantity of mixed metal was discovered in rude masses, in contiguity with foundation walls, and broken pottery of a Roman character. These rough and unwrought lumps were of the nature of bronze, and, apparently, of the same kind of metal that the Roman sword-blades and spear-heads were made of, which were dug up in the coffer

[40] See Introductory Notices, in vol. i. pp. 62—66.

[41] Aubrey, Surrey, vol. i. pp. 46, 47.

dams, when the foundations of the piers of the present bridge were laid, in the years 1825 and 1826.

Municipal Charters and Corporation of Kingston.—Many important grants have been made by our sovereigns to this town; but its original charters, as before noticed, were conferred by King John.[42]

CORPORATE SEAL OF KINGSTON.

By his first charter, dated at Porchester on the 26th of April, "in the 1st year of his reign [anno 1200], he gave to the free men of Kingston, to hold in their own hands, of him and his heirs for ever, the Vill of Kingston, and all its appurtenances, in fee farm; paying into the treasury the sum of xii pounds per annum, (in equal payments at Easter and Michaelmas), over and above the firm before accustomed to be paid;—and not to be answerable to the Sheriff for anything belonging to the same."—The men of Kingston paid the sum of sixty marks as a consideration for this charter;[43] and as it is very brief, and there being no copy remaining among the town records, we shall here insert it, as inscribed on the charter rolls in the Tower,—but without the contractions.

Carta de Kingeston.—Johannes, Dei Gratia, &c. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et præsenti Carta confirmâsse, liberis hominibus nostris de Kingestonâ, quod ipsi in manu sua teneant Villam de Kingestonâ ad firmam, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis de nobis et hæredibus nostris in perpetuum, reddendo inde per manum suam ad Scaccarium nostrum, per annum duodecim libras ultra firmam debitam et consuetam, medietatem ad Scaccarium de termino Paschæ, et medietatem de termino Sancti Michaelis. Quare volumus, et iterum præcipimus, quod prædicti homines et hæredes eorum villam præfatam, cum pertinenciis habeant et teneant, sicut prædictum est, bene et in pace, integre et plenarie, libere et quiete, et honorifice, in perpetuum, ita quod Vicecomiti suo non respondeant de aliquo quod ad firmam illam pertineat. Testibus W. [de S. Maria] London. et G. [de Lucy] Winton. Episcopis; G. fil. Petri, &c. Datum per manum Simonis, Archidiaconis Wellensis; et J. de Gray, Archidiaconis Glocestriensis: apud Porecestr. xxvj die Aprilis, anno, regni nostri primo.[44]

By the second charter of King John, (of which the original, beautifully written, is in the possession of the corporation), the privileges

[42] Vide *ante*, p. 7; and also notes 27 and 28, p. 8.

[43] 1st John. Oblat. m. 2, n. 16.

[44] Rotuli Chartarum in Turri Lond. asserv. Acc. T. Duffus Hardy, SS.A.; 1837; fol.; vol. i. part 1, p. 52.

granted to the free men of Kingston were stated somewhat more specifically than in the former one: they were empowered, 1st, to hold in fee-farm and for ever, the vill of Kingston, with all its appurtenances, and with all the liberties and free customs which the said town was accustomed and ought to have while in the king's hands; yielding thence to the Exchequer, in half-yearly payments at Easter and Michaelmas, the sum of fifty pounds of silver per annum; of which, xxviii*l.* x*s.* (being the ancient firm of the vill,) was to be paid in *blanc*, and the remainder in *tale*.[a] The sheriff and his bailiffs were forbidden in anywise to intermeddle with the town: and the free men were to "hold it fully, quietly, and honourably in all places and things, so long as they should well and truly pay the aforesaid stipulated firm, or rent." This charter was granted at Taunton, in Somersetshire, on the 23rd of September, (10th of King John,) 1209; and given under the hand of Hugh de Wells, archdeacon of Wells: and witnessed by P.[eter de Rupibus], bishop of Winchester: J.[oceline de Wells], bishop of Bath and Wells; William [de Redvers], earl of Devon, and several other persons of inferior rank. It appears from the Great Roll of the same year, that the free men of Kingston paid 100*l.* for this charter.

Although, by these charters, the sheriff was forbidden to interfere with the revenues of the town, yet when the fee-farm rent was suffered to fall into arrear, a writ was issued to the sheriff to seize the vill into the king's hands, as was done in the 11th year of Henry the Third:—and in the 35th of the same reign, an order was issued by the barons, commanding the sheriff again to seize the vill, unless the ten marks remaining due from the bailiffs of Kingston were paid into the Exchequer before the Ash-Wednesday following.

In the 40th year of his reign (anno 1256), Henry the Third granted to the men of Kingston three charters within four days. By the first, dated on the 10th of September in the above year, the *free men* obtained the privilege of exemption from arrests of their persons and goods, "on account of any debt for which they were neither securities nor principal debtors":—by the second, dated September 12th, they were empowered "to hold a Fair, yearly, for ever, on the morrow of All Souls, and seven days following, with all the usual liberties and

[a] Silver *blanc*, "or *blanched*, was silver purified by combustion, or melting down, in order to reduce it to its proper standard of fineness. Sometimes this was actually done, in which case, the sum to be paid in was to be *pure* silver to the required amount. At other times, and that, perhaps, more usually, it was compounded for, by the payment of 1*s.* in the pound over and above: Thus, 28*l.* 10*s.* *blanc*, was 28*l.* x*s.*, and 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* by *tale*; viz. 29*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* This was called payment 'ad arsuram, ad dealbandum argentum, pro argento blanco, pro combustione firmae.'"—Vide Madox. Exchequer, c. 9, § 2. Clarke, On Coins, p. 143. Manning, Surrey, vol. i. p. 382, note [c].

free customs thereunto belonging," provided, "such Fair was not to the hurt of the neighbouring fairs";—and by the third, and most important grant, which was dated on the 13th of September, they were invested with many valuable privileges; among which were "the Return of Writs of Summons from the Exchequer, and of all other Writs touching their own Vill";—the power of choosing coroners; exemption from being impleaded, or compelled to plead, out of their own vill, except by virtue of the king's writ, or, otherwise, in respect to trespasses against the crown; the right of having and holding their *Guild-merchant* in the vill, as they had been accustomed to hold it, and as the approved men of Guildford held their's, together with other their liberties and just laws and customs which they had used as well in the then reign, as in the reigns of the king's predecessors, kings of England;—and also, the assurance that the heirs of all the free men of Kingston, who died within the realm, whether testate or intestate, should have the goods and chattels of the deceased surrendered to them without hindrance, on giving due proof of ownership.—These, with other privileges, were confirmed to the inhabitants by new charters, granted by Edward the Third, in 1343; Richard the Second, in 1378; Henry the Fourth, in 1400; Henry the Fifth, in 1413; and Edward the Fourth, in 1481.

Edward the Third, by precept to the sheriff, dated June 1st, 1351, ordered that the fair theretofore held at Kingston, on Thursday after Whit-Sunday, should in future be continued seven days longer. Richard the Second, by letters patent of the 20th of May, 1381, granted to the free men, towards the payment of their fee-farm rent, amounting to 54*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, a shop (afterwards the stock-house and town prison), with eight acres of land, which had escheated to him by the death of Robert Heggeman without issue, to hold of the king and his successors, free of all rent or service;—and Henry the Fifth, by his charter of confirmation of privileges, released to the free men 24*l.* of the fee-farm rent of 50*l.* a year, which they had previously paid.[46]

Henry the Sixth granted to the men of Kingston a charter, dated March the 18th, 1441, constituting them a *Body Corporate*, by the

[46] The following statements are contained in 'a Rental of the Town of Kingston,' renewed in the time of Edmund Hikelyng and Richard Brensett, bailiffs, for one half-year ending at Easter in the 5th of Henry the Fifth:

Kingeston—Surbeton, 1*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.*; Westby Thames Street, 2*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; Heye-row, 5*l.* 5*s.* 11½*d.*; Sobterreys-row, 1*l.* 1*s.* 7¾*d.*; About the Burial Ground, 1*l.* 0*s.* 5¼*d.*; Without the Stone Bridge, 12*s.* 6*d.*; Hethene Street, 8*s.* 11*d.*; Norbeton, 3*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.*; Hamme, the Lord of Hamme, a Clove Gilliflower; Others, for divers lands and tenements, 5*s.* 0½*d.*: Hoke, divers persons, for lands and tenements there, 4*d.* These sums, together with rents due from Merton, Talworth, and other places in Surrey, &c. made the whole amount for the half-year, 23*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*—Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 335.

style and title of the Bailiffs and Freemen "of the town of Kingston upon Thames, with the right to have a common seal, and to exercise the office of Clerk of the Market," with other privileges. This grant was renewed and confirmed by Edward the Fourth, who by his charter dated February the 26th, 1480-81, after reciting that the town had been impoverished, by reason of the fee-farm rent, and in consequence of inundations of the river, and other calamities and burdens; and also reciting a charter of King John, by virtue of which a court had been held every Saturday, and other privileges and immunities enjoyed by the men of Kingston, till they were interrupted and disturbed by the king's officers and others,—the said king confirmed the charter of incorporation of his predecessor, and gave authority to make by-laws: and further granted that the incorporated freemen should have within the town and liberty, and likewise within the hundreds of Kyngeston and Emelé-bridge, all manner of escheats, treasure-trove, deodands, &c.; and moreover, should have and hold within the town, on Saturdays weekly, a court before the bailiffs and steward of the town, to hear and determine pleas and actions of debt, breach of covenant, and the like, as well as of all other trespasses, whether by force of arms or otherwise, and pleas on distress withheld, and all other personal matters; and that they should have one or two serjeants at mace, to execute precepts within their jurisdiction; and likewise, that they should be exempted from the interference of the officers of the royal household. This charter of Edward the Fourth was confirmed by grants of Henry the Seventh, in 1495; Henry the Eighth, in 1510; Edward the Sixth, in 1547; Philip and Mary, in 1557; Elizabeth, in 1559; and James the First, in 1603.

Henry the Eighth, by a charter dated at Greenwich, December the 28th, 1541, authorized the corporation to deduct from their then fee-farm rent of 26*l.* a year, (but stated erroneously in the charter at 26*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) all such rents as had heretofore been received by them, on account of places that had been annexed to the Honour of Hampton-court since Michaelmas, 1538, amounting to the sum of 10*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; thus reducing the future rent to 15*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*[a]

[a] Notwithstanding this charter, in the reign of Philip and Mary, 1558, the Corporation was debited in the great Pipe-roll of the Exchequer with the sum of 466*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, being the arrears for seventeen years past of their whole rent, including the sum from which they had been exonerated by Henry the Eighth; and the further sum of 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per annum, which appears to have been added by the officers of the Court of Augmentations, for their trouble in passing the accounts. This claim, however, both for arrears and fees, was successfully resisted by the Corporation; and in 1558, (1st of Elizabeth,) a discharge was obtained for all arrears of the fee-farm from the date of the Statute of the 31st of Henry the Eighth to the dissolution of the Court of Augmentations.

All former charters were confirmed by that of Philip and Mary, dated March the 25th, 1557; by which, also, was granted the right to hold a third fair, on the day, and morrow of St. Mary Magdalen; and in consideration of the great burdens on the town through the decayed state of the bridge, leave was given to construct a fish-wear in the Thames, near the town. This charter was confirmed by another, of Queen Elizabeth, dated May the 7th, 1559.

James the First renewed the grant of Edward the Fourth, to hold a court of record, before the bailiffs and high-steward, weekly; and further ordained, that the bailiffs, high-steward, and recorder for the time being, should have the authority of Justices of the peace; that the bailiff and free men might have a jail within the vill; that they might hold a weekly market on Saturdays; and also, that they might levy and receive from all tenants, all manner of fines, &c. for their own use and profit.

Charles the First confirmed the charters of Henry the Third, Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, and James the First. He, likewise, granted that the *free men* of the town should be chosen, from time to time, from among the free tenants of the manor; and persons refusing to serve, be liable to a reasonable fine; that two of the free men, according to ancient usage, should be appointed bailiffs, who should be clerks of the market; that two others should be chosen coroners; that the king's attorney-general should be steward of the court, as had been the usual custom; that a person skilled in the laws of the realm should be elected by the bailiffs and free men to be recorder of the town of Kingston; and to these provisions were added others, relative to the administration of oaths of office,—the appointment of under-bailiffs, serjeants at mace, and other officers,—the holding of the court of record, the exercise of the duties of Justice of the peace, by the bailiffs and their successors, the steward of the court, and the recorder. Charles, earl of Nottingham, is mentioned as high-steward of the corporation; but the manner of his appointment is not stated. It is further ordained by this charter, that there should be no other market held within seven miles of Kingston; that the bailiffs and free men might purchase manors, lands, tenements, &c., not exceeding in yearly value 100*l.*; and that the jurisdiction of the court-leet, and view of frank-pledge, should extend throughout the town and liberties, and the hundreds of Kingston and Emele-bridge, with the exemption of the royal manor of Richmond and its dependencies.

In 1662, Charles the Second granted to the bailiffs and free men the right to hold a weekly market, on Wednesdays, and to receive the tolls. In the last year of this king's reign, (in consequence of

an Act of parliament, usually termed the Statute of *Quo Warranto*,) the bailiffs and free men of Kingston resigned their corporate privileges to the king; and on the accession of James the Second, they made a second surrender, by deed under their common seal, dated July the 18th, 1685. The king thereupon granted a new charter, in August that year, by which the corporation was re-modelled, under the style of 'the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses,' with various officers. Certain persons were appointed to act under this charter; but a power was reserved to the king of removing them and replacing them by others, at pleasure, by writ of privy-seal; and of this power his Majesty availed himself, for the purpose of introducing into the corporation persons who would have scrupled to take the oath of supremacy, then by law required. However, in 1688 King James was obliged to relinquish his scheme of arbitrary government; and on the 17th of October in that year he issued a proclamation, by which all those corporations that had not had judgment entered upon record against them on their surrenders, or whose surrenders had not been enrolled, were restored to the enjoyment of their ancient chartered liberties and franchises, the subsequent charters being set aside; and on the same day appeared an Order of Council, that "all mayors, recorders, town-clerks, aldermen, common-council-men, &c. put in by the late or present king since the year 1679, should be displaced." In consequence of these proceedings, the surrenders made by the corporation of Kingston were cancelled by the attorney-general, and delivered up to Mr. Francis Brown, who had been recorder before the innovations took place; and the corporation was replaced on its former foundation.

Whilst the charter issued by James the Second remained in force, the following persons were nominated Mayors of Kingston, by the crown, for the years 1685-6, 1686-7, and 1687-8, viz.—Thomas Agar, esq.; William Legg, esq.; and Sir Edward Evelyn;—but immediately upon the annulment of that grant, the Corporation was replaced on its ancient basis; and its two principal officers were reinstated under their original appellation of bailiffs, instead of mayor: or, as they were called in the olden times, "*Homines et Ballivi.*"

From that time until the year 1835, Kingston continued to be governed in accordance with the ancient conformation of the borough: but, on the passing of "An Act to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales,"—(5 & 6 William IV. cap. lxxvi.)—which received the royal assent on the 9th of September in the above year, the necessary alterations were made to adapt its government to the new law. Under that statute the borough has

been divided into three Wards, respectively denominated, the Town Ward, the Ham and Petersham Ward, and the Surbiton Ward; and the superintendence of the whole is vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; together with a high-steward, recorder, town clerk, and other officers. The present style of the corporation is, "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Kingston-upon-Thames."

The following is a list of the names of the persons constituting the *Corporation* of Kingston as it now stands, viz. in March, 1843.

Thomas Fricker, Esq.	Mayor.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool	High-Steward.
William Thomas Jemmett, Esq.	Recorder.
Thomas Fricker, Esq.	Aldermen of the Surbiton Ward.
George Nightingale, Esq.	
William Beale Jones, Esq.	Aldermen of the Town Ward.
Benton Seeley, Esq.	
John King, Esq.	Aldermen of the Ham and Petersham Ward.
William Mercer, Esq.	
Mr. Samuel Ranyard	Councillors of the Town Ward.
Mr. William Rowland	
Mr. John Reed	
Mr. Robert Moon	
Charles Molloy Westmacott, Esq.	
Mr. George Bond	
William Shrubsole, Esq.	Councillors of the Ham and Petersham Ward.
Mr. Thomas Jackson	
Mr. William Row	
Mr. Richard Galley	
Mr. John Edmonds	
Mr. Joseph Brown Smith	
Mr. David Havell	Councillors of the Surbiton Ward.
Mr. Samuel Mason	
Mr. James Simmonds Brooks	
Mr. James Nightingale	
Mr. William Welch	
Mr. John Earl	
The Mayor for the time being	Justices of the Borough.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Errol	
William Roots, Doctor of Physic	
Major-General William Wemyss	
George Taylor, Surgeon	
William Shrubsole, Banker	
Henry Jenkinson, Esq.	
George Vesey, Esq.	
John King, Draper	
Charles Edward Jemmett, Esq.	Town Clerk.

The *Corporate Seal*, of which a wood-cut has has been introduced in a preceding page, is of brass; and may, probably, be referred to the time of Henry the Sixth. It includes a shield of the town arms, viz. three Salmons, fesseways, with the letter K at the bottom of the

shield:* the inscription is— × ꝑ : **Comunitatis : Ville : de : Kynggestone : ꝺuper : Tamesiam** ×.—The By-laws, now in force, and which were agreed on at a meeting of the Council on the 10th of August, 1836, chiefly relate to the infliction of fines for refusal to take office after election, and for the prevention and suppression of nuisances within the borough.

Mayors of Kingston under the Municipal Corporation act.—

Thomas Fricker	1836	William Mercer	1840
Charles Scholfield	1837	John King	1841
James Nightingale	1838, 1839	William Beale Jones	1842
		Thomas Fricker	1843

High-Stewards of Kingston in and since the year 1800.—

The Right Hon. George, 1st Earl of Onslow [*ob. May 17th, 1814*]	1768
The Right Hon. Robert Banks, 2nd Earl of Liverpool [*ob. Dec. 4th, 1828*]	1814
The Right Hon. Charles Cecil Cope, 3rd and present Earl of Liverpool	1815

Recorders:—

Thomas Evance, Esq. Bencher of the Middle Temple [*ob. March 27, 1830*]	1776
George Roots, Esq. [*ob. October 20th, 1831*]	1830
William Thomas Jerrett, Esq.	1831

Town Clerks:—

Charles Jerrett, Esq. [*ob. February 26th, 1825*]	
Charles Edward Jerrett, Esq.	1822

It appears from Prynne's "Register," p. iv., and also from the work on "Parliamentary Writs," recently issued by the Record Commission, that this borough sent representatives to five parliaments in the reigns of Edward the Second and Third; viz.—4th Edw. II. (1311), *Adam le Templer* and *John de Cruce*; 5th Edw. II., *Roger le Taverner* and *John Tonly*: 6th Edw. II. (1313), *John Tōly* and *John atte Crouch*: 24 Edw. III. (1351), ————; 47th Edw. III. (1374), *Hugh Tanner* and *John Haverring*. Since that time, no writs for this borough have been found: and it has been commonly supposed that the inhabitants were "relieved from the burthen of sending members to parliament," in consequence of a petition from the corporation, praying for such relief.† That petition, according to Lysons, who quotes as his authority the "*Notitia Parliamentaria*" of Browne Willis, is "recorded in the town-clerk's office"; but Mr. Roots, the

* Mr. Berry, in his Encyclopædia Heraldica, article Cities, vol. i., has erroneously described the Kingston arms as being "three Saracens' heads, in pale."

† It must be remembered, that in former days, (as was noticed in our first volume, pp. 281-2), all members of the House of Commons were paid wages by their constituents, according to the length of time they were engaged in the public service in parliament. This, at many elections, was regarded as a grievance, and divers petitions are on record praying the Sovereign to exempt the petitioning burgesses from the burthen of returning

late recorder, states in the preface to his translation of the Charters of Kingston, that he had both "searched and made enquiries in vain for such petition; and therefore, he thought it" more than probable, that the privilege of returning members "was lost merely by discontinuance, as was the case with several other places";—the sheriff having omitted, "either through favour or some other motive, to send his precept to the burgesses for that purpose."[50]

The *Hundred-Court* of the town and liberty of Kingston, (which in the old court books is styled *Curia-cum-Hundredo* by way of distinction from the weekly court of pleas,) is held before the mayor and jurors every three weeks. In this court, in the 15th of Elizabeth, (June 13th, 1593,) the Jury presented "that Mr. Pope hath not a *Bull* at the *Parsonage*, according to th' olde custom,—and that he have one from henceforth on payne of xs. for every lackinge." In the same court, in 1623, George Cole, of Petersham, esq., was presented "for not entertaining the Minister, Churchwardens, and Parishioners, on Monday in Rogation week, [being the 27th of May, 20th James I.], at the Farm called Hartleton Farm, as heretofore they have been entertained."[51]

In Kingston "*Ledger Book*," from May 3rd, 1677, &c. is a copy of a petition, dated 10th of February, 1709, presented to the House of Commons against a bill then depending for registering all conveyances of lands and tenements in the county of Surrey, and all judg-

representatives.—The payments made to knights of the shire were defrayed by assessments made on the county at large; from which, however, all tenants in *ancient demesne* were exempt. On this score, the men of Kingston resisted the demand of four marks, levied on the town at the county court at Guildford, in 1378, by the sheriff, towards defraying the expenses of Nicholas Careu and John de Kyngesfold, returned for the county of Surrey to the parliament held at Westminster, October the 13th, the preceding year. The bailiff, Thomas Carpenter, pleaded in behalf of the townsmen, their privilege as tenants in ancient demesne; and the question, after some delay, was decided in their favour. In confirmation of this and other privileges, claimed on the same foundation, Queen Elizabeth, by precept dated August the 5th, 1592, and addressed to all Justices, Sheriffs, &c., ordered that the men and tenants of Kyngeston and Emele-bridge should be exempted from contributing to the expenses of knights of the shire, and also from serving on juries, and from the payment of tolls throughout the kingdom.

[50] Vide Roots' "CHARTERS of the Town of Kingston-upon-Thames, translated into English," pp. 2 and 14. Originally, "it was left wholly to the Sheriff of each County to name and direct which *were* Boroughs, and which *not*,—by virtue of the general and indefinite clause contained in the King's writs of summons of Parliaments issued to the Sheriffs of every County, prior to the assembling of every such Parliament."—Id. p. 3.

[51] ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS, No. 6167, Brit. Museum, Plut. cxxii. D. fol. 51.—This volume contains the collections made by Mr. Richard Symmes, an eminent attorney, town-clerk of Guildford in the reign of Charles the Second, from 1670 to 1680. It came afterwards into the possession of the late Earl of Onslow; by whom, in August 1813, it was presented to the late Mr. Bray, editor of the History of Surrey; by whom it was given to the Museum, with several other Manuscripts.

ments affecting such lands and tenements, &c., and praying "that a provision may be made for registering the conveyances of such lands and houses as are within the Corporation and jurisdiction of Kingston, by a proper officer there," &c. This application was, doubtless, made for the purpose of maintaining the ancient privileges of the town; for not only grants from the corporation of Kingston, or concerning it, were enrolled and preserved among the archives of the town, but deeds relating to many estates in the counties of Surrey and Middlesex were enrolled likewise; and some of these rolls are still remaining.[52]

The Town Hall.—That there was a *town,* or *moot hall* at Kingston, in very ancient times, is unquestionable; and there can be little doubt but that it stood on the site of the present hall, at the upper end of the market-place. It would seem to have been rebuilt in the time of Queen Elizabeth, whose arms (with a laudatory inscription) were affixed against the eastern wall: and it was possibly enlarged (or partially restored), in Queen Anne's reign, a statue of that princess having been placed in front, with the date 1706. Becoming ruinous, the old hall was entirely taken down, and the present handsome structure erected in its place in the year 1840, at the expense of the corporation, and at the cost of about 3800*l.* It was designed and built under the superintendence of Charles Henman, esq., and is in a light Italian style of architecture; yet, in this respect it does not so

[52] The Corporation of Kingston-upon-Thames is entitled to different jurisdictions and privileges within several distinct liberties or districts, extending in a greater or less degree over the four hundreds of Kingston, Elmbridge, Copthorne, and Effingham. The jurisdiction of the *Court of Record* extends throughout the whole of the above hundreds. The Coroners claim to exercise their office throughout the hundreds of Kingston and Elmbridge. The exact extent of the Borough, properly so called, or of that district within which the usual and general corporate powers and privileges for the purposes of Municipal government are limited, do not now appear to be accurately known. In the several Charters which have been granted to the town, the limits are no otherwise defined than by the terms of "Kingston,"—"The Vill of Kingston,"—"The Town of Kingston,"—"The Town and Liberty,"—"The Demesne of the said Town and Hundred of Kingston,"—and "The Town and its Precincts." From the circumstance of the freemen being directed to be chosen from the free tenants of the manor, it has been thought that the borough or town liberty was originally co-extensive with the manor. This is now held to comprise the parishes of Kingston, Petersham, and Long-Ditton; besides other hamlets and places, forming altogether a district six miles in length, by two in breadth; but there is reason to suppose, that formerly the manor extended throughout the whole of the hundred. Generally speaking, "the Town of Kingston appears to have been held synonymous with the Parish; and we may remark, that the Act for better lighting and watching the *Town* of Kingston [13th George III. cap. 61] seems to recognize this view of the case, since the powers conferred by it are exercisable over the whole of the parish."—Vide Report of the Commissioners on Boundaries and Wards, &c.; P. II.; 1837.

well accord with the old-fashioned buildings surrounding the market-place, as the one which preceded it is admitted to have done. The under part is open; the upper part being supported on piers and joists of cast-iron. At each angle, rising above the roof, is an ornamental turret; and the figure before-mentioned of Queen Anne, which is cast in lead, is affixed below the balcony, on the southern front.

There are several apartments on the upper floor; the principal being the court or dining room, and a smaller chamber, where the magistrates meet in Petty Sessions, every Saturday. The court room, which is about forty-two feet in length, and twenty-seven feet in breadth, is surrounded by a neat cornice, and enriched on the side next the windows by imitative scagliola columns and pilasters. Here is a full-length portrait of Queen Anne, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and a half-length of the late *Thomas Evance, esq.*, recorder of Kingston, which was presented by his widow. In the middle window are eight large panes of stained and painted glass, exhibiting the following arms, and other insignia, which were replaced here about a twelvemonth ago.[a]

1st Pane.—The Royal Arms of England, within a Garter.

2nd Pane.—The Prince of Wales's Feathers, ditto.

3rd Pane.—The Armorial Bearings of Anne of Denmark, daughter of Frederick the Second, and consort of James the First: viz.—a Cross Gu. surmounted of another, Arg. in the 1st Canton, Or, semé of Hearts ppr. three Lions pass. guardant Az. crowned Or, *Denmark*; 2nd, Gu. a Lion ramp. crowned Or, holding in his paws a Battle-axe Arg. *Norway*; 3rd, Az. three Crowns ppr. *Sweden*; 4th, Or, ten Hearts, four, three, two, and one, Gu. in Chief a Lion pass. guard. Az. the *Goths*. At the base, beneath the Cross, the ancient Ensign of the *Vandals*, being Gu. a Wyvern, tail nowed, wings expanded, Or. On the centre, an Escutcheon of the arms of *Sleswick*, *Holstein*, *Stormer*, and *Ditzmers*, quartered, namely, 1st, Or, two Lions pass. guard. Az. 2nd, Gu. an Inescutcheon, at each point a Nail fixed, in triangle, betw. as many Holly-leaves, all Arg. 3rd, Gu. a Swan, wings close, Arg. 4th, Az. a Chevalier armed at all points, brandishing his Sword, upon a Courser, Arg. trapped Or. Over all, an Inescutcheon, Party per Pale, 1st, Or, two Bars Gu. for *Oldenburgh*; 2nd, Az. a Cross formée fitchée Or, for *Dalmenhurst*. *Supporters*:—Two Savage Men, wreathed around the loins and temples with Ivy, and bearing spiked clubs.

4th Pane.—Arg. three Lions ramp. guardant, Gu. a Chief of the Second: *Crest*, a Lion pass. guard. Gu. langued Az. *Yelverton*.

5th Pane.—The Royal Arms of King James the First within a Garter, with his motto, *Beati Pacifici*. Underneath, is this inscription:—

> "The Atchievement of our Soverayigne King James, as he nowe beareth, with the Armes of the severall Kings that have aunciently raigned within his nowe Dominions."

[a] It appears from the Chamberlain's accounts examined by Lysons, that the more ancient of these bearings were executed in 1618, at the cost of 14*l.* 10*s.*; to which others were added in 1663, at an expense of 1*l.* 18*s.*

Surrounding the Royal Arms are twenty-three small Shields charged with armorial insignia, and named as follows, in a line subjoined to each shield:—

Roman Emperors.	East Angles.	Welsh Princes.
Heathē Britaines.	Mercian Kings.	Kings of Ireland.
Christiâ Britains.	Northumberland.	Kings of France.
Kentish Saxons.	Danish Kings.	Kings of Scotland.
Heathen West Saxons.	Kings of Man.	Andegavian Kings.
Christian West Saxons.	Cornish Kings.	Later Saxon Monarchs.
South Saxons.	First Kings of Wales.	Norman Kings.
East Saxons.	Later Kings of Wales.	

6th Pane.—Az. three Salmons Arg. *Town of Kingston.* On this pane is the date 1618.

7th Pane.—Quarterly, 1st, Gu. on a Bend betw. six Cross-Crossiets, fitchee, Arg. a Mullet Sab. *Howard*;—2nd, Gu. three Lions passant, guardant, Or: a label of three points, Arg. *Brotherton*;—3rd, Chequy Or and Az. *Warren*:—4th, Gu. a Lion rampt. Arg. langued Gu. on the shoulder a Mullet, Sab. *Mowbray.* The *Crest* is—On a Chapeau Gu. turned up Erm. a Lion passant, guardant, Or, gorged with a label of three points, Arg.

These were the arms borne by *Charles Howard*, earl of Nottingham, who was High-Steward of Kingston in the reign of Charles the First.

8th Pane.—Az. a Chev. betw. three Garbs Or. These were borne by the *Hattons*, of whom Robert Hatton, esq. was Recorder here between the years 1638 and 1660, and Sir Richard Hatton, knt., from 1672 to 1676: the latter was succeeded as Recorder by Wm. Hatton, esq.

SEAL OF THE COURT OF RECORD.

A Court of Record for the recovery of debts to any amount, and the jurisdiction of which extends over the hundreds of Kingston, Elmbridge, Copthorne, and Effingham, is held here on the same days as the Petty Sessions, namely, on Saturdays. At this court, the mayor and the recorder preside; and the attorney-general, for the time being, is the steward. Here, likewise, the officers of the corporation hold their courts leet and baron, as lords of the manor, on the Tuesday in Whitsun-week.

Kingston is included in the home circuit; and both the Lent assizes and the Michaelmas sessions were formerly held in the old town-hall, but so many inconveniencies were experienced from that arrangement, as the business of the courts increased through the spread of the population and other causes, that it became necessary to erect a new COURT-HOUSE; and this was done in the year 1811, at an expense to the corporation of about 10,000*l*. This building stands near the bottom of the market-place, on the Surbiton side. It is of brick, and has a neat front, stuccoed. Besides the grand-jury room, and requisite offices, it contains two spacious rectangular courts, each about forty feet in length, and thirty in width, in which the Crown and Nisi-prius causes are tried. Both courts are conveniently fitted-up, and have lantern-

lights at the top. Over the seat of the judge, in each, is a delineation of the royal arms; around which, in the Nisi-prius court, are sixteen small shields of the British, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and other kingdoms, as depicted in the Atchievement of King James in the town-hall. In the yard between these courts and the small *Gaol* which was erected in 1829, for the confinement of debtors, at a cost of about 1100*l.*, is kept the ancient *Stone* before noticed, on which the Saxon kings who were crowned at Kingston are reported to have sat during the ceremony of inauguration. Adjoining to the law courts is a large mansion, called Clattern-house, which belongs to the corporation, and in which the judges reside when on their circuit in this town. The mayor and other members of the corporation wait upon their lordships on their entrance into Kingston.

House of Correction.—This prison is situated on the south-eastern side of the town, and is under the jurisdiction of the court of quarter sessions and twelve visiting magistrates. It is of brick, and consists of several detached buildings, in which are included twelve sleeping wards, two work (or day) rooms, a chapel, kitchen, bake-house, &c. There are, also, three airing-yards, and ample space within the boundary walls to increase the number of cells and wards should that be necessary. In the "*Gaol Returns*" for 1841, as published by order of the House of Commons, the visitors state, "that the prison is in a clean, healthy, and secure state; and they express their entire satisfaction of the management and conduct of the prison; that the voluntary labour of the prison is in operation, and the work performed in silence by the prisoners." The prisoners of each class associate by working in company during the day; and at night, for the most part, are locked up in wards, containing from three to six persons in each. The male prisoners are employed in picking oakum, or coir, and at making door-mats and vent-pegs; the females, at needlework, washing, and picking oakum. The apartments of the two sexes are separated from each other by a high partition; and the females are exclusively attended by female officers. The prisoners are divided into four classes, viz.—1st class, males and females under summary conviction, not intended for hard labour; 2nd, ditto, intended to be examined as witnesses on behalf of the crown; 3rd, ditto, those charged with felony or misdemeanor, for re-examination; 4th, ditto, those committed for trial at the assizes or sessions holden at Kingston. There are five solitary cells, and one apartment "below ground." The greatest number of persons confined here in 1841, was forty-five, viz. thirty-two males, and thirteen females; but the number which the prison is capable of containing, when more

persons than one sleep in the same cell, is about seventy. The attached officers are, a governor, chaplain, surgeon, and matron, who are appointed by the court of quarter sessions; and three male turnkeys, nominated by the governor, but subject to the approval of the visiting magistrates. The chaplain, who attends daily, and the surgeon, are the only officers who are non-resident: the governor and the chaplain have each a yearly salary of 100*l.*

Advowson and Rectory of Kingston.—There was an endowed *Church* at Kingston at the time of the Domesday survey; but nothing certain respecting it has been ascertained anterior to that record. In the reign of Henry the First, Gilbert Norman, who was sheriff of Surrey, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, gave the advowson to the prior and convent of Merton in this county, (of which he was the founder,) together with the four Chapelries annexed to it, namely,—Thames-Ditton, East Moulsey, Petersham, and Shene, now Richmond.[54] The prior and his brethren obtained license to appropriate it: and thus appropriated, they retained possession until the suppression of their house in 1538; when it was granted to Sir Nicholas Carew; but on his attainder in the following year, it was seized by the king, and attached to the Honour of Hampton-court. James the First, in the 8th of his reign, granted the advowson and rectory to Francis Morris, esq., and Francis Philips, gent., to hold of the king, as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty, in free socage, at an annual rent of 54*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, payable at the Exchequer. Whether the grant was a demise in trust only, or an estate in perpetuity, afterwards surrendered, does not appear; but in the 20th year of King James (1623), the advowson, &c. was granted to John Ramsay, earl of Holderness, of Norbiton-hall in Kingston, whose representatives continued in possession until 1671; when John Ramsay, esq., with Catherine his wife, (possibly a daughter of the earl of Holderness,) sold the advowson, rectory, and manor of Kingston Canbury, alias Canonbury, to Nicholas Hardinge, esq., younger brother of Sir Robert Hardinge, of King's Newton, co. Derby, who had been knighted in the civil wars.[55]

[54] Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 247; from Leland's Coll. vol. i. p. 67.

[55] Lysons states, from a Manuscript in the Lambeth Library, that in 1658, at an Inquisition held at Kingston, by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Ecclesiastical Benefices, that "the Rectory there belonged to Sir Lionel Tollemache, and that the great tithes were worth 500*l.* per annum." The presentment made by the Jury under Cromwell's Commission, bears the date of 18th March, 1657-8; yet, although Sir Lionel is therein named as the patron, "he certainly," Mr. Manning remarks, "never had the Impropriation," nor possessed the patronage otherwise than "by demise, for the next turn."—Surrey, vol. i. p. 396, note p; and Environs of London, vol. i. p. 249.

During the many ages in which the Chapelries above mentioned had been subordinate to Kingston, and to which, in later times, had been added the Chapelry of Kew, numerous inconveniencies had been experienced by the inhabitants of the respective parishes; and particularly so, when the population of each began more rapidly to augment after the suppression of the monasteries. Even so long ago as the year 1657, a division of the vicarage and its dependencies had been recommended by commissioners under the Great-seal, as necessary and proper; yet nothing was done towards an effectual removal of the alleged grievances until 1769; when an act of parliament was obtained, (9th George the Third, cap. 65,) chiefly by the exertions of George Hardinge, esq., the then impropriator, for the separation of Kingston from its Chapelries. By that statute, (which received the royal assent on the 21st of April, in the above year,) it was enacted,

"1st. That, from and after the next Avoidance of the Vicarage of Kingston and of the Chapel of Richmond, the said Vicarage and Chapelry, including the Hamlets of Ham and Hook, should be deemed and established a separate and distinct *Vicarage*, by the name of the *Vicarage* of *Kingston upon Thames*, with *Shene*, otherwise *Richmond*.

"2nd. That, from and after the next Avoidance of the Vicarage of Kingston, and from and after the avoidance of the Chapelries of Petersham and Kew next ensuing such avoidance of the Vicarage, the said Chapelries should also be deemed and established a separate and distinct *Vicarage*, by the name of the *Vicarage of Kew and Petersham*.

"3rd. That, from and after the passing of this Act, the two several Chapelries of *East Molesey* and *Ditton-upon-Thames*, should be established *Perpetual Curacies*, distinct from each other, and from the Vicarage of Kingston:—and

"4th. That GEORGE HARDINGE, ESQ. the present Lay-Impropriator of this Benefice, and Patron of the Vicarage, should have the perpetual *Advowson*, and right of *Presentation* to the said Vicarages and Perpetual Curacies; and that the perpetual Advowson to the said Vicarages and Curacies, should thenceforth for ever be vested in the *same* person, never to be separated or divided."[56]

The advowsons and curacies thus created, were retained by Mr. Hardinge until the year 1786, when he disposed of the whole to the Provost and Fellows of King's college, Cambridge, to whom the right of presentation now belongs.—In the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas (20th of Edward the First), the rectory of Kingston is rated at 120 marks per annum, or 40*l.*

In the same Valuation the *Vicarage* of Kingston, (which is in the deanery of Ewell,) was rated at eight marks per annum, or 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* But a great increase took place between that time and the 26th of Henry the Eighth, when, as appears from the records in the First-fruits and Tenths office, the clear yearly value was returned at 54*l.*

[56] Vide JOURNALS of the House of Commons, vol. xxxii. pp. 155, 295, and 446.

14*s.*[57] From the changes which occurred after the dissolution, and the desuetude of many former customs, the payments were much reduced in the course of a few years; and on the complaint of Edward Sepham, the then vicar, in the 6th of Edward the Sixth, (anno 1552-3,) a commission was issued to make inquiry upon oath, and certify the clear yearly value of the said vicarage. This was done early in the ensuing year; and the net annual receipts were certified at the reduced sum of 20*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.*; and for that amount only, the vicar was held accountable from the 2nd of Queen Elizabeth until the year 1706, when the whole was remitted—(under the Act, 5th Anne, cap. 24, for discharging small livings from first-fruits and tenths)—except 7*s.* 7½*d.* for procurations, and for synodals 2*s.* 6*d.*[58]

The Registers of Kingston commence in the year 1542; and "from that time to the present," Mr. Lysons says, "there is no chasm of a whole year."

Among the more remarkable entries in these registers, frequent mention is made of persons who came to the church to gather money under begging licenses, (generally called briefs,) which were extensively granted to distressed individuals and families in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Under the date 1571, the following occurs:—

> "Sunday was here two women, mother and daughter, owte of Ireland, to gather upon the dethe of her husband, who was slayne by the Wild Iryshe, he being captain of the Gally-glasses."

In March, 1591, a license was granted by Thomas Lamyng, clerke, to Frances Cox, wife unto John Cox, of Kyngston, gent., she "being weak and sickly," to "eat such flesh in the time of Lent, and upon other days prohibited, as might be convenient for the helthe of her body, and to the best liking of her stomach."

There are numerous entries of persons who died of the plague, in different visitations; amounting, in 1577, to thirty-four; from Sept. 1, to Dec. 31, 1603, to fifty-four; in 1625, to fifty-six; and in 1665, (in which year the register was very imperfectly kept,) from Sept. 9 to Oct. 1, to thirty-four.

Under the date of March 10, 1673-4, is an entry of the burial of

[57] In these returns, the tithes of three mills are stated at 1*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; viz., Hogg's mill, 9*s.*; Middle mill, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and Chapel mill, 6*s.* 8*d.* The tithes of geese were 4*s.*; of pigs, 10*s.*; pigeons, 10*d.*; eggs, 3*s.* 4*d.*; hemp, 1*s.* 4*d.*; fruits, 2*s.*; gardens, 8*s.*; woods, 13*s.* 4*d.*; tiles or bricks, 4*s.*; personal or private tithes, 9*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; cows, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; calves, 10*s.*; honey and wax, 2*s.*; oziers, 1*s.* 4*d.*; and Poultry, 1½*d.* Among the Oblations, those made throughout the year "at the *Holy Rood of Comfort*" are set down at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

[58] For many other details respecting the Vicarage of Kingston and its ancient dependent Chapelries, see Manning's SURREY, vol. i. pp. 383—391.

"Three Male Children, and one Female, unbaptized, of George Dennises";[59]—and the following instances occur, of extraordinary longevity:

"Frances Phillips, widow, 110 years ould, buried Feb. 26, 1677-8."
"Winifred Woodfall, Gent. widow., aged 108 years, buried Oct. 24, 1690."

Vicars of Kingston in and since 1800.—

George Savage, A.M. Instituted in July, 1788: died on the 27th of July, 1816.

Samuel Whitelock Gandy, A.M. Instituted on the 23rd of January, 1817.

There are now two *Churches* at Kingston, namely, the old church, near the middle of the town, dedicated to All-Saints, and the new church, consecrated to St. Peter, in Norbiton ward, which was first opened for divine service in February, 1842. The old church, which in days of yore was of a collegiate character, it being the "*Mater quinque Ecclesiarum*" of the surrounding parishes, is mentioned in the Domesday book, and is, doubtless, of Saxon foundation; although no part of the present edifice appears to be of an earlier date than the time of Richard the Second.—Adjoining to it, however, on the south side, was formerly an ancient *Chapel*, dedicated to St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, wherein some of the Saxon monarchs are said to have been crowned; namely, Eldred, Edward the Martyr, and Ethelred, whose "*Pictures*," according to Aubrey's account, together with those of Athelstan and Edwin, "crowned in the market place," and "town;" and of King John, (who granted the first charters,) were, in his time, in the chapel.[60] That building appears to have been demolished about 1731; in which year, on the 2nd of March, a considerable part of it fell down, whilst the sexton (Abram Hammerton),

[59] The birth of these children was particularly recorded in a Tract, which is supposed to have been written by Partridge the Astrologer, and was intituled as follows:—"The Fruitful Wonder; or, a strange Relation from Kingston-upon-Thames of a Woman who on Thursday and Friday, being the 5th and 6th days of this instant March 1673-4, was delivered of Four Children at one Birth, viz. three Sons and one Daughter, all born alive, lusty Children, and perfect in every Part, which lived 24 Hours, and then dyed, all much about the same time, &c. Published by J. P. Student in Physick. 4to. 1674."

[60] Aubrey, Surrey, vol. i. p. 20. None of the above figures have been preserved; and, although our author calls them *Pictures*, the probability is, that they were small *Statues*, for in his notice of King Edwin, he adds, "whose sceptre is *broken*." An Engraving of St. Mary's Chapel, by Vertue, from a draught taken in 1726, has been copied in a plate to Manning's Surrey. Its exterior length was sixty feet; and its breadth, twenty-five feet. A large window, with tracery, in three divisions, had been introduced at each end; but the ancient windows, of which there were five on each side, were long and lancet-shaped. The roof had been heightened. The original entrance was by a wide semi-circular arch at the west end. Under the initial word Kingston, at the commencement of this volume, a south-east view of this chapel has been introduced.

with his son and daughter, were digging a grave there. The sexton and another man, named Richard Mills, were killed on the spot; and several other persons were bruised and wounded; but his son and daughter, after lying buried in the rubbish some hours, were dug out, and their lives saved. Esther, the daughter, who succeeded her father as grave-digger, and survived until 1746, is reported to have been preserved at the time of the accident, by the peculiar way in which one of the columns fell; and the stone to which her preservation was principally owing is kept in the church.[61]

The Churches.—The old Church at Kingston, which is one of the largest in Surrey, is in the general form of a cross; and it has a massive tower, (in which are a clock and ten bells,) rising from the intersection of the nave and transept. All the ancient parts are constructed of stone and flint, intermixed with chalk, and consolidated by grout and rubble-work; but the outer walls, from the height of six or seven feet, have been rebuilt with brick; several extensive repairs and enlargements having been made during the last two centuries. A kind of flat portico, faced with stone, was annexed to the south side of the church about fifty years ago; and other repairs and improvements have been made within the interior, at different times, since that erection.

Stow, in his Annals, says that "On Candlemas even (1445), in divers places of England was great weathering of wind, hayle, snow, rayne, and thunders with lightening,—whereby divers Churches were sore shaken,—and the steeple of Waltham in Essex, and of Kingstone in Surrey, was also fired by the same lightnings."[62] In respect to Kingston, this is corroborated by William of Worcester, who states, that on the vigil of the purification (in the above year), 'a great part of the belfry at Kingston was burnt; and one in the church died through fear of a spirit which he saw there.'[63] We have no account when the damage was repaired; but the following inscription, (now

[61] In the parish Register are these entries:—"Abram Hammerton and Richard Mills, killed by the fall of the Church, buried Mar. 5, 1730-1."—"Hester Hammerton, buried Feb. 28, 1745-6."—An original portrait of the sextoness, a half-length in oil, is in the possession of Sudlow Roots, esq. of this town. There are, also, many copies extant of a mezzotinto print, executed by James Mc Ardell from a painting by J. Butler, in which this masculine-looking female is represented in a waistcoat and hat, with a mattock across her shoulder, and her hand upon a scull.

[62] Stow, Annals, p. 633; edit. 1600. In the same storm, the steeple of St. Paul's, in London, was set on fire by the lightning, in two places; and the churches of Baldock, in Hertfordshire, and Walden, in Essex, greatly damaged.—Id.

[63] "A.D. 1445, et anno regis Henrici VI^ti 23, in vigilia purificacionis, combusta est magna pars campanilis de Kyngeston, et unus in ecclesia ex timore visus spiritus mortuus."—Wilh. Wyrcester Annales rerum Anglicarum in Liber Niger Scaccarii, vol. ii. p. 463.

almost obliterated), on the north side of the tower, with the date 'Anno Domini MCCCCC V°.' on another stone on the south side, would seem to imply that the necessary work had then been completed:—"Pray for the Soll of Master *Robert Somerby*, sometime Viker of Kingston."—During the dreadful tempest which ravaged England on the 27th of November, 1703, the steeple was again so greatly injured, that it became necessary to take down a great part of the tower, together with the leaded spire which then surmounted it. An inscribed stone, below the parapet on the south side, states that "This Tower was rebuilt Anno Domini 1708; *Gideon Hardinge*, Vicar: Henry Lidgould and Terence Mahun, Churchwardens." The new work was of brick; and it unites with the old chalk and rubble walls at about the height of the springing of the pointed arches of the large windows of the tower. Each angle is strengthened by graduated buttresses; the lower parts being of stone; and at either corner, on the top of the tower, is a large sculptured pine-apple. The spire was never restored; and its place is occupied by a very tall flagstaff. From the leads, a very extensive panoramic view is obtained over the surrounding country. The ascent is somewhat difficult, the lower part being by a narrow circular staircase in the thickness of the wall, and the upper part by ladders, going through the belfry. The bells are considered to form an excellent set: and many long and scientific peals have been rung on them by the joyous youths of Kingston.

The interior of this church possesses great interest, as well from its architectural diversities, as from its handsome fittings up and numerous monuments. It consists of a nave and side aisles, a transept, and two chancels; together with a vestry, school-room, and vicars' chapel, or burial-place. The nave, which is very lofty, is divided from the aisles by four wide-pointed arches springing from octagonal columns, and ornamented by deep cavettos. The ceiling is panelled; and the side walls are each pierced by four windows, which overlook the roofing of the aisles. The whole area, to the crossing of the transept, is very neatly and uniformly pewed; the seats of the mayor and aldermen are ranged along the nave, on the south side. At the east end of the nave, placed opposite to each other, are the pulpit and reading-desk, which are of oak, and of handsome design. The piers which support the tower are of great strength; and the walls themselves are between six and seven feet in thickness. Under the centre area is a groined ceiling (of recent execution), partly overspread by ribbed tracery, diverging from corbel-heads, crowned. A long wooden screen separates the transept from the chancels: the latter are furnished with rows of seats and stalls. The principal chancel is appro-

T. Allom.

All Saints Church, Kingston.

priated to the communion service; and the other, on the south, to christenings.[64] Here the architecture is of a light and elegant character; the chancels being separated by lofty arches rising from tall clustered columns. The large east window in the southern chancel is in the perpendicular style; and the stone-work of other windows of a similar kind, but now closed up, form part of the south wall. The Font is a fluted bason of variegated marble, standing on a sort of baluster pillar.

Great accommodation is afforded by the spacious galleries which range along both sides of the nave, and also extend across the west end. In the principal western gallery, which was "the Gift of Roger Pope, Esq. Gent. A°. 1621," is a handsome and fine-toned Organ, which was erected by a subscription of the parishioners in 1793. The northern gallery was, also, constructed at the expense of the inhabitants, by an order of Vestry, in the same year.

Most of the monuments are in the eastern part of the church; and with little exception, they are of the mural kind. There are, also, many inscribed slabs and grave-stones in different parts of the area, of which our limits will only permit of a general notice.

Near the freestone screen adjacent to the school-room on the north side, is a full-sized figure, by Chantrey, of the late Countess of Liverpool, 3rd daughter of Fred. Aug. Hervey, 4th earl of Bristol. This much-lamented lady, who died on the 12th of June, 1821, is represented by a finely-executed statue of white marble, sitting in a chair, in a contemplative position, and looking upward with a resigned and pleasing expression of countenance. The chair is placed upon a high pedestal, bearing the following inscription, which is repeated at the back:—

Louisa Theodosia, Countess of Liverpool.
Born, February 1767. Died, June 1821.
She visited the Fatherless and Widows in their Affliction, and kept herself unspotted from the world.

On the opposite side, against the south wall, is a very handsome tablet of white marble, commemorative of another individual of this

[64] In 1833, Mrs. Anne Eliz. Savage, the widow of the late vicar, bequeathed 50*l.* for an altar-piece in Kingston church; and that bequest, with its accumulated interest, amounts at the present time to about 70*l.* Recently it has been proposed to erect both an altar-piece and a painted window in the main chancel; and designs, with estimates, have been made for both purposes. That for the altar-piece is a composition in the pointed style, proposed to be executed in oak, by burning the surface of the wood into an imitation of carved work. The estimated expense of the altar-piece is 175*l.*; and of the painted window, 225*l.*, exclusive of the stone framing, which will cost 85*l.* A subscription has been opened to accomplish these works; but the total subscribed at the present time, (March, 1843,) when added to Mrs. Savage's legacy, amounts only to 130*l.*

family who was buried here, namely, Lieut.-Colonel George Jenkinson, C.B., third son of John Jenkinson, esq., brother of Charles, 1st earl of Liverpool; who was born on the 24th of February, 1783, and died on the 21st of March, 1823. This brave and generous officer entered, early in life, into the Royal Artillery, and was immediately employed in active service in Holland. He afterwards served five years in Spain, under the Duke of Wellington; at whose recommendation he obtained his military rank.

Near the above, under an arch, is the altar-tomb of Sir Anthony Benn, formerly recorder of Kingston, and at the time of his decease, recorder of London; who died on the 29th of September, 1618, aged fifty years. He is represented by a recumbent figure, of alabaster, in his official gown, with a large ruff, and his head reposing on an embroidered cushion.[65] There are several shields of arms connected with this monument; but it is difficult to distinguish the correct bearings.

An adjoining monument records the burial of the Hon. Anthony Fane, third son of Francis, earl of Westmoreland, who married Ammabel, daughter of Sir Anthony Benn. He was a colonel in the parliament army; and died at his house at Kingston early in 1643, of a shot-wound in the cheek, which he had received at the siege of Farnham castle, on the preceding 9th of December. This is an upright architectural memorial, with an entablature and compass pediment.

A neat tablet is inscribed to the memory of Peter de la Rive, esq., a descendant from one of the first and most ancient families of the city and republic of Geneva, and formerly an eminent merchant of the city of London; who died at Hampton-wick in this parish, on the 16th of March, 1813, aged ninety-seven years.

Against the same wall, in adjoining compartments, are several memorials of the *Davidsons*; the principal of which is an admirable figure, in full-relief, of the late Henry Davidson, esq., executed in white marble, by Ternough of Pimlico. The deceased is portrayed as seated in a low chair, in an easy position, in a loose gown, and with one arm resting on the back of the chair. The inscription is as follows:—

Hic jacet in expectatione diei supremi Henricus Davidson.
Ob. vii Jan. 1827. Æt. 56.
Qualis erat iste dies indicabit.

In the same compartment is a funeral urn, upon a pedestal, inscribed

[65] Aubrey says, "This Sir Anthony Benn marry'd *Jane*, daughter of *John Evelyn* of Godstone, sister to *Sir John Evelyn*, and mother to the now old Countess of *Kent*, who restored that decaying honourable Family, to which she brought great riches."—Surrey, vol. i. p. 42.

to the memory of *Elizabeth Caroline*, wife of the above Henry, who died on the 4th of May, 1828, aged fifty-six.

In the next compartment, sculptured in high-relief by Regnart, is the whole-length figure of a mourning female inclining over an urn, which she is covering with drapery. On the pedestal is a chaplet of roses; and beneath it, an inscription in memory of HENRY DAVIDSON, of Tulloch, in the county of Ross, North Britain, esq., who died in January, 1781; of his son DUNCAN, who inherited his property and virtues, and died in August, 1799; and of *Lucy Davidson*, the wife of Duncan, who "was taken to a better world" in September, 1777.

Among the monuments affixed against the north wall of the principal chancel are those of RICHARD CLUTTON, esq., a native of Cheshire, who died in May, 1635;—Capt. JAMES WILKINSON, late citizen of London, "who beautified the whole body of this church at his own proper cost and charge," and died in February, 1681;—and of MARKE SNELLINGE, esq., who was born at Kingston, and became nine times bailiff of the town. He died at the age of sixty, on the 27th of February, 1633; having (besides other charities) bequeathed his freehold lands at Haversham [Hersham] for the perpetual relief of the poor at Kingston. The following lines to his memory are inscribed on a *brass* affixed to the grave-stone over his burial-place, in the middle of the chancel:—

> "The poore Man's comfort, and his constant friend,
> A Man of godly life; then judge his end.
> These lines 'tis knowne do truly of him story,
> Whome God hath call'd and seated now in glory.
> Of his great worth who seeketh to know more,
> Must mount to Heaven, whither he is gone before."

Another *brass*, on the same slab, records the memory and virtues of *Anne Snellinge*, wife of the above Marke, who died in child-birth, in October, 1623, aged twenty-five.

Among the inscribed stones within the communion-rails are those of SAMUEL ROBINSON, Gent., secretary to the Company of Merchant-adventurers, who died in November, 1625, aged sixty-six;—and *Mrs. Alice Bland*, daughter of Edward Chetham, and widow of Adam Bland, esq., of Kippax park, Yorkshire; ob. 1774, aged ninety.

Arms:—On a Bend, three Pheons; *Bland*: surmounted by a Griffin segreant, within a bordure bezantée; *Chetham*.

Immediately in front of the communion-table, is a capacious Vault belonging to one of the oldest and most respectable families in Kingston, namely, that of *Roots*, which has been located here for two hundred years. In this vault lie the remains of GEORGE ROOTS, esq. M.D., who died on the 29th of October, 1830, in the eighty-sixth

year of his age, beloved and respected by all that knew him; after having been in the full and skilful exercise of his profession in this town and neighbourhood for more than sixty years. Also, *Ann* his wife, of the Shuckburgh family, a lady of great personal attraction and rare talents, who died on the 11th of June, 1835, aged ninety-two. In the early part of her education she had the advantage of receiving instruction in the classics from her father's intimate friend and associate, Dr. Samuel Johnson; and her subsequent conduct through life exemplified the fact, that superior mental acquirements, even in the female sex, tend only to enhance the value of domestic worth. Here, likewise, lies buried GEORGE ROOTS, esq., barrister-at-law, and eldest son of the above-named George and Ann Roots, who died at the age of fifty-eight, on the 30th of October, 1831. This gentleman, of high legal attainments, was for many years a Commissioner of Bankrupts; and the author of several valuable works on the bankrupt laws. He was, also, Recorder of this town for a short time prior to his decease; and in 1797, he published a translation of the charters of Kingston. The remains of *Mary*, the deeply-lamented wife of Wm. Roots, esq., M.D., an active magistrate of this borough, were also inhumed here. She died on the 11th of October, 1842, to the great regret of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and the irreparable loss of her disconsolate family.[66]

In this part of the area, on a blue-coloured slab, is an almost obliterated inscription in memory of *Mrs. Mary Morton*, widow of George Morton, of East-Ware in Kent, esq.; and mother of Sir Robt. Morton, knt., some time captain in the Netherlands; Col. Sir Thos. Morton, knt.; and Sir Albert Morton, knt., principal secretary to King Charles the First. Mrs. Morton died in April, 1634. She was the daughter of Robert Honywood, of Charing, in Kent, (and afterwards of Marks Hall, in Essex), esq., by *Mary*, his wife, "the wonder of her sex and this age, for she lived to see near 400 issued from her loynes."[67]

[66] Entombed in the same vault are, also, the remains of some younger branches of the family, namely, *Astley*, *Arthur*, and *William*, the three sons of Sudlow Roots, esq. of this place, who were prematurely cut off in June 1839, within a few days of each other.

[67] In the church at Lenham, in Kent, a little village between Ashford and Maidstone, is an inscribed *brass* in memory of Richard Thompson, esq., who died in 1642. "He was grandchild to that truly religious matron MARY HONYWOOD, who had at her decease, lawfully descended, 367 children; sixteen of her own body, 114 grand-children, 228 in the 3rd generation, nine in the fourthe; whose renown lives with her posterity, whose body lies in this church, and whose monument may be seen at Mark's Hall, in Essex, where she exchanged Life for Life."—Mrs. Honywood died in 1620, in the ninety-third year of her age.

BRASSES OF ROBERT SKERN AND JOAN HIS WIFE.

Among the more ancient of these memorials is a large slab, partly covered by the communion-rails, which is inlaid with *brass* figures of Robert Skern and *Joan* his wife, the parents of *William Skern*, who, in 1459, obtained a license to found a Chantry at the altar of St. James in this church, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and our Saviour Christ.[68] Each figure is three feet in height; and the dresses are as represented in the annexed wood-cut. On another Brass, placed at their feet, is the following inscription, which is affixed to the stone in an inverted position: as engraven, it forms six lines only; and at the end of each, different flowers are represented.—

Roberti cista Skerni corpus tenet ista,
Marmoree petre, conjugis atq' sue
Qui baldus, fidus, discretus, lege peritus;
Nobilis, ingenuus, perfidiam renuit:
Constans sermone, dita, sensu, ratione,
Communiter cuiq' iusticiam voluit.
Regalis juris bonos promobit honores;
Fallere vel falli, res odiosa sibi.
Gaudeat in celis qui vixit in orbe fidelis;
Nonar' Aprilis pridie qui morit'.
Mille quadringentis D'ni Triginta=q' septem
Anm's ipsius rex miserere Jesu.

[68] Skern's Chantry was endowed by himself for the support of a single chaplain; and a certain house which he had recently built, adjoining to the churchyard, was assigned to the priest for his dwelling place. When Kingston chantry was suppressed, in 1553, there appears to have been two chaplains; one of whom, John Depman, had a pension of 5*l.* yearly; and the other, Thos. Sampson, of 4*l.* per annum.

Robert Skern is said to have lived at Downe-hall in this parish; and his wife is reported to have been the daughter of the celebrated Alice Piers, or Perrers, the mistress of Edward the Third when in his dotage;—"but whether by Sir William de Wyndsore," (says Mr. Manning,) "who married her after the king's death, I know not."[69] It is pretty evident, however, that she was really the daughter of the king, and that Alice had no issue by Sir William, afterwards Lord Windsor, whose three sisters became his coheirs.[70] Skern's grandson, of the same christian name as himself, was made *Custos* of the manor of Richmond, by Henry the Seventh, in December, 1485.

Affixed to the wall near the northern entrance, is a small *brass*, exhibiting the kneeling figures of JOHN and KATHERINE HERTCOMBE; the former being apparelled as a merchant, with a scrip and girdle; and the latter, in a gown, furred gloves, and a large square-shaped pendant head-dress. The inscription is as follows:—

> Hic iacent Johēs Hertcombe, Genosis, et Katerina vxor ej' qui quid'm Johēs obiit xxij° die Julij Anno dñi millio cccc° lxxxviii°, et p'dicta Katerina obiit xij° Julij Anno dñi millio cccc lxxvii°. Quor' a'i'abs p'picetur deus. Amen.[71]

The inclosure now used as a school, was formerly called the north, or belfry chancel, the entrance to the tower staircase opening into it. It was originally a chapel, and a small piscina still remains; there is, also, an old and slightly-recessed tomb below the east window. Among the memorials is that of DR. GEORGE BATE, and *Elizabeth* his wife; the former of whom died April 19th, 1668, aged sixty; and the latter, in April, 1667, of a consumption, which had been accellerated by the fire of London in the previous year.[72]

[69] Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 374.

[70] Vide the Memoir of Alice Perrers in Brayley and Britton's HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT PALACE, &c. at Westminster, pp. 233—239.

[71] Aubrey mentions a house at Kingston, which was "anciently the House of —. Nevill, Earl of Warwick, that did pull down and set up Kings"; and afterwards "did pass to one *Hircomb*, from whom 'tis called *Hircomb's Place* to this day; *sc.* in writings." In that writer's time, it belonged to Robert le Wright, Bencher of the Middle Temple.—SURREY, vol. i. p. 46.

[72] Dr. Bate was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society, and very eminent in his profession. He was principal physician to Charles the First; to Oliver Cromwell, (by whom he was held in high esteem); his son Richard; and to Charles the Second; having the art of ingratiating himself with all parties. He is said to have recommended himself to the royal party after the Restoration, by a report industriously spread, that he had given Cromwell a dose which hastened his death; but this story rests on a slender foundation, and is mentioned only by Anthony Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*. Dr. Bate was an author; his principal work was an account of the commotions in England, intituled "Elenchus Motuum Nuperorum in Anglia," &c.; of which the 1st part was published at Paris, in 1649; and the 2nd, (in which he is said to have been assisted by the Lord Chancellor Clarendon,) at London, in 1661.—Lysons, ENVIRONS OF LONDON, vol. i. p. 246.

There are several handsome tablets in the nave, of which we can only notice those in memory of Frederick Powell, esq., "Captain in the Hon. East-India Company's Marine, who was lost at sea, in their ship the Charger," in June, 1807, aged thirty-six;—and William Disney, of Elmers in this parish, who was greatly beloved for his active beneficence whilst living, and died, deeply regretted, on the 22nd of April, 1839, at the age of seventy.

In the Vicars' chancel, or burial-place, on the south side of the church, are memorials for the following vicars; viz.—Thomas Willis, S.T.P., who died in October, 1692;—Richard Mayo, or Mayow, ob. September the 8th, 1695;—William Comer, A.M., who held this living from February, 1726-7, until his decease in July, 1766;—and George Savage, A.M., who died on the 27th of July, 1816, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. The memorial for the latter is of white marble on a dove-coloured ground, and was erected by *Anne Elizabeth Savage*, his widow; who, also, was buried here, on her decease in November, 1833, aged sixty-five. Over it, is an inscribed tablet (removed from the south chancel), in memory of William Rimes, LL.D., "who exchanged this life for a better, April ye 28th, 1718, in the 64th year of his age."

Affixed to a small blue slab in the pavement in this chancel, is a square plate of *Brass*, inscribed as follows:—

1653.

Here ly ye Bodies of
Frances, Richard, Mary, Matthew, Mary,
Richard, Edmund, Edmund, Sarah, Richard,
Children which ye Lord gave Edmvnd Stavnton, Dr. of D. late Minister of Kingstō vpon Thames, now Presidt of Corpvs Christi Colledge, Oxen;[73] by Mary his Wife, Davghtr of Rich. Balthrop, Servant to ye late Queene Elizabth.

a. Job i. 2. Ten Children in one grave! A dreadfull sight;
Seven Sons and Daughters three, Job's number right.
b. Eccl. xi. 10. Childhood & Youth are Vaine, Death reigns over all;
c. Rom. v. 14. Even those who never Sin'd sike Adam's fall:
d. Rom. v. 12. But why over all? In th' first Man every one
Sin'd and fell, not He himselfe alone.
e. 1 Cor. xv. 22. 1 Tim. i. 1. Our hope is Christ. the second Adam; He
f. Mat. i. 21. Who saves th' Elect from Sin and Misery.
Rom. v. 9, 10. What's that to Vs poore Children? This our Creed,
g. Gen. xvii. 7. God is a God to th' faithfull, and their seed.
h. 1 Thes. iv. 14. Sleepe on deare Children, never that you wake
i. Rev. xx. 12. Till Christ doth raise you, and to Glory take.

[73] The Rev. Edm. Staunton became minister of Kingston in February, 1631-2; having exchanged for it the living of Bushey with Dr. Geo. Seaton, who preceded him in this benefice. He was the son of Sir Francis Staunton, knt., of Woburn in Bedfordshire; where he was born about the year 1600. Being educated at Oxford, he became fellow of Corpus Christi college, and proceeded D.D. in 1634; at which time, however, he was under suspension for refusing to read the Declaration for allowing sports and pastimes to

In the southern part of the transept are two stoves for warming the church, constructed on Dr. Arnott's principle of slow combustion: one of them is of a well-proportioned octangular form, and wrought after a handsome design in the Gothic style.

Since the year 1830, no grave has been allowed to be dug, either within or without the church, at a less distance than six feet from any wall, or pillar belonging to it; nor is any new grave permitted to be made in the old church-yard, under payment of one guinea, in

the people on the Sabbath-day. "Being puritanically affected," says Anthony Wood, (*Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii. col. 484,) "he sided with the Presbyterians in the beginning of the Civil distempers, was made one of the Assembly of Divines in 1643, became a frequent Preacher within the City of London, and sometimes before the Members of the *Long* Parliament. In 1648 he was, for the Services done to the Cause, constituted President of *Corp. Ch. Coll.*, by the Authority then in being, and so long as he kept that place he shewed himself to be a zealous brother for the carrying on of the Presbyterian discipline." But he was ejected from this office at the Restoration; and in 1662, "silenced for Non-conformity," by the Bartholomew Act. At what time his connexion ceased with Kingston, where he had been a great favourite with his parishioners, and had effected much good by his preaching and friendship, does not appear. After his ejection from the church, he exercised his sacred functions in private, for some years, at Bovington in Hertfordshire, where he died at the age of seventy-one, on the 14th of July, 1671; and was buried in the church there. He was the author of several published Sermons and Discourses; and a Life of him was written by the *Rev. Richard Mayow*, who succeeded to the living at Kingston; but who, also, was himself ejected for non-conformity in the year 1662.

Among other persons of abilities and learning, who have been ministers of Kingston, were Nicholas West, LL.D., who was instituted to this vicarage in 1502, and was afterwards distinguished as a statesman, and promoted to the Bishopric of Ely in 1515;—and the late William Coxe, A.M., of whom the following brief memoir may not be unacceptable. This gentleman, who was the eldest son of Dr. William Coxe, physician to the royal household, was born on the 7th of May, 1747, O.S. He received a part of his education at Eton; whence he removed, in 1765, to King's College, Cambridge; of which he was chosen a fellow in 1768. In 1775, he accompanied the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Herbert, in a continental tour; and in the summer of 1779, he made a second tour. The result of his observations and researches at this period appeared in his "Travels in Switzerland, and the Country of the Grisons." He next visited Russia and other parts of the North of Europe; and having collected much valuable information, he published "Russian Discoveries, 1780"; and "Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark," in 1784. Mr. Coxe, in 1786, travelled through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Northern Europe, with Samuel Whitbread, esq.; and soon afterwards, again visited the continent with H. B. Portman, esq., of Bryanstone, Dorset. In the same year, he was presented to the college living of Kingston; which he resigned in 1788, on being instituted to the rectory of Bemerton, in Wiltshire, on the presentation of Lord Pembroke; and the parsonage at that place became his future residence. He visited Monmouthshire in 1798; and afterwards published an "Historical Tour" in that county, with illustrations from the pencil of Sir R. C. Hoare, who had accompanied him on this occasion. In 1803, Mr. Coxe was chosen a Canon Residentiary of Salisbury; and in 1805, he was appointed Archdeacon of Wilts, by Bishop Douglas. He died at Bemerton, on the 8th of June, 1828; and was interred in the chancel of the parish church. Besides the above-mentioned works, he was the author of numerous other valuable publications connected with the History and Biography of this country.

addition to the ordinary fees;—these regulations having become necessary from the crowded state, both of the church and of the attached ground. Some years ago, a new burial-place was consecrated at a short distance, eastward, from the church, in which most of the interments now take place. The tombs and sepulchral memorials in the old church-yard are extremely numerous.

It is well-known that, in the olden times, both holiday diversions were carried on, and occasional fairs held within the precincts of our churches; and there is cause to believe that such was the case at Kingston,—a mandate of Bishop William de Wykeham being extant in the Registers at Winchester, which forbids juggling, the performance of loose dances, ballad-singing, the exhibiting of shows, or spectacles, and the celebration of other games, in the church-yard on pain of excommunication.[74]

Another ancient custom (but of the origin of which nothing has been ascertained) was carried on, even in the church itself, until a time far within the recollection of many aged parishioners,—namely, that of the congregation *cracking nuts* during the performance of divine service, on the Sunday next before the eve of St. Michael's day.[75] Hence the long-remembered phrase of *Crack-nut Sunday*; but the practice which gave rise to the appellation, like many other peculiarities appertaining to this ancient borough, has fallen into desuetude; an effectual stand against its continuance having been made by the church officers about sixty years ago. The custom was not restrained to the junior branches of the congregation, but was

[74] The inhabitants were forbidden "ad pilas ludere, coreas dissolutas facere, canere cantilenas, ludibriorum spectacula facere, et alios ludos celebrare."—Regist. Wm. de Wykeham, pt. iii. f. 260. a.

[75] The above custom is thought to have had some original connexion with the choosing of the bailiffs and other members of the corporate body on Michaelmas day, and of the usual civic feast attending that proceeding. It would seem, however, from the following passage in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, (chap. iv.), that the custom was not confined to this township; for the good vicar, speaking of his parishioners, says,—"They kept up the Christmas carol, sent true-love knots on Valentine morning, eat pan-cakes at Shrove-tide, shewed their wit on the first of April, and religiously *cracked nuts on Michaelmas eve*."—But the discordant ceremony of cracking nuts in the church during divine service, has a sort of parallel even at the present day, in the custom of waiving a *gad-whip* over the minister's head, on every Palm Sunday, in Caistor church, Lincolnshire, after *cracking it three times* in the church porch, at the commencement of the reading of the first and second lessons. The right of holding certain property in Caistor parish is preserved by this singular practice; and many other customary tenures are yet maintained by observances analogous to that of the Kingston nut-cracking.—Until a very recent date—if not still observed—the Jewish children were accustomed to carry little wooden hammers (made for the purpose) into the Synagogue at the Feast of Purim, (February the 14th and 15th), and hiss and knock the benches loudly and violently whenever the name of Haman was mentioned during the reading of the Megillah.

practised alike by young and old; and the cracking noise was often so powerful, that the minister was obliged to suspend his reading, or discourse, until greater quietness was obtained.

St. Peter's Church, Norbiton.—The district called Norbiton, which is supposed to signify the *North Barton*, or demesne, is that part of Kingston which verges north-eastward towards London. Anciently, it was a manor subordinate to this township, and paid a quit-rent of 3*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.* half-yearly, to the corporation. In the reign of Henry the Third, it belonged to the family of *Creoun*; of whom Maurice Creoun, styling himself a knight of Anjou, in the 56th of that king, granted all his hereditary right in *Norbeton*, *Hamme*, *Waleton*, *Comb*, and *Ewel*, to Sir Robert Burnell, knt., and his heirs.

In consequence of the inadequacy of church accommodation for the increased population of this parish, it was thought desirable by the more influential inhabitants, that two new churches should be erected; one at Norbiton, and another at Surbiton, (i.e. *South Barton*); but it not being practicable to obtain the means for building both at once, it was eventually determined to begin at Norbiton, where the necessity was most urgent. Subscriptions were entered into to commence the work; and a suitable plot of ground, "near the corner of the road leading to the Wanderings," having been purchased for the site of the intended structure, a committee was chosen to carry the proposed measure into effect.[76] Advertisements for plans were then issued, and fifty-six were sent in; out of which three were selected as preferable; but ultimately, that of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt was considered to be the most eligible, and those gentlemen were appointed the architects. The work was commenced in June, 1840, by Mr. W. Walton, builder, of this town, under a contract for 2560*l.*; and the church was completed about the end of the following year. On Saturday, the 17th of February, 1842, it was consecrated and dedicated to St. Peter, by the bishop of Winchester; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a great congregation of the neighbouring inhabitants attending the ceremony.

This structure is designed after the Norman style of architecture,

[76] The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen, viz.:—the Rev. S. W. Gandy, vicar of Kingston; the Rev. J. W. S. Powell, curate; the Churchwardens; the Mayor, (James Nightingale, esq.); R. H. Jenkinson, esq.; James Atfield, esq.; W. H. Lyle, esq.; G. Taylor, esq.; Dr. Biber; W. O. Hunt, esq.; Chas. W. Taylor, esq.; J. King, esq.; W. M. Mercer, esq.; Mr. Rowland, (Churchwarden elect); and Chas. E. Jemmett, (who was requested to act as Secretary);—to whom were added, William Disney, esq.; Sudlow Roots, esq.; —. Sells, esq.; and C. T. Phillips, esq. Messrs. Shrubsole, Lambert, and Shrubsole, of the Kingston Bank, were chosen Treasurers.

but with a heightening of the windows, and an extension of the buttresses, more in correspondence with the early pointed style. It is constructed of yellow-coloured bricks, and consists of a nave, with side aisles, a chancel, and a slender tower of three stories, at the north-west angle, containing one bell. The principal entrance is by a receding arch, in the middle of the west front; and there are two other entrances on the same side, leading to the galleries over the aisles, which are spacious and well arranged; each gallery includes eight double pews, with benches behind them. At the west end is a small gallery, in which a good Organ by Gray has been recently placed. All the seats and pews are of fir, stained and varnished in imitation of oak. The pulpit and reading-desk are very neat, and of somewhat peculiar design; and the font, which is of freestone, and of an octagonal form, is neatly wrought. The nave is separated from the aisles by four arches on each side, resting on slender columns, with octangular bases. The whole interior is of a light and handsome character; the arrangements being judicious, and the fittings-up harmonious and appropriate.[77]

The total sum raised for this fabric was 4741*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; of which 500*l.* was contributed by the Church Commissioners; 300*l.* by the Incorporated Society; and 300*l.* from the Diocesan Society. The sale of fancy works, the contributions of many ladies, in Mr. Symond's grounds at Norbiton, and in the town-hall, produced 316*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; the drawback on materials was 277*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; and the remainder was subscribed by benevolent individuals, in sums varying from 100*l.* downward to ten shillings.

Of the above sum, 4738*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* was expended in the purchase of the ground; the completion of the building; fittings up; consecration fees, &c. The communion plate, which cost about 110*l.*, was paid for by separate contributions.—The Rev. John Welsted Sharp, A.M., the present curate, was appointed in February, 1842, shortly before the opening of the church.

Another building at Norbiton which demands attention is the Free Grammar School, established by Queen Elizabeth on the site of the ancient *Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen*, which was founded in the year 1305, by Edward Lovekyn, (a native of Kingston), in conjunction with his brother Richard, and endowed with ten acres of arable land, one acre of meadow, and five marks annual rent, for the support of a chaplain, to pray for the souls of the founders and their relations.

[77] As at present finished, this church includes accommodation for 744 persons, viz.—350 in pews, and 394 free sittings for the poor: it is intended, also, to erect a small gallery on either side the organ-gallery, for sixty children; thus extending the number of free seats to 454.

This benefaction was confirmed by the letters patent of Edward the Second, dated July the 16th, 1309. John Lovekyn, fishmonger, who was four times mayor of London, rebuilt the chapel, augmented the endowment for the maintainance of a second chaplain, and made certain regulations for the good order and government of the institution; directing that one of the chaplains should be invested with the chief authority, and be styled the Warden, or Custos.[78] Lovekyn's charter relative to the donations and statutes for the support and management of the chapel was ratified by himself, May the 3rd, 1355; and was confirmed on the first of June following, by William Edindon, bishop of Winchester. William Walworth, the famous mayor of London, in the reign of Richard the Second, said to have been the apprentice of John Lovekyn, added to the income of the establishment, by the gift of lands and rents, for the support of a third chaplain.[79]

The revenues of this institution were valued at 34*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* in 1534; and in 1540, the chapel, with all the lands, tenements, and rents belonging to it, escheated to the crown, through the attainder of Charles Carew, the last master, or custos. Not long after, the king granted the site of the chapel, with its appurtenances, to Richard Taverner, esq., of Norbiton-hall, for twenty-one years, at a reserved rent of 12*l.* 12*s.*

Soon after this property had reverted to the crown, Queen Elizabeth, by charter in the third year of her reign, founded a Free Grammar school on the site of the chapel of St. Mary, and appointed the bailiffs of Kingston, and their successors, to be the governors. In the sixth year of her reign, she endowed this school with lands, tenements, and rents, yielding an income of 19*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; in addition to which, the bailiffs and freemen of the town were to pay twenty marks annually, for the support of a master and an under-master.[80]

In the "Further Report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities," in this county, it is stated that "the Corporation of Kingston are at present in possession of a small part only of the

[78] Stow, in his SURVEY OF LONDON, fol. 1633, says that "John Lofken, Fishmonger, foure times Maior, 1367 builded an Hospitall called Magdalens, at Kingston-upon-Thames, and gave thereunto 9 tenements, 10 shops, one Mill, 125 acres of land, 10 acres of Meddow, 120 acres of pasture, &c. More in London, he builded the faire parish Church of St. Michael, in Crooked lane, and was there buried."

[79] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. i. pp. 350—355.

[80] The grant made by Queen Elizabeth in her sixth year, comprised 107¾ acres of land, 14 tenements, 7 gardens, 1 orchard, 1 pightell, 3 barns, and 1 stable. In the description of the premises granted by her first charter, "the lettle chapels of St. Anne and St. Loye" are mentioned, together with "one Hawk's Mewe," as adjoining to the Mary Magdalen chapel.

lands granted by the letters patent of Elizabeth, the rest having, (as is believed,) been sold by them in fee-farm, upwards of two hundred years ago." The remaining part of the endowments of this institution, in 1822, consisted of seventeen acres, three roods, and thirty-five perches of land, let for 70*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* a year; fee-farm rents amounting to 20*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; and quit-rents to the annual value of 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*: in all, 93*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*[81]

The Charity trustees of Kingston, who are the present governors, have, with the advice of the bishop of Winchester, thrown open this school to boys from eight to fifteen years of age, whose parents are rate-payers of the town and parish; and it is now governed by certain "orders, statutes, and ordinances," which were agreed upon by the trustees, with the advice of the bishop, on the 31st of December, 1841, 5th of Queen Victoria. These boys, on the pre-payment of one guinea per quarter, are instructed in English grammar, writing, arithmetic, merchants' accounts, geography, with the use of the globes, map-drawing, mathematics, Latin and Greek classics, and the principles of religion in accordance with the established church. The master has a salary of 30*l.* a year, with six tons of coal per annum, a garden, and a field; and very recently, he has been allowed the sum of 20*l.* a year, towards the support of an assistant.—He is privileged, also, to take a few private pupils as boarders and day-boarders, for whose use there is an upper school-room.

The foundation school-room is the interior of the ancient chapel of St. Mary, which was repaired a few years ago, and is forty feet in length, and twenty feet wide. It is built in the pointed style, and has a large and elegant east window, enriched with tracery; the other windows are accordant, but less complicated. An irregular dwelling-house attached to the chapel, forms the master's residence. The present master is the Rev. John Fortunatus Stansbury, A.M., who was appointed about ten years ago.

In former times, this school possessed a much higher degree of celebrity than it has since obtained; and many excellent scholars have received the rudiments of their education here. When Dr. Wooddeson was master, about a century ago, he had about seventy boys at once under his tuition; among whom was Gibbon, the historian; Lovibond, the poet; and Geo. Alexander Stevens, author of

[81] Further Report, &c. p. 607. There is good reason to believe that this Report does not include the entire revenues arising from Queen Elizabeth's grants of the demesnes of St. Mary chapel, &c. to the Corporation of Kingston;—and there can be no doubt but that the School has been unwarrantably despoiled of nearly the whole of the ground that was formerly immediately attached to the chapel; and is particularly described in Elizabeth's first charter.

the well-known Lecture upon Heads; as well as several others whose scholastic acquirements were of a superior kind. For the accommodation of his establishment, and as an appendage to his foundation appointment, Dr. Wooddeson rented a large mansion which had been once occupied by Archbishop Tillotson, but was, eventually, converted into the old parish workhouse; and upon the site of which two or three pretty cottages have been recently built by Charles M. Westmacott, esq.—The names of many persons of great talents and learning are comprised in the list of masters of this most useful foundation.[82]

Beyond Norbiton, upon elevated ground, to the right of the Combe and Wimbledon road, is the new Union Workhouse, which was erected from the designs of Mason and Son, architects, of Ipswich, at the cost of 11,500*l.*; and was first opened in August, 1837. It is an extensive building, somewhat in the Elizabethan style, of red brick, with slated roofs. The main edifice consists of two stories, and is extremely well-arranged in respect to air and ventilation: and there are lower buildings for workshops. Including children, it will hold about three hundred and twenty persons; the sexes being kept separate, and distinct yards for exercise allotted to the boys and girls. On the upper floor, is a small chapel for adults, with adjoining galleries for children. Divine service is performed by the vicar of Kingston, twice weekly, viz.—on Sundays and Wednesdays. The men are employed in breaking granite, chopping wood, making shoes and clothing for the inmates, &c.; and some of the boys are taught tailoring and shoe-making. The girls are employed in straw-bonnet and shirt making. The *Kingston Union* consists of ten parishes in Surrey, and three in Middlesex, viz.—Kingston, Ham, Hook, Long-Ditton, Thames-Ditton, Esher, East Moulsey, West Moulsey, Wimbledon, and Malden, in Surrey; and Hampton, Hampton-Wick, and Teddington, in Middlesex. By these parishes, twenty-one guardians are returned; and there are ten magistrates living within the Union, who are ex-officio members of the Board of guardians.

[82] William Burton, B.C.L., the author of a Commentary on the Itinerary of Antoninus, so far as relates to Britain, (and other learned works,) was one of them. He was born in Austin Friars, London, and educated at St. Paul's school; whence he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, in 1625; he afterwards became Greek lecturer at Gloucester-hall; and in 1630, took the degree of B.C.L. "But indigence," says Wood, "which commonly attends good wits, forcing him to leave the University, he became Usher to Mr. Thomas Farnaby, the famous school-master of Kent." After some years he was appointed master of the Free Grammar-school at Kingston; where he remained until about two years before his decease, when being disabled by a paralytic stroke, he went to London; and dying in 1657, was buried in the church of St. Clement Danes.—He excelled as a critic, philologer, and antiquary.—Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii. col. 215, 16.

The meetings are held here every Wednesday, except during Lent, when the Board sits on Tuesdays.

KINGSTON BRIDGE.—There is reason to believe that the original bridge at Kingston was, at least, *coeval* with that at London, if not of anterior erection. It has even been inferred from a passage in Dion Cassius, that there was a bridge here at the time of the invasion of Britain by the Romans under Aulus Plautius, A.D. 43; yet nothing definite can be determined from the historian's words.[83] Leland says, in his Itinerary, that "the bridge was at first lower down the stream, and that in the times of the Saxons a new one was built on or near the spot where it has ever since stood;"—but the earliest distinct notice of Kingston bridge appears to be that which occurs in the Close Rolls of the 7th of Henry the Third, where it is stated that, in consequence of a representation made to the king, of the bad condition of the bridge, he committed the custody and superintendence of it to Henry de St. Alban and Matthew Fitz-Geffery de Kingston; and ordered the bailiffs of the town and the sheriff of the county to furnish them with materials for repairs of the structure, whenever they should be requisite. John Lovekyn, who died in 1368, gave by will ten pounds for the repair of the "butting" (abutments) of the bridge. In 1376, Edward the Third issued letters patent, by which he assigned the custody of the bridge and causeway, then gone to ruin and decay, to the bailiffs of the town, for a term of fifty-one years, with authority to collect tolls on certain articles specified, during the space of ten years. The structure had probably become dilapidated after the term of the grant had expired; for in the 27th of Henry the Sixth, the care of the bridge was granted by patent to the bailiffs and approved men of Kingston, for a new term of fifty-one years, with power to levy tolls. At length, in 1565, Robert Hammond, one of the bailiffs, settled lands valued at forty pounds a year, for the future support of the bridge; and his benefaction was recorded in an inscription on a stone in the masonry of one of the abutments, stating that he "made this Bridge *tolle-free*, November 18th, 1565."

The structure to which the preceding notices relate was of woodwork; and during the civil commotions in the kingdom at different periods, it was repeatedly damaged, or partly destroyed; as in 1554, when Sir Thomas Wyat, in arms against the government of Queen Mary, led his followers to Kingston, and found the bridge had been so much injured by his opponents, that several hours were employed in repairing it, to enable his men to cross the river.

For a long period the bridge had been kept in repair by the corpo-

[83] Vide HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ, lib. ix. sect. xx. ed. Reimar, Hamburg, 1750.

ration of Kingston; but at length, about 1812, it had become so dilapidated as to require rebuilding, and doubts having arisen whether it ought not to be deemed a county-bridge, a deputation of the magistrates of Surrey and Middlesex was appointed to inquire into the facts; but after a full investigation they agreed that the counties were not liable. An indictment was afterwards preferred by the inhabitants of Middlesex against the corporation, for neglect of duty; and on a second trial, (the first having failed through an informality in the proceedings), before Lord Ellenborough, in the court of King's Bench, November the 15th, 1813, it was proved that the defendants "held an Estate which had been given to them for the repair of the bridge, and that they had been used to repair it,"—and a verdict was given against them. Some reparations were, consequently, made at their expense in 1816; but the necessity of a new structure becoming every day more evident, the corporation obtained an act of parliament in 1825, (6th George the Fourth), for "the rebuilding of Kingston Bridge, and for improving and making suitable approaches thereto."[84] In pursuance of this act, a design for a new bridge was procured from Mr. Edward Lapidge, architect, and a contract entered into with Mr. Herbert, for the erection of a structure of stone and brick, for the sum of 26,800*l.* On the 7th of November, 1825, the first stone of this bridge was laid by the Earl of Liverpool, high-steward of the corporation, with the usual formalities; and on the 17th of July, 1828, the bridge was opened in grand procession, by the Duchess of Clarence, now the Queen-dowager.

Kingston bridge is a handsome structure, consisting of five principal elliptical arches, crossing the main stream of the river, with two smaller ones on each side, for the passage of land-floods. The centre arch is sixty feet in span, and nineteen feet high: the others are fifty-six and fifty-two feet, respectively. The main abutments are terminated by circular towers, or bastions; and the parapets surmounted by a cornice and balustrade, with galleries projecting over the piers, which give a bold relief to the general elevation. The full length of the bridge is three hundred and eighty-two feet; and its breadth in the clear, twenty-five feet. The entire expense of this structure, including the purchase of the ground, wharfs, &c. for making the approaches, was

[84] In the preamble it is stated, that the bridge being decayed and dangerous, and the estates pertaining to it insufficient for the expense of rebuilding, it was expedient that money for the purpose should be raised upon the credit of the tolls. It was therefore enacted, that the Corporation should be empowered to built a new bridge within two hundred feet southward of the old one, and make convenient approaches.—The bridge estate consists of 10 . 3 . 2 acres.

about 40,000*l.* Since it has been opened, the average sum at which the tolls have been let annually, has been about 2,000*l.*—In consequence of the erection of the bridge on a new site, the approaches were greatly improved on both sides the river; and on the Kingston side, a new and wide street was made in a line with the London road.[85]

At a short distance below the bridge is a short street leading to the river, called *Bishop's Hall*, where the bishops of Winchester had anciently a house in which they occasionally resided, until the time of Bishop Wykeham, who, in 1392, demised it for sixty years to Hugh Harland, Joan his wife, and their four sons. Subsequent grants were made by different prelates, until the time of Henry the Eighth, when the estate was surrendered to the crown; and the mansion, which stood on the banks of the Thames, was granted to Richard Taverner, esq., of Norbiton-hall. Not any part of it is now standing.

The Literary Institution.—The handsome building erected for the use of this Institution is situated in that part of Thames-street which is intersected by the bridge road, here called Clarence-street; and thus it forms a conspicuous object in the approach to the town from the bridge. A part only of this structure is at present appropriated to the purposes of the Institution; the entrance to which is on the western side, fronting Thames-street. It is built with bricks of different colours, (the projecting parts being faced with red, and the flat portions with yellow); and it consists of two stories, surmounted by a stone coping, which partially conceals the roof. The principal doorway, or entrance from Thames-street, leads to a neat

[85] Since the levying of a toll on all persons crossing the new bridge, the communication between Kingston and the opposite village of Hampton-Wick, which was formerly regarded as its immediate suburb, has very much decreased; the labouring classes, in particular, finding the payment, at every time of crossing, a severe tax on their daily earnings.

In connexion with the old wooden bridge at Kingston, (of which it has been jocosely remarked that, with all its faults, it carried us *freely* over), should be noticed the ancient custom of punishing Scolding Tongues by immersing the females possessing them in the river Thames, by means of a *Cucking Stool*, or *Chair*, affixed to a beam which was run out from the main arch or pier. It appears from the Churchwardens' Accounts that a new Cucking stool was made here in the year 1572, (14th of Queen Elizabeth), and the following charges are stated:—"The making of the Cucking Stool, 8*s.*; iron work for the same, 3*s.*; timber for the same, 7*s.* 6*d.*; three brasses for the same, and three wheels, 4*s.* 10*d.*" From the mention of wheels in this account, it is probable that the reputed Scold, (after conviction in a sort of *pied-poudre* court), was drawn in procession to the place of immersion amidst the shouts and jeerings of her offended neighbours. "It seems to have been much in use formerly," says Mr. Lysons, "as there are frequent entries of money paid for its repairs." The late Dr. Roots witnessed the last instance of this mode of curbing and cooling the unruly tongue, between eighty and ninety years ago; but the Cucking stool was long afterwards kept ready for use in the old town-barn, now pulled down.

and convenient hall; whence a handsome staircase affords access to the committee-room and the lecture-room on the upper story. The lecture-room, which serves also for a general reading-room, is thirty feet in length, twenty in breadth, and about fifteen feet high. The floor is not inclined as usual in lecture rooms; but it has a gallery extending through its whole length, (to which there is a passage from the committee-room), which will accommodate between forty and fifty persons. On the ground floor, is an apartment fitted up for a library; and on the basement story, a convenient room called the chemical class-room.—The building was commenced in September 1840; and it was opened in September 1841. The architects were Messrs. Scott and Moffatt. This Institution was first established in October, 1839; and many useful lectures on various branches of art, science, and literature, have since been delivered here.

The old town of Kingston, in its present position, includes great facilities for trade, both from its resting on the immediate banks of the river, and from its contiguity to the metropolis, to which it can scarcely be regarded as any other than a suburban district. The chief article of commerce is that of malt, of which a very large quantity is made; and until a recent period, few places in the kingdom paid annually to the government a larger amount of duty on this valuable commodity than this town;—of late years, however, this business has been greatly depressed, and several of the malting-houses have been shut up.

Kingston was once celebrated for the great accommodation afforded by its Inns; but the alterations in modern times, in respect to modes of travelling, and especially since the introduction of railroads,—that fruitful source of the ruin of so many of our towns,—have occasioned such a general decline of business, that several of the largest establishments have been closed, and others reduced to a bare existence. The Griffin and the Sun are the chief respectable inns which now remain; the Castle, an inn of very old standing, having been converted to other purposes a few years ago.[86] In the valuation of the Vicarage returned in the 26th of Henry the Eighth, the tithes of the inns at Kingston were thus stated:—"*Crane*, 6*s.* 8*d.*; *Bell* and *Swan*, 6*s.* 8*d.*; *Crown*, 3*s.* 4*d.*; *Angel*, 3*s.* 4*d.*; *Castle*, 3*s.* 4*d.*; *Rose*, 3*s.* 4*d.*;

[86] The Castle inn, which was subsequently purchased by T. Fricker, esq., the present mayor of Kingston, and converted into private dwellings, displays vestiges of a date apparently as remote as Queen Elizabeth's reign; particularly in the carvings and ornamental work connected with the staircase, and in the large timbers which support the floors. Among the carvings is the representation of a Castle; of Bacchus, seated upon a tun; vine branches, grapes, Bacchantes, and other objects; all conveying the idea of a building devoted to festive entertainments.

George, 3*s.* 4*d.*; *Cross-Keys*, 3*s.* 4*d.*; *Greyhound*, 3*s.* 4*d.*" To these should be added, as appears by another return made in January 1552-3 (6th Edward the Sixth), *the Griffin*, 3*s.* 4*d.*

Of the few ancient customs of this town which have descended to our times, is that of the diversion of *Foot-ball*, on Shrove-Tuesday, which the inhabitants claim as a right obtained for them by the valour of their ancestors.[87] Tradition states that the Danes, in one of their predatory incursions, were stopped at Kingston by the firm stand made against them by the towns-people, until assistance arrived from London, when the enemy was defeated, and the Danish general being slain, his head was cut off, and kicked about the place in triumph. This happened on a Shrove-Tuesday, and hence the origin of the custom; the foot-ball being regarded as the symbol of victory.—During these boisterous *Saturnalia*, the inhabitants are reduced to the necessity of barricading their windows; and the trade of the town is somewhat impeded; yet the general good-humour with which the

[87] Before the Reformation, the popular diversion called *Kyng-ham*, (or pageant of the Three Kings of Cologne), appears to have been annually celebrated in this town, in the summer season, under the superintendence of the parochial officers, by whom, as shewn by the Churchwarden's and Chamberlain's accounts, many payments, from money collected from the inhabitants, were made in support of this festival.—

"Mem. That the 27 day of Joun A°. 21 Kyng H. 7. that we Adam Bakhous and Harry Nicol hath made account for the *King gam* that sam tym don, Wylm Kempe, Kenge, and Joan Whytebrede, quen, and all costs deducted, £4 . 5 . 0."

"23 Hen. 7. Paid for whet and malt and vele and motton and pygges and ger and coks for the *Kyngam*, £0 . 33s . 0." "To the taberare, 0 . 6 . 8d." "To the leutare, 0 . 2s . 0." "For baking the Kyngham brede, 0 . 0 . 6d."

The latest notice of the King-game occurs in the accounts for the 15th of Henry the Eighth, when the surplus of the collection, beyond the expenses, amounted to 9*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The sports called *Robin-Hood* and the *May-game* were, also, celebrated in this town with much splendour. The May-games were rude interludes, or divertisements, in which many persons assembled in the characters of Robin Hood, the famous Outlaw of Sherwood Forest, and his traditionary associates. As late as the reign of Henry the Eighth, people of all ranks in society, (inclusive of the king himself,) joined occasionally in these scenic exhibitions. The following entries relating to the costs of these annual festivities at Kingston, appear, among many others, in the accounts above mentioned.—

"23 Hen. 7. For paynting of a bannar for Robin hode, 0 . 0 . 3d." "For a goun for the Lady, (sc. Maid Marian,) 0 . 0 . 8d." "For bellys (bells) for the dawnsars, 0 . 0 . 12d." "24 Hen. 7. For little John's cote, 0 . 8s. 0." "1 Hen. 8. For silver paper for the mores dawnsars, 0 . 0 . 7d." "For Kendall for Robyn hode's cote, 0 . 1 . 3d." "For 3 yerds of white for the frere's cote, 0 . 3 . 0." "For 4 yerds of Kendall for mayde Marian's huke, 0 . 3 . 4d." "For saten of sypers for the same huke, 0 . 0 . 6d." "For 2 payre of glovys for Robyn hode and mayde Maryan, 0 . 0 . 3d." "For 6 brode arovys, 0 . 0 . 6d." "To mayde Marian for her labour for two years, 0 . 2s. 0." "To Fygge the tabourer, 0 . 6s. 0." "Rec^{d} for Robyn hood's gaderyng, 4 marks." "28 Hen. 8. To the mynstrele, 0 . 10 . 8d."

No notices of these games were found in the parochial accounts after the year 1538; from which time they probably declined in importance, and fell into disuse.—See Lysons, Environs, vol. i. pp. 227, 228.

sport is carried on prevents any serious complaint; and the majority of the corporation are favourable to its continuance. The foot-ball bell rings about noon, when the amusement begins, and is continued until four o'clock; after which, the players resort for refreshment to their respective localities.

The principal mass of houses forming the Town of Kingston extends about half a mile, from north to south, along the banks of the Thames, and about two-thirds of a similar extent from west to east. There are, also, contiguous lines of houses diverging from the town along the high roads to London and Portsmouth; and ranging each way to the distance of about three-quarters of a mile.—The situation is very salubrious; the general soil is of a gravelly nature; and the wild thyme, which grows abundantly around, is a sure and certain proof of the excellence of its atmosphere. Water for domestic purposes is obtained, both from the river Thames, and from numerous wells supplied by the land-springs, which are pure and abundant. In Thames-street, on Mr. Selfe's premises, is an *Artęsian* well, from which a good supply of clear water, of a slightly-chalybeate taste, rises through a small tube from a depth of about one hundred and fifty feet. The town is paved and lighted, under an act of parliament passed in the 13th of George the Third: and the additional advantage of gas-lighting was introduced a few years ago.

Generally speaking, this town has of late partaken of the universal tendency towards improvement and advance, which characterizes modern times; of which, the rebuilding of the bridge and town-hall, and the erection of St. Peter's church, Norbiton, may be referred to as proofs. Many houses have also been built on the *Fair Field*, and on the roads and outskirts leading to Kingston and Surbiton hills; but the most remarkable addition to this neighbourhood has been made within the last five or six years, on a plot of ground adjacent to the South-western railway, containing between sixty and seventy acres, which has been built upon to a considerable extent, and distinguished by the appellation of Kingston *New Town*. This ground was taken by a speculating person, named George Pooley; and the buildings, almost as fast as they were raised, were mortgaged, in order to obtain means for carrying out the design; but the scheme not proving successful, the entire property is now in the possession of the mortgagees. About one hundred and sixty houses, including many detached and coupled villas (stuccoed,) in a somewhat capricious style of architecture, have been erected here. There is a good inn, and tea-garden, adjacent to the station; from which the principal road branches westward, towards old Kingston; the latter being about

three-quarters of a mile distant from this spot. The railroad is crossed in this parish by two bridges; one of which, of three arches, spanning a deep excavation, forms part of the high road to Ewell and Epsom.

Three Fairs are held yearly at Kingston, viz., on the Thursday in Whitsun week; on the 2nd of August and following day; and on the 13th of November and seven following days. The latter is locally termed the Great Allhallow-tide fair; and is kept in the ample space called the *Fair Field*, which lies to the south of the London road. It has been long celebrated for its extensive shew of black cattle, sheep, and horses; yet, although allowed by charter to be continued for eight days, it has dwindled down of late years to a two-days' occupation;—but the toy, or pleasure fair, accompanying it, and which is held in the market-place, often lingers on during the allowed time. Upwards of twenty thousand sheep, ten thousand head of cattle, and one thousand horses, have been exposed for sale on a single day in this fair. The general markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but chiefly on the latter. Much business is occasionally done at Kingston in the corn trade; and there is a large mill for grinding corn on the Hogs-mill, or Maldon river, as it is sometimes called, which is crossed near the Surbiton entrance to the town, by Clattern bridge, a brick structure of three arches. On the same stream, also, is a silk mill, and a mill for crushing linseed.

Near the centre of the town is the mansion of the *Rowlls* family, who for many generations have been the proprietors of one of the most valuable and extensive breweries in this county; a great portion of the public-houses being freeholds belonging to the establishment.

Cleave's Almshouses.—Among the principal *Charities* of Kingston are the almshouses founded at Norbiton under the provisions of the will of William Cleave, esq., an alderman of London, who died on the 7th of May, 1667; having bequeathed all his messuages, lands, hereditaments, &c. in this parish, for the maintenance, for ever, of six poor men and six poor women "of honest life and reputation"; but no others to be admitted than single persons, and above sixty years of age. The almshouse, a low, yet neat building, contains twelve distinct dwellings, each consisting of an upper and a lower room, under one roof; together with a common hall in the centre, over the doorway of which are the founder's arms, viz.—Arg. on a Fess betw. three Wolves' heads, erased, Sab. three Mullets, Or; and an inscription, recording the erection of the building in 1668. The same arms, engraven on a plate of silver, are worn on the sleeve by each inmate. Between four and five hundred pounds annually, derived from the original endowments, are distributed in monthly portions amongst the

alms-people; who have, also, the dividends of 1000*l.*, 3 per cents. reduced annuities (bequeathed by Mr. John Tilsley in the reign of Queen Anne) divided among them in equal shares. The almshouse estate consists of 66¾ acres.

In June, 1624, one thousand pounds was given to the bailiffs and freemen of Kingston by Mr. Henry Smith; the annual produce of which, from "rents and profits," and now amounting to about 106*l.*, is laid out in clothing, shoes, &c. for the use of the poor parishioners. Of this rental, ninety-five pounds are paid by his majesty the king of the Belgians, for lands connected with the Claremont property, which were originally let to the duke of Newcastle. There are several smaller Charities, of which our limits will not admit particulars.

The National, or Public Schools, in which about one hundred and thirty boys and one hundred and ten girls receive daily instruction, were erected in 1819, by C. N. Pallmer, esq., at an expense of 1200*l.* Here, likewise, is an Infants' school, which was built with a subscription of 600*l.* in 1828; and at which the average attendance was fifty-eight, during the year 1842.

There are Meeting-houses at Kingston for the respective denominations of Independents,[88] Wesleyans, Baptists, and Quakers.

About one mile and a half distant from the town, on the Wimbledon side, is Coombe House, the property of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, but not at present inhabited. It occupies an elevated and commanding spot; and it was here that its late owner, the Earl of Liverpool, the much-respected premier, (who was high-steward of Kingston,) entertained, in their progress to Portsmouth, in 1814, the Prince-regent of England, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia; the Generals Blucher and Platof the Hetman; and many other illustrious personages at that time sojourning in these realms.[89] It is in the grounds belonging to this estate that the celebrated Coombe springs have their origin; and from this source, as Aubrey long ago stated,[90] "The water is conveyed in Pipes of Lead, under several Roads, Orchards, &c., and the Brook [the Hogsmill stream], to the Conduit, [at Surbiton] *juxta Thames*, and so under

[88] The Rev. John Townsend, the benevolent projector, and partly founder of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, was pastor of the Independent chapel at Kingston during rather more than three years.

[89] This was not the first royal visit that was made to Coombe; for Queen Elizabeth, in 1602, became the guest, for a short time, of Sir Thomas Vincent, the then lord of the manor, who built the old manor-house which was taken down about the middle of the last century. From the Churchwarden's accounts of Kingston, it appears that "3*s.* 4*d.* was laid out when the Queen removed from Sir Thomas Vincent's."

[90] Aubrey, Surrey, vol. i. pp. 47, 48. These springs, locally termed the Coombe Water, were first collected into a conduit, or reservoir, on the Coombe estate, for the

the Thames, through the Park, to Hampton Court, which is by estimation three miles."

This property anciently consisted of two manors, which appear to have been afterwards conjoined, and to have obtained the name of *Coombe Neville*, from the Neville family, by whom they were for some time possessed. In the Domesday book, these manors are described as follows:—

"Humphrey the Chamberlain holds, in fee, of the Queen, *Cumbe*, which Alured held of King Edward, and he could remove where he pleased. It was then assessed at three hides; now at nothing. The arable land consists of two carucates. One is in demesne; and there are three villains, and four bordars with one carucate. There are eight acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 4 pounds; afterwards at 20 shillings; and now at 100 shillings. In the time of King William, a woman who held this land put herself with it under the protection of the Queen.

"Ansgot the Interpreter holds of the King Cumbe. Cola held it in the time of King Edward. It was then assessed at three hides; now at one hide and a half. There are three carucates of arable land. One is in demesne; and there are six villains and one bordar, with 1 carucate; and 4 acres of meadow. There are 4 swine for herbage. It is valued at 60s."

In the *Testa de Nevill* it is stated, that Hugo de Cumbes held half a knight's fee in *Cumbes* of the Honour of Clare; and that Ralph Postel held one hide of land in the same place by the serjeantry, or

supply of Hampton-court palace, by the magnificent Cardinal Wolsey, who spared no expense when in pursuit of either comfort or luxury. From this spot, the distance to the palace is nearly three miles and a half. The water is conveyed through a double set of strong leaden pipes, each set being two inches in diameter, into a second conduit at Surbiton, on the Kingston side of the Thames; and thence, by a double row of extremely strong cast-iron pipes, (fixed below the bed of the river, in place of the original leaden ones, about fifteen years ago,) into a corresponding reservoir on the Middlesex side. It then flows (through a double set of leaden pipes as before) to the palace at Hampton-court; and, as the top of that building is considerably below the level of the Coombe hill, whence the spring issues, the entire palace is amply supplied with this most salubrious water, with but little aid from artificial hydraulic agency. Among its very valuable properties is that of being entirely free from all calcareous admixture; and for its efficacy in cases of stone, (under which painful disease Wolsey himself is well-known to have suffered), by preventing the formation of lithic acid, we have the authority of Dr. William Roots, under whose house, at Surbiton, the spring passes just prior to its transit beneath the Thames.

The original leaden pipes, as laid down in Wolsey's time, were moulded in lengths of twenty-five feet each, the seaming or junction being effected, as shewn in the wood-cut, by a thick overlaying of the metal. In William the Third's time, where necessary, they were replaced by cylindrical pipes, in lengths of about nineteen or twenty feet, which were first moulded in about two-feet joints. They are now cast at once, in cylindrical lengths of twelve feet.

service, of collecting the Queen's wool, at a rent of 20*s.*, the said hide having been granted by that service to Postel's predecessors, by King Henry the Elder.[91]

On the Wandsworth approach to Kingston, but at the distance of about three miles from the town, is an elegant VILLA, with a magnificent conservatory, erected by Robert Lawes, esq., on the summit of the great hill. The view from this delightful spot over the adjacent valley, clothed with the Lombardy poplar, and animated by the beautiful meanderings of the silver Thames, is supposed to be fully equal to any similar prospect in the Rhætian Alps, and is worthy the pencil of a Claude.

In this locality is the *Bald-faced Stag*, a public-house well-known in former times as having been the haunt and place of refuge of the notorious footpad, JERRY ABERSHAWE,[92] who half a century ago, and

[91] After several intermediate changes, the united manors of Coombe appear to have become possessed by William de Neville; on whose decease, about the 13th of Edward the Second, his two daughters and coheiresses, Alicia and Nichola, conveyed a moiety of the whole to their respective husbands, Richard le Wayte and John de Hadresham. The latter died in the 32nd of Edward the Third, being then in possession of the entire manor; and his descendant, John, in the 5th year of Henry the Fifth, granted it to John Gaynesford and others; by whom, in 1423, a regrant was made to the Prior and Canons of Merton. After the dissolution, Henry the Eighth annexed this manor to the Honour of Hampton-court; but his successor, Edward the Sixth, bestowed it on his uncle, the Duke of Somerset; on whose attainder it reverted to the crown. Queen Elizabeth, in the 13th year of her reign, gave the manor to Sir William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh; but on his petition, regranted it to Sir Thomas Vincent. Again reverting to the crown, it was given by James the First to Sir William Cockayne; whose son, Chas. Viscount Cullen, of the kingdom of Ireland, conveyed this estate, in 1651, to Daniel Harvey, esq.; by whose representatives it was sold, about the year 1753, to the trustees of the late Lord Spencer. This place was subsequently inhabited by the Tollemaches; and afterwards, as already stated, by the late Earl of Liverpool, who expired here on the 4th of December, 1828, at the age of fifty-eight, after suffering under a paralytic affliction for nearly two years.

[92] There is a story related of this daring character, "that, on a dark and inclement night in the month of November, after having stopped every passenger on the road, being suddenly taken ill, he found it necessary to retire to the Bald-faced Stag, and his comrades deeming it advisable to send to Kingston for medical assistance, the present Dr. Wm. Roots (then a very young man) attended. Having bled him, and given the necessary advice, he was about to return home, when his patient, with much earnestness, said, "You had better, Sir, have some one to go back with you, as it is a very dark and lonesome journey." This, however, the Doctor declined, observing that he had "not the least fear, even should he meet with *Abershawe* himself";—little thinking to whom he was making this reply. It is said, that the ruffian frequently alluded to this scene, afterwards, with much comic humour.—His real name was Louis Jeremiah *Avershawe*. He was tried at Croydon, for the murder of David Price, an officer belonging to Union-hall in Southwark, whom he had killed with a pistol shot; and at the same time, wounded a second officer with another pistol. In this case the indictment was invalidated by some flaw; but on being again tried, and convicted, for feloniously shooting at one Barnaby Turner, he was executed at Kennington Common, on the 3rd of August, 1795.

for several years, kept this part of the country under constant depredatory contribution; and who was eventually hung in chains for an attempt to murder, on Wimbledon common, in August, 1795.

Near the entrance into Kingston on this side, is the once-celebrated NORBITON PLACE, the former residence of Chas. Nicholas Pallmer, esq., who was member for Surrey in the last parliament of George the Fourth's reign. That gentleman acquired it by his marriage with the daughter of Mrs. Dennis, who had purchased a small estate of forty acres here about the year 1800, and afterwards erected a new house in place of the older mansion.[93] Many improvements were subsequently made by Mr. Pallmer, both in the house and grounds; the former being enlarged by a new wing, and new-fronted by an elegant portico of the Ionic order; and the latter augmented to an area of about three hundred acres;—comprising an arable and sheep farm, a dairy farm, pleasure grounds, grotto, kitchen garden, grapery, and other adjuncts of an attractive character. Since the premises, however, were quitted by Mr. Pallmer, a great change has taken place; the house has been pulled down, except the new wing, which has been altered into a respectable dwelling, and is now inhabited by Andrew Snape Douglas, esq. There is a large sheet of water in the grounds, which is said to be supplied from a fine spring obtained by boring to a depth of four hundred and twelve feet.

NORBITON HALL, on the opposite side of the road, is the residence of the Countess of Liverpool, relict of the late premier; and under the same roof, Robert Henry Jenkinson, lieut.-governor of Dover castle, also resides. That gentleman is a nephew of Charles, first earl of Liverpool.[94]

At a short distance is a place called *Walnut-tree House*, which is now in the possession of Sir David Scott, K.H., the second baronet of his family; but it was once the residence of the ill-fated Capt.

[93] About the middle of the last century, this place belonged to Sir John Phillips, bart., of Picton Castle in Pembrokeshire, who died here in June, 1764. His son Robert, who was created Baron Milford of the kingdom of Ireland on the 2nd of July, 1776, sold the estate to a wine-merchant of London, named Sherer, who re-sold it to Mrs. Dennis, as stated above.

[94] In the reign of Edward the Sixth, the mansion called Norbiton Hall was the property and residence of Richard Taverner, esq., a person of somewhat eccentric character, but a zealous protestant; and, although a layman, he obtained a license to preach in any place in the king's dominions. When high-sheriff for the county, he is said to have actually delivered a discourse before the University of Oxford, wearing a gold chain about his neck, and a sword by his side. This estate afterwards belonged to the Evelyn family; and was then described as a manor held of the bailiffs of Kingston. The present house, which is comparatively a modern structure, stuccoed, was the residence (in the early part of this century) of General Gabriel Johnstone, who purchased it of the representatives of the Lintall family in 1799.

Richard Pierce, who, with a great part of his family, was lost in the Halsewell East-Indiaman off Portland, about sixty years ago.

On the same road, near the Free Grammar school, is a gentlemanly residence of peculiar structure, (formerly inhabited by Massy Dawson, esq., M.P. for Clonmel,) which was one of the latest productions of Sir John Vanbrugh. It is of brick, and strongly-built; with its stack of chimnies forming a turret in the centre of the roof.

Still nearer to the town, is the precinct called *Canbury*; a corruption from Canonbury; an appellation apparently derived from this subordinate manor having in former ages belonged to the priory of Merton. The old *Tithe barn* still remains, and is one of the largest in the kingdom. It measures thirty yards each way from wall to wall, and has four projecting entrances on its respective sides; the distance from each doorway to the opposite entrance is thirty-eight yards: it has a very high roof, covered with tiles, and supported by vast timbers.

Canbury House is the old *family* residence of Sudlow Roots, esq.; the writings belonging to which property go much farther back than two hundred years; and some of its timbers are of the Spanish chestnut, so frequently met with in this town.

On the Surbiton side of Kingston is Elmers, the former residence of the late William Disney, esq.; and still occupied by his widow.

Nearly adjoining is Surbiton House, now in the possession of Alexander Raphael, esq.; but formerly inhabited by the late Earl of Uxbridge, father to the Marquis of Anglesea. It was subsequently purchased and occupied by John Garratt, esq., of Bishop's-Court, near Exeter; who was not only a respected member of the corporation of Kingston, but also, at the same time, an alderman and lord-mayor of the city of London; in which latter capacity he had the honour to lay the first stone of the new bridge at London, on the 15th of June, 1825.—Here, also, fronting the Thames, is Woodbines, a pleasant dwelling, now occupied by William Christy, esq., one of the Society of Friends, but the property of Chas. Edw. Jemmett, esq., town-clerk of Kingston.

Near the Richmond entrance to the town is the very elegant Villa of Gen. Sir John Delves Broughton, (the 7th baronet of his family), with its attached gardens, long and far celebrated for the most choice and rare exotics which this country can produce. This beautiful place, which is called Bank Farm, was erected by the late Hon. Gen. St. John, of the Bolingbroke family; who spared no expense in rendering the site appropriate to the fine prospects which it commands, and of which the sweet scenery of the Thames forms an especial feature.

At a short distance to the south is a substantial and comfortable house, formerly the residence of the late Sir Thomas Kent, who was high-sheriff of this county in 1771. It is now the property of his great nephew, Robert Kent, esq.

RICHMOND.

This place was anciently named *Shene*, or *Sheen*, which signifies bright or splendid, in reference, possibly, to its pleasant and conspicuous situation; though Leland, Camden, Aubrey, and others, have conjectured that it was thus designated from the splendour of a royal palace which existed here; but the name appears to have been attached to this spot long before it became the seat of royalty. It was styled *Richmond* by command of King Henry the Seventh, who inherited the earldom of Richmond, in Yorkshire, from his father, Edmund Tudor, on whom it was bestowed by his half-brother, Henry the Sixth.

The village of Richmond is distinguished for its beautiful situation on the bank of the Thames, which forms the boundary of the parish on the west; while it adjoins Kew and Mortlake, on the north; Mortlake, on the east; and Petersham, on the south. The soil, in general, is sandy; but in some parts there are clay and gravel. The land, which is not included in the park or royal gardens, is chiefly arable.

The manor of Shene appears to have been comprehended in that of Kingston, which belonged to the crown at the time of the Domesday survey. Henry the First gave it to one of the family of Belet, to hold by the service, or serjeanty, of officiating as chief butler to the king. Master Michael Belet, who is stated to have been a canonist and civilian by profession, held the manor and office in the reign of John. Dugdale says he was lord of Wrokestone in Oxfordshire; and that he served as chief butler at the coronation of King Henry the Third. It appears that his death took place not long after the accession of that king; and Wimund de Raley paid one hundred marks for the wardship of his daughter and heiress, who probably died unmarried; for in the 14th of Henry the Third, John Belet, her uncle and next heir, paid ten marks for the relief of her lands, and did homage to the king for the estate. He died in the same or the following year, leaving two daughters his coheirs; Emma, who married Jordan Oliver; and Alicia, the wife of John de Valletort.

About the beginning of the reign of Edward the First this property belonged to Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, who is stated to have purchased it of the heirs of Hugh de Windsor;[1] and that

[1] Probably of West Horsley. See account of West Horsley, vol. i.

prelate granted the manor to Otho de Grandison; who, in the 8th of Edward the First, obtained a charter of free-warren in Shene. On his decease, which happened after the 33rd of Edward the First, it is supposed that the manorial estate reverted to the representatives of Bishop Burnell, who had himself died seised of the fee in 1292. The subsequent descent of the manor, until it became vested in the crown, is rather uncertain.

John de Valletort, who married Alicia, one of the coheiresses of Belet, in the 28th of Henry the Third, paid twenty shillings for the half knight's fee of his serjeanty in this manor, towards an aid for knighting the king's eldest son. He died in the 29th of Edward the First, seised of an estate in the vill of Shene, holden by the grand serjeanty of being one of the king's cup-bearers.

Both Lysons and Manning have asserted that the manor of Shene belonged to the crown in the latter part of the reign of Edward the First; but this seems inconsistent with the statements still existing in an ancient record, relative to the holding of the manor by subjects in the reigns of Edward the Second and Edward the Third.[2] But though it is probable that the first of our kings who held the entire manorial estate was Edward the Third, it appears that his father and grandfather occasionally resided at Shene, either as tenants of the lords of the manor, or as owners of some detached portion of the property. A notice of money paid at the court of Shene occurs in the Wardrobe account of the 28th of Edward the First; and that prince, not long before his death, here received the commissioners sent to treat with him concerning the civil government of Scotland.[3] Edward the Second, in 1310, dated a grant of the barony of Alnwick to the family of Percy from this place. A palace is said to have been erected by Edward the Third on his manor at Shene; and although Mr. Manning could discover no authority for the statement, yet there can be no doubt that a royal mansion existed here in the time of that

[2] Vide Inquisit. post Mortem: 6 Edw. II.; 26, and 32, Edw. III.

[3] Lambarde says—"Shene, ever since King Henry VII. buylded theare, hath bene called Richemonde, but was longe before that a Mansion for the Princes of this Realme, and named after the Manor of Shene: for after that K. Edward I. had putt to execution William Wallace, the Scotte, that so much troubled him, he treated with the Nobilitie of that Country at his Manor of Shene."—Topog. and Histor. Dict. of England, 4to. p. 351. Matthew of Westminster is quoted in the margin of Lambarde's work, as an authority for the statement about Edward the First. That historian, after mentioning the execution of Wallace, and the commencement of a treaty or agreement between King Edward and the Scots, at the New Temple, London, says Envoys were then sent from Scotland, finally to settle the terms of submission on their part to the government of the English monarch. "Hoc autem apud manerium de Sheene super Thamesim, Scoti prædicti, tactis sacrosanctis Christi corpore, et Evangeliis, et aliis reliquiis, spoponderunt."—Flores Historiar. per M. Westm. collect. 1570, fol. p. 452.

king, whoever may have been the founder; for it was at the palace or mansion of Shene that death terminated his long and victorious reign, on the 21st of June, 1377. His grandson and successor, Richard the Second, may be supposed to have passed much of his time at this place during the life of his first queen, Anne of Bohemia; for, as historians inform us, on her death, which happened at Shene in 1394, he was so violently afflicted "that he besides cursing the place where she died, did also for anger throwe downe the buildings, unto which the former kings being wearied of the citie were wont for pleasure to resort."[4]

The palace remained in ruins during the reign of Henry the Fourth; but Henry the Fifth, soon after he ascended the throne, restored the edifice to its former magnificence. Thomas Elmham says it was "a delightful mansion, of curious and costly workmanship, and befitting the character and condition of a king."[5] Edward the Fourth gave the custody of the manor to William Norburgh, in the first year of his reign; and the next year, to Edmund Glase. In his sixth year, his queen, Elizabeth Woodville, had a grant of the manor for her life. Henry the Seventh granted the custody of this manor to Robert Skerne, December the 23rd, 1485; and in the following year, shortly after his marriage with Elizabeth Plantagenet, the eldest daughter of Edward the Fourth, he deprived the dowager-queen of all her possessions, and confined her in the monastery at Bermondsey, where she died some years afterwards.[6]

On the 21st of December, 1498, the king being at Shene, a fire broke out in his lodging in the palace, about nine o'clock in the evening, and continued till midnight; a great part, especially of the old buildings, being destroyed, together with hangings, beds, apparel, plate, and many jewels. Immediate orders were given for the restoration of the edifice; and in 1501, when much of the new work was finished, the king ordained that it should in future be styled *Rich-*

[4] Stow, CHRONICLE, p. 496.

[5] Vita Hen. V. c. 13.

[6] In 1492, Henry the Seventh held a grand tournament at this place, of which Stow has left the following account:—"In the moneth of Maie, was holden a great and valiant iusting within the Kinge's Mannor of Shine, now called Richmond in Southerie, the which endured by the space of a moneth, sometime within the sayde place, and sometime without, vpon the Greene without the Gate of the said Mannor. In the which space, a Combate was holden and doone betwixt Syr James Parkar Knight, and Hugh Vaughan Gentleman Usher, vpon controversie for the Armes that Gartar gave to the sayde Hugh Vaughan: but hee was there allowed by the King to beare them, and Syr James Parkar was slayne at the first course. The cause of his death was thought to be long of a false helmet, which by force of the Cronacle fayled, & so he was striken into the mouth, that his tongue was borne vnto the hinder part of the head, and so he died incontinently."

mond.[7] Another fire occurred in the king's chamber in January, 1506-7, when "much rich furniture was consumed; and in July following, a new gallery, in which the king and his son, prince Arthur, had been walking a short time previously, fell down, but without injuring any person. In the same year, Philip the First, of Spain, who had been driven on the coast of England by a storm, was entertained by King Henry at Richmond, "where many notable feates of armes were proved, both of tylte, tourney, and barriers."[8] At this palace Henry the Seventh died, on the 21st of April, 1509.

Henry the Eighth celebrated the festival of Christmas at Richmond in the year of his accession to the throne; and on the 12th of January following, a tournament was held here, when the king, for the first time, publicly engaged in chivalrous exercises. On new-year's day, 1511, Queen Katherine, at Richmond, was delivered of a son, who was baptized Henry after his father, "to the great rejoicing of the whole realme"; but on the ensuing 23rd of February he died, at his birth-place, and was interred at Westminster. Hall, in his Chronicle, says that the Emperor Charles the Fifth, who visited England in 1522, was lodged at Richmond.[9]

On the 2nd of November the same year, King Henry granted the manor or lordship of Shene, otherwise Richmond, to Massey Villard and Thomas Brampton, for thirty years, at an annual rent of 23*l.* 8*s.*; and also the office of keeper of the palace, park, and garden, for life.[10]

[7] It is probable that Henry the Seventh had a picture-gallery and a library at his palace of Richmond. With respect to the latter, Louis Jacob, in a "treatise on the finest public and private Libraries in the World," which he published at Paris, in 1644, says—"I find from the Itinerary of France of Jodocus Sincerus, a German, that Henry the Seventh, King of England, testified his regard for Literature by the establishment of a Royal Library, which he formed at Richmont."—Rawlinson's Appendix to Aubrey, SURREY, vol. v. pp. 348,9. Perhaps Sincerus derived his information about the Richmond Library from Polydore Virgil, or Bernard Andreas, the latter of whom was Poet Laureate, and wrote a Life of Henry the Seventh, still in MS.—A Picture of Henry V. and his family; the Marriage of Henry VIth, and that of Henry VIIth, which were at Strawberry Hill, are supposed to have been painted at this time as decorations for the palace; and engravings from them, with descriptive notices, may be found in the "Anecdotes of Painting": Walpole's Works; vol. iii. pp. 35, 36, 37, 38, 50.

[8] Holinshed, CHRONICLE, p. 1460.

[9] In the RUTLAND PAPERS, published by the Camden Society in 1842, there are some curious documents relating to this visit, one of which is intitled—"Wynys layd yn dyvers places for the King and the Emperor bytweene Dovyr and London." The account, however, includes Rychemount, Hamptoncourt, and Wyndesore: at the first of which places provision was made for "X mealys," with "Gascon wyne and Renyssh wyne, plentye."—Original Documents illustrative of the Courts and Times of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. from the Archives of the Duke of Rutland; selected by William Jerdan, F.S.A., p. 82.

[10] ROT. PAT. 14 Hen. VIII. p. 1.—Possibly this grant was resumed in 1526, when the king having received from Cardinal Wolsey the magnificent present of his newly-erected

In 1541, the royal demesnes at Richmond were granted to Anne of Cleves, (after her voluntary divorce from King Henry), among the estates assigned for her support, so long as she should reside in this country, where she spent the remainder of her life, though she appears to have resigned Richmond to King Edward the Sixth, in 1548; probably, however, not without some compensation.

In the month of August, 1554, Queen Mary, with her newly-wedded consort, Philip of Spain, removed from Windsor, (where he had been installed a knight of the Garter,) to this palace; and some of the state papers of this queen shew that she was here at other times. Richmond, also, was a favourite place of residence with her successor, Elizabeth, who here entertained Eric the Fourth, king of Sweden, when he visited England to make her a proposal of marriage. Queen Elizabeth died here on the 24th of March, 1603.

The plague raged greatly in London at the time of the accession of James the First; in consequence of which, the Exchequer and other courts of law were removed to Richmond; as they were again, on the same account, in 1625. On the 10th of April, 1607, Sir Thomas Gorges obtained a grant of the manor, for a term of years; but by a deed dated September the 1st, 1610, this manor, with the palace and park, was settled on Henry prince of Wales, his heirs and successors, kings of England, for ever. The prince had resided at Richmond in 1605; and it appears that he kept house here in 1612,[11] in which latter year his death took place.

By letters patent of the king, dated January the 10th, 1617, the royal estate at Richmond was vested in trustees for Charles, prince of Wales; and by other letters of the 19th of February following, it was granted to the said prince, his heirs and successors, for ever. He often resided here after he became king; and had at this place a large collection of pictures. In 1627, the manor, mansion, and old park,

palace of Hampton-court, he obtained in return permission to reside at Richmond. But though Wolsey, by this sacrifice, allayed the jealousy of his suspicious master, the circumstances altogether seem to have excited the spleen of his enemies. Hall tells us that when the common people, and especially such as had been servants to Henry the Seventh, saw the Cardinal keep house in the manor royal of Richmond, which that monarch so highly esteemed, it was a marvel to hear how they grudged, saying—"So, a butcher's dogge doth lie in the manor of Richmond."

[11] In the fifteenth volume of the Archæologia is an account of the expenses of Henry, prince of Wales, which contains the following entries:—

"Works of Mr. Le Caus at Richmond ..... £	150	0	0
Mons. Le Caus—Works at Richmond	303	15	6
Richmond House, and Sheen	2422	18	3"

Solomon Le Caus, or De Caus, who was born in Normandy, was an architect and surveyor. He published several works on professional subjects. See Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, vol. i.

were included in the settlement made on the queen, Henrietta Maria, as part of her dower. In the year 1636, a masque was performed before the king and queen at Richmond, by Lord Buckhurst, and Edward Sackville, afterwards earl of Dorset.

After the execution of the king, in 1649, a survey of the palace was taken by order of the parliament, which affords a very minute description of the buildings as then existing.[12] There was a spacious hall, with a turret or clock case, at one end of it: the privy lodgings, three stories high, were ornamented with fourteen turrets; there was a round edifice called the "canted tower," with a stair-case of one hundred and twenty-four steps; and a chapel, "with cathedral seats and pews." Adjoining the privy garden was an open gallery (portico) two hundred feet in length, with a covered gallery over it. The materials of the palace were valued at 10,782*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* It was purchased on the 12th of April, 1650, by Thomas Rookesby, William Goodrick, and Adam Baynes, on behalf of themselves and other creditors of the late king. Subsequently it was sold to Sir Gregory Norton, a member of the High-Court of Justice, who signed the warrant for the execution of Charles the First; and who probably resided in some part of the palatial buildings, as, on his death in 1652, he was interred at Richmond.

Shortly after the restoration of Charles the Second, "several boats, laden with rich and curious effigies, formerly belonging to Charles the First, but since alienated," are said to have been brought from Richmond to Whitehall.[13] On the restoration of the Richmond estate to the Queen-mother, Sir Edward Villiers, father of the first earl of Jersey, had a grant, under letters patent dated July the 4th, 1660, of the royal house and manor, which he afterwards released to King James the Second; whose son, known in history as the *Pretender*, was (according to Bishop Burnet) nursed at Richmond.

No subsequent appointment respecting this manor has been discovered until October 4th, 1770, when it was granted to Charlotte, George the Third's consort, for her life, together with the office of steward and keeper of the manorial courts, at an old reserved rent of twenty pounds a year. From this grant was excepted the site of the palace, then held under leases from the crown, by various individuals; nor did it include the royal park, inclosed in the reign of Charles the

[12] It is preserved at the Augmentation office; and has been published by the Society of Antiquaries, in the "*Monumenta Vetusta.*"

[13] Exact Accompt, June 8—15, 1660. It is probable that the buildings were at that time in a dilapidated state, for Fuller, in his "Worthies," published in 1662, having mentioned a view of the palace in Speed's Map of Surrey, adds,—"Otherwise, (*being now plucked down,*) the form and fashion thereof had for the future been forgotten."

PLAN OF THE CROWN'S

RICHMOND PARK ESTATE,

situated in the Parishes of

RICHMOND, PETERSHAM, HAM, KINGSTON,

PUTNEY & MORTLAKE.

in the County of

S U R R E Y.

Lithographed for Brayley's History of Surrey.

Standidge & Co Litho. London.

Dorking. Published by and for R. B Ede, 1843.

First. Lands in this manor are held by copy of court-roll, and descend to the youngest son, or in default of male issue, to the youngest daughter; but by an act of parliament of the 12th of George the Third (cap. 35), the lord of the manor was empowered to enfranchise such estates; and that has been done in several instances since the passing of the act.

The parish of Richmond contains about twelve hundred acres; of which by far the largest proportion belongs to the crown, comprehending a part of Kew Gardens, and the paddocks adjoining, bounded by the river.[14] William Selwyn, esq. Q.C., is another considerable landowner at Richmond; as are, also, Sir Charles Price, bart., of Spring Grove; Sir Thos. Newbee Reeve, knt.; and George Robinson, esq.

THE ROYAL PARKS AT RICHMOND.—After the decease of Bishop Burnell in 1292, a survey was taken of the fee of Richmond, on behalf of his heir, and in that document occurs the earliest notice known of a *Park* in this locality. It was situated on the north-west of the present village of Richmond; and is now incorporated with the pleasure grounds at Kew.

In the reign of Henry the Eighth, here were two parks, which were distinguished by the names of the *Great* and the *Little* park. In the Lodge of the former (called also the *Old Park,*) Cardinal Wolsey occasionally resided after he had surrendered the palace of Hampton-court to his imperious master. It is probable that the two parks were afterwards united, one only, which adjoined Richmond Green, and was three hundred and forty-nine acres in extent, being mentioned in the survey made in 1649. It was this park which, with the manor, was settled on the queen of Charles the First in 1627: after the execution of the king, it was valued at 220*l.* 5*s.* per annum, and sold to William Brome, gent., of London, for 7048*l.*; that is, at thirty-two years' purchase. The Lodge, which is described as being "a pleasant residence for a private gentleman," appears to have been afterwards in the possession of Sir Thomas Jervase, and the park in that of Sir John Trevor. King William the Third, in 1694, granted to John

[14] In the reign of James the First, a great part of Richmond was common field-land, divided into two fields, called the Upper Field, and the Lower Field; and these were subdivided into parcels of irregular size, called *Shotts*. In the Upper Field were nine Shotts, called—1. Church Furlong; 2. Upper Dunstable; 3. Lower Dunstable; 4. East Field; 5. Long Downs; 6. Short Downs; 7. East Bancroft; 8. West Bancroft; and 9. Maybush. In the Lower Field were four Shotts, viz.—1. a Shott abutting upon Bailie's Banks; 2. Middle Shott; 3. a Shott abutting on the highway leading to Mortlake; and 4. Park Shott.—Communicated by William Selwyn, esq., from an extract of a manuscript Survey of Richmond by John Norden, in his own possession. Except a small part of Pest-House Common near the upper part of Richmond hill, the whole parish has been inclosed, by common consent.

Latton, esq., of Esher-place, a lease of the lodge, together with the stewardship of the manor. In 1707, Queen Anne demised it for ninety-nine years, or three lives, to James, duke of Ormond, who rebuilt the house or lodge, and made it his residence until 1715, when, having been impeached in parliament as an adherent of the Pretender, he thought it prudent to secure his personal safety by flight, and on the 27th of July "he privately withdrew from his house at Richmond, and went to Paris."[15] His estates were confiscated; but by an act of parliament passed in 1721, his brother, the earl of Arran, was enabled to purchase them; and he then sold this property to the prince of Wales, afterwards George the Second. This prince frequently retired to Richmond, even after his accession to the throne; and his queen, Caroline, was partial to this place, where she had a dairy and a menagerie: there were also several ornamental buildings in the Gardens adjoining the park, as Merlin's cave, and the Hermitage; in the latter of which were busts of Newton, Locke, and other learned persons. George the Third occasionally resided here, at different periods of his reign; the estate having been settled, in 1761, on the queen for her life, in case she had survived his Majesty. Some time afterwards, the royal lodge was taken down, and the foundations were laid for the erection of a new palace on its site; but the building was not proceeded with. In 1785, the king was empowered under an act of parliament (25 Geo. III. cap. xli.) to unite Richmond Old park and Gardens with Kew gardens, by means of shutting up a long lane, or footway, called *Love Lane*, which separated the park grounds from those of Kew; and the entire estate now constitutes the royal demesne known as Kew gardens.[16]

The present Park at Richmond, which has been called, by way of distinction, the *New* Park, and the *Great* Park, was inclosed by Charles the First; and is situated in the several parishes of Richmond, Petersham, Ham, Kingston, Putney, and Mortlake. That prince, who, like his father, was extremely fond of the sports of hunting, was anxious to have an extensive park, well stocked with deer, in the immediate neighbourhood of Richmond and Hampton-court. In the district which was allotted for the formation of the new park there were wide wastes and woods belonging to the crown; but they were intermingled with estates of private persons, and common lands pertaining to different parishes, and although

[15] Collins, Peerage, vol. v. p. 240: edit. 1756.

[16] Further particulars of the old park will be given in the account of Kew. Love Lane was upwards of a mile in length, and led from the north end of Richmond into the high-road near Kew. The ground was laid into the Gardens about the year 1802.

several of the proprietors consented to part with their territorial property for the king's accommodation, others refused to yield their lands on any terms. King Charles, however, persisted in his undertaking; and a commission under the privy-seal, dated December the 12th, 1634, was issued to Lord Cottington, then chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Crane, chancellor of the order of the Garter, Sir John Banks, attorney-general, and others, empowering them to treat with the proprietors and other inhabitants of Richmond, Petersham, Ham, Kingston, Wimbledon, Mortlake, &c., for the requisite purchases. In consequence of this commission, a treaty was concluded in December, 1635, between the king, on one part, and several freeholders, copyholders, and inhabitants of the places above-mentioned, on the other part; by which they engaged to release and quit claim to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, for the sum of 4000*l.* all right and title to two hundred and sixty-five acres belonging to the manor of Petersham, and four hundred and eighty three acres belonging to that of Ham; reserving their interest in all the commons and wastes in those manors which were not to be inclosed in the new park. Some of the landholders, however, most strenuously rejected all terms of accommodation; and as Lord Clarendon relates, a great outcry was raised against the king, who was charged with an intention to take away the estates of his subjects at his own pleasure.[17] He had, in fact, commenced the surrounding wall before the assent of the owners had been obtained for the disposal of their property. So loudly was the disapprobation of the people expressed that the ministers, especially Laud and Cottington, became alarmed, and entreated his Majesty to relinquish the scheme, but in vain, for he

[17] The enforced inclosure of Richmond park gave great umbrage to the people, and much contributed to augment the general discontent at the arbitrary character of King Charles's government; as well as to shew the pertinacity of his own disposition. Laud, the archbishop; Juxon, bishop of London, who was treasurer; and Lord Cottington, the chancellor of the Exchequer, were, according to Clarendon, all opposed to the king's design to make "a great Park for red as well as fallow deer" at Richmond;—"not only for the murmur of the people, but because the land, [that is, those portions of it which were not already possessed by the crown], and the making a brick-wall about so large a parcel of ground, (for it is near ten miles about), would cost a greater sum of money than they could easily provide, or than they thought ought to be sacrificed on such an occasion; and the Lord Cottington (who was more solicited by the country people, and heard most of their murmurings) took the business most to heart, and endeavoured by all the ways he could, and by frequent importunities to divert his Majesty from pursuing it, and put all delays he could well do in the bargains which were to be made; till the King grew very angry with him and told him,—'he was resolved to go through with it, and had already caused brick to be burned, and much of the wall to be built upon his own land';—upon which Cottington thought fit to acquiesce."—See Clarendon's HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, vol. i. pp. 155—159: Oxford edit. 1807.

had determined to carry it into execution. Many arrangements, however, were adopted for the satisfaction and convenience of the public: several roads through the park were left accessible for foot-passengers; and the right of the poor to gather fire-wood, where they had been accustomed to take it before the inclosure, being fully recognized, and the landowners proportionably remunerated for the property they ceded, the king ultimately effected his purpose.

The inclosure was completed in the summer of 1637; and Jerome Weston, earl of Portland, was appointed to the office of ranger. Within a few years began the civil war; at the conclusion of which, the House of Commons seized this park, as well as other landed possessions of the crown. On the 30th of June, 1649, a vote was passed by the House, purporting that the *New* Park at Richmond should be given to the citizens of London, to be held in perpetuity by themselves and their successors; and the attorney-general was directed to make out a grant in due form, to pass under the great-seal. An act of parliament, confirming the gift to the city, passed on the 17th of July following. On the restoration of Charles the Second, the metropolitan corporation presented to him Richmond park, as a peace-offering, accompanying their gift with the evasive declaration, "that the City had only kept it as Stewards for his Majesty."[18]

The king, by letters patent dated August the 17th, 1660, bestowed the office of ranger on Sir Daniel Harvey, knt., of Coombe. Queen Anne demised the office for three lives to her uncle, Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester, who died in 1711; and his son and heir, who had succeeded to the earldom of Clarendon, joined with his son, Lord Cornbury, in a sale of the grant and remainder, to King George the First, for five thousand pounds. George the Second, in October 1727, conferred the rangership on Robert, Lord Walpole, the eldest son of his prime minister. This statesman, Sir Robert Walpole, passed much of his leisure at this place, amusing himself with his favourite exercise of hunting; and he is said to have spent fourteen thousand pounds in rebuilding the Great-lodge, and making other improvements here. His son, who became the second earl of Orford, held the office of ranger of Richmond park until his death in 1751; when the appointment was given to the Princess Amelia, a daughter of the reigning king. Whilst she retained this post, the encroachments, which Walpole had commenced,[19] on the privileges granted to the public by Charles the First

[18] Whitelock, MEMORIALS of the English Affairs, p. 701.

[19] In his MEMOIRS of the last Ten Years of the REIGN OF GEORGE THE SECOND, Lord Orford, the son of the minister, says that "Sir Robert Walpole drained and expended great sums upon the Park, (which was a bog, and a harbour for deer-stealers and vagabonds); but to obtain more privacy and security, he took away the ladders on the walls

were much aggravated; in consequence of which, two or three suits at law were instituted, with regard to the right of free passage through the park. The first, respecting a carriage-road, was decided in favour of the Princess; but in another suit, relative to the right of foot-way, which was tried at the assizes at Kingston, on the 3rd of April, 1758, the right was established;[20] and in consequence of that decision, ladder-gates were placed at different entrances for the especial use of the public. In 1761, the Princess resigned the rangership, which

and shut up the gates, but settled keepers at them, who were to open to all foot-passengers in the day-time, and to such carriages as had tickets, which were easily obtained."—The encroachments thus begun, were extended by the Princess Amelia, "who preserved no measures of popularity."—Id. In the 2nd volume of the same work, (p. 61,) the author states that "Queen Caroline, (the Princess's mother), had formerly wished to shut up St. James's Park, and asked Sir Robert Walpole what it would cost to do it:"—He replied, "Only a *Crown*, Madam."

[20] There was a great deal of evasion and shuffling on the part of the crown lawyers in the trial of the above cause; and it was only from the firmness of the judge, Sir Michael Foster, that the right to a free passage through the park was determined, after the business had been pending three assizes. A special jury had been summoned, but few persons attended: this was attributed to an unwillingness to "serve a prosecution against the Princess;" and the judge fined all the absentees twenty pounds a-piece. At length, after two hours delay, a *tales* was resorted to; and when part of the evidence had been heard, Sir Richard Lloyd, who went down on the part of the crown, sought to stop the proceedings by alleging that "the obstruction was charged to be in the parish of Wimbledon, whereas it was in truth in Mortlake, which was a distinct parish from Wimbledon." Further evidence was given, and this petty cavilling was over-ruled; upon which Sir Richard in a laudatory speech, "set forth the gracious disposition of the King in suffering the cause to be tried, when he could have suppressed it with a single breath, by ordering a *nolle prosequi* to be entered." The judge said he was not of that opinion; and that the subject in such indictments as those for continued nuisances can have no remedy but this, if their rights be encroached upon; wherefore, he should think it a denial of justice to stop a prosecution for a nuisance, which his [the King's] whole prerogative does not extend to pardon." Further evidence was then given, and Sir Michael summed up shortly, but clearly, in favour of the right of passage claimed; and the jury decided accordingly. For this legal establishment of the right of free ingress to Richmond Park, the public are especially indebted to the exertions of Mr. John Lewis, a brewer at Richmond, and brother of Dr. Lewis, a physician, author of "The Philosophical Commerce of the Arts."—After the judgment in his favour, "Lewis was asked whether he would have a step *ladder* to go over the wall, or a *door*. He hesitated for some minutes; but reflecting that strangers might not be aware of the privilege of admission through a door, which could not stand open on account of the deer; considering, also, that in process of time a bolt might be put on this door, and then a lock, and so his efforts be gradually frustrated; sensible, also, that a step-ladder would signify its own use to every beholder, he preferred that mode of accommodation." The new arrangements were carried into effect with an unwilling spirit on the part of the Princess; and another application to the court became necessary before they were sufficiently completed for convenient access.—At the present time, there are public ladder-stiles, or steps, on the side of East Sheen, Ham Common, and Coombe; and a swing gate, connected with the principal entrance, at Richmond. The Roehampton, Robin-Hood, and Kingston gates, are private entrances; yet admission is seldom refused to respectable persons. For the liberty of carriage entrance, application must be made to the deputy-ranger.

was then conferred on the Earl of Bute, the minister and favourite of King George the Third, and he retained it until his decease in 1792; after which, the king himself undertook the management, and made considerable improvements in the park. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is the present ranger. The deputy-ranger, the venerable Viscount Sidmouth, who was appointed to that office in 1814, has a delightful residence in the park, called the *White Lodge*, which was originally built by George the Second, and stands upon a commanding eminence at one end of a long vista of lofty trees, distinguished by the name of the Queen's ride;—possibly, from Caroline, George the Second's consort, who, with her royal partner, frequently hunted in this park. Among the paintings in the drawing-room, are portraits of George the Third, on horseback, and Queen Charlotte, which were presented to Lord Sidmouth by the king.[21] Here, also, preserved with much care, is a small Table, upon which, in an after-dinner conversation, whilst taking wine with Lord Sidmouth, and shortly before resuming his command of the noble fleet which achieved the ever-memorable victory off Trafalgar, Lord Nelson traced with his finger his plan of attack, and the manner in which he proposed to break the enemy's line.

Several other lodges in the park are occupied, under permission of the crown, by different gentlemen. Of these, the principal is *Hill Lodge*, the seat of William George Hay-Carr, 16th earl of Errol, and hereditary lord high-constable of Scotland. His lordship, who is, also, one of the representative peers for that kingdom, married Elizabeth, a daughter of the late king, (when duke of Clarence,) by Mrs. Jordan. The house and grounds, which are finely situated near the Terrace walk, were occupied for some years by the late dowager-countess of Pembroke, (widow of Henry, 10th earl of Pembroke, who was occasionally visited here by George the Third: the countess died in 1831. In the grounds, which are laid out with much order and neatness, is a small *Mount*, whereon Henry the Eighth is reported to have stood, when watching for the ascent of a rocket from the tower, to announce the execution of Anne Boleyn;—on the day after which, the brutal tyrant was wedded to Jane Seymour.

The *Thatched*, or Burchett's Lodge, (so called from a former keeper,) which is on the Kingston side, was of late the abode of Lady Stuart, widow of the Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.; but is now tenanted

[21] The former picture, which represents an Inspection by his Majesty of the 10th Hussars, or Prince of Wales's Regiment, was copied from the original by Sir Wm. Beechey, at Hampton Court; but with the remarkable omission of the figure of the Prince, which was left out by order of the king, who thus testified his then displeasure against his son.—Home Scenes, &c. by Lady Chatterton, vol i. p. 18.

by Major-Gen. Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.H., who served at the siege of Copenhagen, in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo. This distinguished officer is equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—Another lodge, (towards East Sheen,) which was formerly the head game-keeper's, and was afterwards inhabited by the Chief Baron Adam, and next by his son, William Adam, esq. the late accountant-general, is now occupied by John Locke, esq.—The *Bog Lodge*, which is the residence of Mr. James Sawyer, head-keeper of Richmond park, although on a perfectly dry site, has no fewer than six good springs within a short distance from it.[22]—There are eight or nine smaller lodges within the park, for the under-keepers and gate-keepers. The *Old Ranger's Lodge*, which stood on the acclivity of Spanker hill, was pulled down in 1841. On the lawn in front, growing near together, are two fine oaks, one of them being seven, and the other between five and six yards in girth.

Richmond Park is between eight and nine miles in circumference, and its area is stated to include 2,253 acres, which are surrounded by brick walls, and an almost continuous belt of plantations. This extent is exclusive of the Petersham Lodge estate, containing about fifty-nine acres, which was purchased in March, 1834, of the executors of the late Lord Huntingtower, for 14,500*l.*, by the commissioners of woods and forests, and the whole of it annexed to the park demesne. It was about that time his late Majesty, William the Fourth, caused the Terrace walk to be made, which extends from the principal entrance on Richmond hill to the grounds of the Earl of Errol, a distance of about a quarter of a mile. The beautifully-umbrageous scenery which it commands, animated by the meandering stream of the river Thames, and expanded over a vast range of diversified country, is of the highest and most delightful character of the picturesque.—The entrance gates, with their neat lodge, were erected in 1798; and on the piers are the initials of George the Third and Queen Charlotte.

There is great variety, both of surface and scenery, within the park itself; and near the central part are two large sheets of water, called the *Pen Ponds*, occupying about seventeen or eighteen acres. These are supplied by the ground springs, and are understood to have been gravel-pits, enlarged to their present extent by command of the Princess Amelia, in the time of George the Second. The timber throughout the park is chiefly oak; but much of it is decayed; al-

[22] When the new Poor-house, which stands at a little distance from the park wall, was built by George the Third; he also directed that one of the above springs should be laid on for the use of the houses upon Richmond hill, where the inhabitants had previously been much distressed for water.

though many fine specimens may still be seen, measuring from thirty-two to forty inches in girth; and from twenty-five feet to thirty feet in height, exclusive of the branches. There are, likewise, many aged and picturesque thorns in the park: the plantations of recent date, (which are somewhat numerous,) consist chiefly of oak, elm, fir, beech, ash, Spanish chestnut, alder, and poplar. At the entrance from the East Sheen gate, the prospect has much of a forest-like character; the woods appearing very thick and sombrous. On the left, is a flourishing plantation made by George the Third; who had a private farm of about 230 acres in this quarter of the park, which was cultivated after the Flemish method. The farm-house was for some time the residence of Edward Jesse, esq. (when deputy-surveyor of the parks), under whose direction the more recent plantations were made.[23]

[23] Many interesting circumstances connected with Natural history, in respect to Richmond park, have been inserted in Jesse's GLEANINGS; from which a few condensed extracts may not be undesirable.—"An amazing number of Eels are bred in the two large ponds in Richmond park, which is sufficiently evident from the very great quantity of young ones which migrate from these ponds every year. The late respectable head-keeper of that park assured me, that, at nearly the same day in the month of May, vast numbers of young Eels, about two inches in length, contrive to get through the pen-stock of the upper pond, and then through the channel leading into the lower pond; and thence through another pen-stock into a water-course falling into the river Thames. They migrate in one connected shoal, and in such prodigious numbers, that no guess can be given as to their probable amount."—In the same month, an annual migration of young eels also takes place in the river Thames; and they have generally made their appearance at Kingston, in their way upwards, about the second week in that month; but their proceedings have been more irregular since the interruption of the lock at Teddington.

In the reign of George the Second a large flock of wild Turkies, consisting of not less than three thousand, was regularly kept up as part of the stock of Richmond park; and some of the old turkey-cocks are said to have weighed from twenty-five to thirty pounds. They were hunted with dogs, and made to take refuge in a tree, where they were frequently shot at by the king. The whole stock was eventually destroyed about the end of his reign, in consequence of many sanguinary contests having taken place between the keepers and the poachers, with respect to the chasing of these birds.

In addition to the herd of fallow deer, amounting to above sixteen hundred, usually kept in the park, there is generally a stock of from forty to fifty *red* deer; some of which are selected every year, and sent to Swinley, in order to be hunted by the royal stag-hounds.—It is sometimes very difficult to take these stags for hunting; yet their capture is much accelerated by the sagacity of a fine breed of buckhounds belonging to the park. A strong deer will afford a very long and interesting chase; but the days for taking deer are kept as secret as possible, in order to prevent too great a concourse of people.

Squirrels were formerly very numerous in the park; but they were destroyed in consequence of the serious fights which occurred in squirrel-hunts between large bodies of unauthorized persons and the keepers.—At certain times of the year, an assemblage of fifty or sixty Herons takes place within the park; yet their stay is never permanent. In the loamy parts of the soil, the black Mole is abundant;—but a nest of cream-coloured Moles has been taken near the Robin-Hood gate.—The Hedge-hogs are said to scratch out the young rabbits from their nests, and prey upon them.—Both the Cuckoo and the Tit-lark abound in Richmond park; and the young cuckoos are frequently found in the tit-lark's nest.—Jesse's GLEANINGS, 1st Series, pp. 291, 147, and 185—88, 190, 212: and 2nd Series, pp. 24, 255, 282.

The beauty of park or forest scenery is always increased by the presence of deer, of which there is no lack at Richmond; the herd consisting of sixteen hundred fallow, and fifty red deer: the latter are often selected for the Royal Hunt, and noted as good runners. The venison is, also, stated to be the finest belonging to the crown; and about sixty brace of bucks are annually supplied from this park.[24]

In December, 1834, some of the park labourers, when digging gravel near the small hillock called Oliver's *Mound*, (where Cromwell is said to have had a camp,) discovered the skeletons of three persons who had been buried side by side, about three feet from the surface. At this spot the ground is very high, commanding views of Westminster abbey and St. Paul's, with the Hampstead, Highgate, and Harrow hills; formerly, also, Windsor castle was included in the prospect, but is now shut out by the new plantation near the Terrace.

From the beauty and salubrity of its situation, Richmond has been termed the *Frascati* of England; and, indeed, there are few places which can compete with it, either for its pleasantness of site and luxuriancy of prospect, or for the historical and personal associations connected with the scenes and changes which have taken place in its immediate neighbourhood. Monarchs, some of them the greatest and most powerful that ever swayed the British sceptre, have here had their favourite dwelling-place; here, princes, statesmen, and nobles have sought repose, philosophers enjoyed content, and poets wooed the muse.

Thomson, the poet of the *Seasons*, who resided for several years in this enchanting locality, has thus described the subjacent scenery as beheld from the summit of Richmond hill.—

——— "Say, shall we wind
Along the stream? or walk the silent mead?
Or court the forest glades? or wander wild
Among the waving harvests? or ascend,

[24] So many complaints were made, of late years, both as to the quality and to the supply of venison from the royal parks and forests, that the Lords of the Treasury (with the approbation of the Queen,) deemed it expedient to place the entire supply under the supervision and direction of the Commissioners of woods and forests; and it is by their warrant only, directed to the head-keepers, that the deer are now allowed to be killed and distributed. At the commencement of every season, a warrant is prepared for her Majesty's approval and signature; under which authority subordinate warrants are issued, by the Commissioners, to the parties named in the original warrant, on the payment of a fee of 1*l.* 6*s.* for a buck, and 13*s.* for a doe. The fees thus obtained are applied to the discharge of the keepers' salaries, and the retired allowances which were granted to certain officers, in consequence of the new arrangements. The buck season extends from the 5th of July to the 25th of September; the doe season, from the 13th of November to the 17th of January; the heavior season is intermediate: the fence month commences on the 12th of June, and ends on the 12th of July.

While radiant Summer opens all his pride,
Thy Hill, delightful SHEENE?—Here let us sweep
The boundless landskip: now the raptur'd eye
Exulting, swift to huge Augusta send;
Now to the sister hills that skirt her plain;
To lofty Harrow now, and now to where
Majestic Windsor lifts his princely brow.
In lovely contrast to this glorious view,
Calmly magnificent, then will we turn
To where the silver Thames first rural grows.
There let the feasted eye unwearied stray;
Luxurious, there, rove through the pendent woods,
That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat;
And sloping thence to Ham's embow'ring walks.—
Slow let us trace the matchless Vale of Thames;
Fair-winding up, from where the Muses haunt
In Twit'nam's bowers, to royal Hampton's pile,
To Clermont's terrass'd height, and Esher's groves:
Enchanting vale! beyond whate'er the Muse
Has of Achaia, or Hesperia sung!
O vale of bliss! O softly-swelling hills!
On which the Power of Cultivation lies
And joys to see the wonders of his toil.
Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded streams, till all
The stretching landskip into smoke decays."—SUMMER.

In a yet higher strain of poetry, a still more gorgeous effusion of "linked sweetness," and revelling, as it were, amidst the rich lore and profusion of classic mythology, Maurice thus descants on the characteristic features of this eminence:—

"Loveliest of HILLS, that rise in glory round,
With swelling domes and glitt'ring villas crown'd;
For loftier though majestic Windsor tower
The richer landscape's thine—the nobler bower.
Imperial Seat of ancient grandeur, hail!
Rich diamond! sparkling in a golden vale;
Or vivid emerald! whose serener rays
Beam mildly forth, with mitigated blaze,
And, 'mid the splendours of an ardent sky,
With floods of verdant light refresh the eye!"

"Not that fam'd Mount, within whose hallow'd bounds
The Lyre of Greece pour'd forth celestial sounds,
Sublime *Parnassus*! nor th' unmeasur'd height
Of vast *Olympus*, thund'ring Jove's delight!
Nor hoary *Ida*, from whose pine-clad brow
A thousand gushing springs salubrious flow,
Thou fair PARNASSUS of the BRITISH ISLES!
(Where Freedom still 'mid crumbling Empires smiles),
Not these, though high in classic Song they soar,
And glory wafts their fame round ev'ry shore;

Not these, sweet HILL, *thy* proud renown excel
Where noblest bards have smote the deep-ton'd shell;
Sovereigns, like Jove, the world's bright sceptre sway'd,
And many a goddess sought th' Elysian shade!
Thy beauteous Vale, *their* boasted Tempé shames,
A nobler Peneus, glides thy winding Thames;
Through lovelier pastures rolls his fostering wave,
And nourishes a race more nobly brave!" [25]

Before commencing an account of the present state of this village, it may be expedient to notice the different religious Communities which were founded at Shene in the olden times.

Bishop Tanner, on the authority of the Patent Rolls, says that Edward the Second founded a CONVENT of CARMELITE FRIARS at his manor of Shene, and settled on them one hundred marks per annum, payable out of the Exchequer, for their support.[26] Two years after the date of this grant, the friars, twenty-four in number, were removed to Oxford, and placed in a house without the walls, near the north gate of that city; the same endowment being continued to them. Tanner says, King Edward gave to the twenty-four brethren the royal palace of Beaumont, which Henry the First had built in the north part of that city; and there they remained until the dissolution of monasteries.[27]

A PRIORY of CARTHUSIAN MONKS was founded at West Shene, by Henry the Fifth, in 1414; and incorporated under the style of "the House of Jesus of Bethlehem at Shene." It is stated to have been built on the north side of the manor-house or palace; and to have extended 3125 feet in length, and 1305½ feet in breadth; reaching from Hakelot by Divers-bush, on the south, to the cross called Cross-Ash, on the north. The king endowed this convent with the lands and revenues of the alien priories of Lewisham, Greenwich, Ware, and several others; and by his charter, he also gave to the brethren

[25] Maurice's RICHMOND HILL; a Descriptive and Historical Poem, pp. 27 and 32; 4to. 1807. Two folding plates are attached to this poem; the first of which, taken from the Middlesex side of the river Thames, and having a company of Morrice Dancers in the foreground, is a "View of Richmond Hill and Palace, from a Picture two centuries old, in the possession of [the late] Lord Fitzwilliam;" and the other, a close View of the Thames front of "Richmond Palace, from an ancient Drawing," belonging to the Earl of Cardigan. It represents a long line of irregular buildings, embattled, diversified by projecting towers, octagonal and circular, and crowned by aspiring ill-shaped turrets, (intermixed with tall chimnies), having somewhat of the shape of inverted pears.

[26] CALEND. ROT. PATENT.; p. 79: 9 Edw. II.; part 1, m. 12: et p. 84; 11 Edw. II.

[27] NOTITIA MONASTICA; Oxfordshire.—Mr. Manning attempted to controvert the statement of Tanner relative to the original settlement of the Carmelites at Shene, by Edward the Second; but from a copy of the charter to twenty-four friars of the Order of the Blessed Virgin of Mount Carmel, published in Lysons's "Supplement to the Environs of London," p. 66, it plainly appears that they had been stationed at Shene before their settlement at Oxford.

the fisheries at Shene, and Petersham-wear, and four pipes of Gascony wine every year, together with many valuable privileges and immunities, including a license to make a conduit from a place called Hillsden-well. By his last will, he likewise bequeathed one thousand marks, additional, to the brethren, to enable them to complete their house for the reception of forty monks, to be retained therein for ever.—The principal *Seal* of this priory, which is represented in the margin, exhibits the Holy Family as in the stable where Christ was born. Over the roof is the Star of Bethlehem, with a demi-angel holding a scroll, inscribed *Ave Maria Ave.* The bordering legend is as follows:—

Sigillū : come' . Domus : Jhu de Bethleem . ppe' : Sheen : Ordínis . Carthus.

Henry Man, the last prior, surrendered the convent to the king, a little before the passing of the act for the dissolution of the greater monasteries, in 1539. He had a grant of a pension of 216*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and was appointed second dean of Chester; to which preferment was added, in 1546, the bishopric of the Isle of Man, which he held with the deanery, *in Commendam.* He died October the 19th, 1556.

Many additions to the monastic estates were made subsequently to the original endowment; and charters relating to grants or confirmations were obtained from Edward the Fourth, Henry the Seventh, and Henry the Eighth: the latter authorized the monks to have a coroner within the house.

Priors:—

2 Hen. V.—John Wydrington; first prior.

* * * * * * * * *

1476.—William Wildby.

1479.—John Ingleby. In April, 1492, Elizabeth Woodville, widow of Edward the Fourth, appointed him one of her executors.

1492.—John Bokyngham.

1504.—John Jobourn, or Joborne, who appears to have been living in 1554,[28] but he must have resigned his office long before that year.

There was a second and smaller *Seal* belonging to this establishment; which, also, represented the interior of the stable, and in which an angel appears in company with the Virgin and Joseph: the inscription is simply,—

Jesb . de Bethlehem . Sheene.

It appears from the accounts of the valuation of ecclesiastical property in the 26th of Henry the Eighth, that the temporal possessions of the convent of Shene, in Surrey, consisted of the priory itself, with the edifices pertaining to it, but which were not valued, as being in the occupation of the fraternity; and that the rents of assise, and firm-tenancies in various vills, hamlets, and parishes, within the county, amounted to 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The total gross revenues of the priory, arising from its temporal and spiritual possessions in many different counties, amounted to 962*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; and its net revenues, to the then considerable sum of 777*l.* 12*s.* 0½*d.*[29] It was, in fact, one of the most splendid establishments of the age.

Henry the Eighth, in 1540, granted the site of the priory to Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford, afterwards created duke of Somerset; who being attainted and executed in 1552, it reverted to the crown; and Edward the Sixth then gave it to Henry, duke of Suffolk, (the father of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey,) who resided at this place. After the accession of Queen Mary, this nobleman must have forfeited the estate for having joined in the scheme for raising his daughter to the throne; and the Queen, in January, 1557, restored the convent, and replaced the Carthusian monks; but they did not long remain here, for their patroness died in November, 1558; and her religious institutions survived but for a short period. In the beginning of 1559, an act of parliament was passed for the suppression of all the religious houses that had been founded in the reign of Queen Mary; and for re-annexing the convents and conventual estates to the crown.

[28] Manning, Surrey, vol. i. p. 421: from the Register at Wells.

[29] Vide Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Henry VIII.; pp. 51—54.

In 1572, the site of the priory of Shene appears to have been in the possession of Percival Gunston, gent. By letters patent, dated June the 23rd, 1584, Queen Elizabeth granted it, for life, to Sir Thomas Gorges and his wife, Helen, relict of William Parr, marquis of Northampton; the former of whom died March the 30th, 1610; and the latter survived till April, 1635. In May, 1638, Charles the First granted the estate for life to James, duke of Lennox, who died March the 30th, 1655. It was, however, sold in 1650, as a part of the crown lands: on that occasion a survey of the premises was made, by order of parliament, from which it appears that the priory church was yet standing, but in a very ruinous condition.

Charles the Second, shortly after his restoration, granted a lease of the priory of Shene, for the term of sixty years, to Philip Sidney, Viscount Lisle, the son of the earl of Leicester; and he assigned it to John, Lord Bellasys; who, in 1662, surrendered it to the king, and obtained a new lease for a similar term. Lord Lisle, however, though he had parted with the property, appears, from the dates of his letters to Sir William Temple, (published in the Works of the latter,) to have resided at Shene for several years. In 1675, a lease of part of the priory estate was granted to Robert Raworth and Martin Folkes, in trust for Henry Brouncker, esq. (afterwards made a viscount) and Sir William Temple.[30]

A Convent of Observant Friars was founded near the palace at Shene, by Henry the Seventh, about the year 1499.[31] The suppression of this religious house is men-

[30] Part of the site of this Priory, and other buildings, with several parcels of ground, which had been held by Sir William Temple, were demised on lease, in 1750, to John Jefferys, esq., for fifty years;—and another part, consisting of a mansion, and several meadows near it, which had been in tenure of the Lords Lisle, Bellasys, and Brouncker, was let on lease to Charles Buckworth, esq., in 1760, for a term which, with the remainder of the existing term, extended the time to thirty-one years; that being the period to which leases of crown lands were limited by a statute of Queen Anne. These estates have since been otherwise divided, and are now in the hands of different possessors. It appears from Lysons, that an ancient gateway, the last remains of the priory, was taken down about the year 1769; and that "the whole hamlet of West Sheen, consisting of eighteen houses (one of which was a calico manufactory), was at the same time totally annihilated; and the site, which was made into a lawn, added to the King's inclosures."—Environs, vol. i. p. 453.

[31] Tanner, Notitia Monastica.—Shene: Surrey.

tioned by Holinshed to have taken place in 1534. In the survey of Richmond, in the Augmentation office, before mentioned, a building is described as adjoining to the palace, called "the *Friars*, containing three rooms below stayrs, and four handsome rooms above stayrs."[32] Friars Lane leads from Richmond Green to the river Thames.—The *Seal* belonging to this house is depicted in the preceding page: the legend is as follows:—

Sigillū Priōr et Conbent' Ord' Minor. de Observantia Richmonde.

At the present time there are two *Churches* at Richmond belonging to the establishment, and several Dissenting Chapels of different denominations; independently of a Wesleyan Collegiate Institution of a highly important character.

The Living, which was anciently a chapelry to Kingston, was, as before stated in the account of that town, constituted, (under an act of parliament passed in the year 1769,) together with Kingston itself, and the hamlets of Ham and Hook, a separate and distinct Vicarage, "by the name of the Vicarage of Kingston-upon-Thames, and Sheen otherwise Richmond." Such a great increase of the population, however, has taken place since that time, that it has been deemed necessary of late years to erect a new district church in each of the localities above-named, as constituting the vicarage. The patrons are, the Provost and Fellows of King's college, Cambridge; to whom the right of presentation was sold by George Hardinge, esq., the then lay-impropriator, in the year 1786.

Present *Vicar*:—Samuel Whitelock Gandy, A.M. Instituted January the 23rd, 1817.

The old *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, stands nearly in a centrical situation between George-street and Paradise-row. A chapel at *Schene* is mentioned in a record of as remote a date as 1339, but it was probably built much earlier, the tower, which is attached to the present church, being evidently of an anterior age. It is a massive structure (embattled) of stone and flints; and contains a good clock, and a melodious peal of eight bells. The body of the church, which is of brick, has been erected at different periods, in far more modern times. It was much enlarged in 1750; and has since received many improvements: particularly in 1823, when two thousand pounds were expended on its repair and embellishment. The interior, which is low, yet spacious, comprehends a nave, with side aisles, a chancel, and several large galleries. There are four Doric columns on each side; and the nave opens to the chancel by a wide Tudor arch: over

[32] Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 445.

which is a large gilt carving of the royal arms, and the initials G.R.: the whole interior is well and closely pewed. At the west end is a large and fine-toned Organ, which was built by Knight, in 1770, the expense being jointly defrayed by their late Majesties, George the Third and Queen Charlotte, and by a subscription of the parishioners. In front of the organ gallery is a neat dial; and at the sides above the gallery are seats for children belonging to the National schools at Richmond.

The Sepulchral memorials are very numerous: but of those, only a few of the most remarkable can be here particularized.

At the east end, is a mural monument commemorative of Henry, Lord Viscount Brouncker, of Castle Lyons in Ireland, who was cofferer to Charles the Second, and died on the 4th of January, 1687-8, aged sixty-three. He was the younger brother of William, first Viscount Brouncker, a distinguished mathematician, and one of the founders of the Royal Society; of which, by the charters granted in July 1662, and April 1663, he was appointed the first president.

The following are on the north side of the chancel, viz.—A mural monument inscribed in memory of "the late Vertuous and Religious Ladie, the Lady Dorothy Wright, wife to Sir George Wright, knt., who died on the 10th of July, 1631." Both herself and husband are represented by small figures, under an arch, kneeling at a desk, and beneath, are bas-reliefs of their three sons and four daughters. Her maiden name (*Farnam*) is mentioned in a pleasing poetical inscription, which records her mother's virtues together with her own.—An engraved *Brass*, "bearing the Effigies of a Man and Woman," and eight children, in memory of Mr. Robert Cotton, Groom of the Privy Chamber to Queen Mary, and afterwards yeoman of "the removing Wardroppe of Bedds" to Queen Elizabeth.—Over the latter is a small tablet, commemorative of the Rev. George Wakefield, A.M., "nine years Vicar of Kingston and minister of this parish," who died on the 10th of February, 1776, aged fifty-six. He was the father of the celebrated Gilbert Wakefield, A.B.,[33] and,

[33] The Rev. Gilbert Wakefield was eminently distinguished for his attainments in Biblical and Classic Literature, as well as for his strenuous exertions in the cause of religious and civil liberty during a time of feverish excitement consequent on the revolutionary war with France. This pleased not the rulers of the day, and he suffered two years' imprisonment in Dorchester goal, for his "Reply" to the "Address of the Bishop of Llandaff to the people of Great Britain." His health suffered during his incarceration; and he died within three or four months after he was enlarged, on the 9th of September, 1801, at the age of forty-five. He was interred at the east end of the chancel, in the church-yard. Thomas, his brother, who "for thirty years," was "the minister, guide, and friend," of the parishioners of Richmond, died in his fifty-first year, on the 26th of November, 1806.

also, of the Rev. Thomas Wakefield, A.B., both of whom have memorials in this church.—Under Cotton's brass are two small tablets of white marble, in memory of *Elizabeth*, (daughter of Chas. Palmer, esq.), and her husband, the erudite George Wollaston, S.T.P.: the former died on the 25th of April, 1784; the latter, February 14th, 1826, aged eighty-eight years.

On the south side of the chancel is the mural monument of Walter Hickman, gent., of Kew; who died December 29th, 1617: it displays a small figure of the deceased, kneeling at a desk, within a recess flanked by Corinthian columns, with the family arms surmounting a cornice.[34]—Near it is a Bust, in white marble, of William Rowan, esq., "nuper e Conciliariis Regis, quondam Collegii S. T. apud Dublin in Hibernia Socius," &c., who is represented in a full-flowing peruke. He died on the 23rd of June, 1767, at the age of seventy-one. Underneath, is a long inscription in Latin, expressive of his acquirements and character; and below that, is an oval tablet, recording the interment of several others of his family.—A small *Brass* records the memory of "*Margarite*, the virtuous wife of Thomas Jay, late of Middlesex, Esq., in these unhappy Wars his Majestie's Commissary-General for provision for all his army of Horse": she died in September, 1646.—The monument of Lady Margaret Chudleigh, daughter of Sir William Courtney, of Powderham, near Exeter, (by Elizabeth, daughter to Henry, earl of Rutland), is distinguished by kneeling figures of the deceased and her second husband, Sir John Chudleigh, knt.: she died at Richmond on the 17th of July, 1628.—On a neat tablet of white marble, surmounted by an urn, is an inscription commemorative of Carteret John Halford, esq., who died on the 9th of September, 1837, in his eighty-fifth year. He was born and educated in this parish; and continued to reside therein during his life, "zealously promoting on every occasion the interests of the town, and its local and charitable institutions."

Against the side pier, near the pulpit, is the handsome monument of Major George Bean, of the Royal Horse Artillery, who was

[34] The following inscription, but somewhat faded, may be read under the upper portion of the above monument:—

"Thus Youth and Age and all Things pass away,
Thy Turn is Now, as His was Yesterday;
Tomorrow shall Another take thy room,
The next day He a prey for Worms become;
And o'er your dusty Bones shall others tread,
As you now walk and trample on the Dead;
Till neither Stone nor Memory appear,
That ever you had Birth or Being here."

killed by a cannon ball, in the thirty-sixth year of his age, at the head of his troop, on the 18th of June, 1815, in the glorious battle of Waterloo. This brave officer served under Lord Nelson, both at the battle of Copenhagen and, as a volunteer, in the attack on Boulogne. "He also peculiarly distinguished himself under Sir David Baird, and the Duke of Wellington in Spain, where he was 17 times successfully engaged with the enemy; but signalized himself principally at the Battles of Victoria, Orthes, and Thoulouse." This monument, which was executed by Bacon the younger, and exhibits a mourning female leaning upon a column, amidst military trophies, is crowned by an urn, sculptured with the arms of the deceased, viz.—Sab. a Cross, Arg. betw. four Lions rampant, Or.

Against the east wall, north of the chancel, is a large marble tablet commemorative of *Frances*, the wife, first, of Edward Lascelles, esq., of Barbadoes, and afterwards, of Admiral Holburne; she died in May, 1761, at the age of forty-two.—Another monument records the burial of her second husband, Francis Holburne, esq. (third son of Sir James Holburne, of Mensluie, bart.), admiral of the White, governor of Greenwich Hospital, and rear-admiral of Great Britain. He died on the 15th of July, 1771, in his sixty-seventh year; having spent fifty-two years in the naval service.

Arms (sculptured in marble):—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gu. a Fess, couped, betw. three Crescents, Or; 2nd and 3rd, Or, a Buckle, Gu.

Below the latter is a neat tablet in memory of the benevolent *Mrs. Mary Gundry*, spinster; daughter of Nathaniel Gundry, a justice of the court of Common Pleas: ob. September 7th, 1836, aged ninety-three.—Under the north gallery, is a handsome memorial for *Dinah*, wife of Sir Robert Baker, bart.; daughter and sole heiress of George Hayley, esq., alderman and M.P. for London: she died on the 27th of March, 1805, in her forty-seventh year. Her husband's decease, February the 4th, 1826, at the age of seventy-one, is also recorded on the same stone. He was the son of John Baker, M.D., of Dunstable-house, Richmond; and the first baronet of his family.

Among the memorials affixed to the east wall of the south aisle is one in memory of Sir Charles Price, bart., of Spring-Grove, who died on the 19th of July, 1818, in the seventy-third year of his age; and of his wife, *Dame Mary Price*, (daughter of Wm. Rugge, esq.) who died in her eighty-seventh year, on the 22nd of February, 1838. Sir Charles was an alderman of London, and lord-mayor in 1802; in which year he was elected one of the parliamentary members for the city, which he continued to represent until 1812.—*Arms* (within a wreath): Gu. a Lion ramp. Arg.

Here, likewise, are memorials for Mungo Dick, esq., of Pitkerro in the county of Forfar, who died at his house on Richmond-hill, on the 31st of March, 1833, in his eightieth year;—Gilbert Wakefield, A.B. (already noticed);—and the Rev. Robert Mark Delafosse, LL.B. The latter gentleman was minister of Petersham, (where he was buried), but kept an academy of distinguished repute on Richmond-Green, during many years; and his grateful pupils, in honour to his memory, caused this cenotaph to be erected. It was executed by Flaxman, R.A., and is ornamented with a medallion likeness of the deceased, and also, on each side of the inscription, with a small figure, in bold relief, of a mourning scholar. He died at Dieppe, on the 27th of July, 1819, at the age of seventy-two.[35]

Under the south gallery, is a neat tablet of white marble, in memory of Richard Jesson, esq., eldest son of Thomas Jesson, of Hill-park in Kent, who died "by a sudden stroke (during sleep), without previous illness, on the 20th of April, 1835; in the 31st year of his age."—Here, also, against the south wall, is a finely-executed monument, by Flaxman, in marble, of the Hon. Mrs. Barbara Lowther, daughter of Robert Lowther, esq., of Meabourn in Westmoreland, "and sister to the late Earl of Lonsdale, the late Countess of Darlington, and [Katherine], the present Duchess of Bolton"; at whose expense this memorial was erected. It represents a graceful female, in full-relief, mourning over an urn, around which are blooming lilies; but one flower, "emblematic of premature dissolution," is shewn as just fallen. The urn stands upon a column, on which is sculptured a small Medallion of the deceased, who died at Richmond, on the 2nd of August, 1805.—Here, too, is a framed *Brass* in memory of *Richard Browne*, esq., who died in January, 1682, aged seventy-six. It has a long and singularly-written poetical inscription, inculcating the duty of commingling good works with faith and prayer.[36]

Over the staircase of the south gallery is a large mural monument, ornamented with cherubs and wreaths of flowers, and surmounted by an urn, recording the interment in the chancel of Randolph Greenway, esq., of Chertsey, who died in July, 1754, in his fiftieth year.—In the same gallery is a Bust and tablet for Robert Lewis, esq., "a Cambro-Briton, and a Barrister-at-law." He died in October, 1649, at the age of seventy-six; not "from length of days," as the

[35] In the Gentleman's Magazine for August, 1819, is a high and deserved eulogium on this estimable minister. He was distinguished for his erudite knowledge of biblical literature; "and many highly respectable and worthy characters that have adorned our Universities, and now make a conspicuous figure on the great theatre of life, to him are proud to owe their lasting obligations."—Id. p. 181.

[36] Vide Aubrey, Surrey, vol. i. p. 76; and Manning's Surrey, vol. i. p. 427.

inscription, (which is in Latin), somewhat whimsically states, "but from being such a studious lover of Peace, that when a contention sprung up between life and death, he immediately yielded up his spirit to end the dispute."

The burial-place of the poet THOMSON, who died at his house in Kew-Foot-lane, is indicated by a small *Brass* plate, (twenty-four inches high, and about eighteen inches wide,) affixed to the wall, below the gallery, at the west end of the north aisle; and thus inscribed: —

"In the earth below this Tablet are the remains of JAMES THOMSON, author of the beautiful Poems entitled '*The Seasons*,' '*The Castle of Indolence*,' &c., who died at Richmond Aug. 22nd, and was buried here the 29th, 1748, O.S.—The Earl of Buchan, unwilling that so good a Man, and sweet a Poet, should be without a Memorial, has denoted the place of his interment for the satisfaction of his admirers, in the year of our Lord 1792."

"Father of Light and Life! thou good supreme!
Oh! teach me what is good. Teach me thyself!
Save me from Folly, Vanity, and Vice,
From every low pursuit, and feed my soul
With Knowledge, conscious Peace, and Virtue pure;
Sacred, substantial, never-fading Bliss."

Against the wall over the north gallery is a tablet, surrounded by military trophies, in memory of LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES FLOYER, a descendant of a very ancient family, of Floyer-Hays in Devonshire. "He went into King William's army an Ensign, and raised himself by his merits;" but afterwards resigned his command, and died at Richmond, on the 30th of April, 1731.

Arms:—Sab. a Chev. betw. three Arrows, Arg. *Floyer*; impaling Arg. a Cross Sab. betw. four Quatrefoils, Gu. *Turner*.

Here, also, is a large monument of an architectural character, exhibiting three marble Busts in oval recesses, as well as several figures of kneeling children. The inscription, which is now concealed by the wainscotting, is doubtless the same as given by Aubrey, who assigns this memorial to JOHN BENTLEY, esq., his wife *Ellenor*, and their only daughter *Ellenor*. The latter, who had six sons and nine daughters by her husband, Richard Graves, of Lincoln's Inn, died in May, 1656, aged thirty-nine years: her mother died in August, 1657, aged sixty-three years; and her father, in February, 1660, at the age of sixty-five.—*Arms*: Arg. three Bends, Sab.[37]

Another monument, at the end of the gallery, records the memory of the much-esteemed MARC ANTOINE BENOIT, esq., a native of Montauban in France, who was tutor to Henry, duke of Newcastle, and several other noblemen. He died at Kew, in November, 1687,

[37] There is an engraving of this monument by Vertue: the Busts are finely sculptured

when about eighty-three years of age, in the house of Sir Henry Capel, "whom in his youth he had accompanied in his Travels."

Among the grave-slabs, which are numerous, is one near the communion rails, recording the burial of *Mary Ann Yates*, the celebrated tragic actress, who died on the 3rd of May, 1787, aged forty-nine years. Her husband, Mr. Richard Yates, a comedian of great talent, was also interred here: his death occurred April 21st, 1796, at the age of eighty-nine years.[38]

Hitherto, the lighting of the church has been effected by chandeliers, &c., in the usual way; but very shortly it will be lit with gas; the workmen being now employed (July, 1843,) in laying down the pipes and affixing the apparatus for that purpose.

Amongst the several monuments affixed against the outer walls of the church, is a large one of an architectural character, near the entrance on the north side, in memory of Richard, Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, who died in 1776; and his wife *Catherine*, daughter of Sir Matthew Decker, bart., of Richmond Green. "The remains of Richard, [seventh] Viscount Fitzwilliam, son of the above named Richard and Catherine, were also interred in this vault: he died on the 5th day of February, 1816, in the 71st year of his age." This nobleman, by his munificent bequests, became the founder of the Fitzwilliam museum at Cambridge; the whole of his invaluable collection of paintings, prints, medals, books, &c., being left to that university, (at which his lordship had obtained the degree of Master of Arts in 1764), for the purpose of establishing a museum. He likewise bequeathed 100,000*l.* South-sea annuities, to erect a building for the reception of his collections, and the defraying of incidental expenses.—An inscription against the north wall records the decease of the above-mentioned Sir Matthew Decker, bart., on the 18th of March, 1749, aged seventy years.—At the west end, near the tower, is a handsome tablet of white marble, in memory of the late inimitable actor, Edmund Kean, who died at his residence adjoining the Richmond theatre, (of which he was then proprietor,) on the 15th of May, 1833, at the age of forty-six; and was buried here with great solemnity on the tenth day following. Below an expanded curtain, at top, is a well-executed medallion of the deceased; and on the plinth a brief notice, that this Memorial was "erected by his son, Charles John Kean," in 1839.[39]

[38] Manning (Surrey, vol. i. p. 426, note) says Mr. Yates "died, (very rich), of passion, in consequence of disappointment of his dinner." See also Gent.'s Mag. for June, 1796, p. 525.

[39] A "Life of Edmund Kean," by Barry Cornwall, in two volumes, was published in 1835; and numerous remarks upon his professional abilities, and anecdotes of his conduct through life, have appeared in different periodicals.

The tombs and other memorials of sepulture in the church-yard are very numerous, and almost crowded upon each other. So many interments, indeed, had taken place here that, upwards of fifty years ago, it became necessary to provide a new burial-place; and a spacious plot of ground was consecrated for such use in 1791. Since then, many vaults have been made, and tombs, &c. constructed in the new cemetery. Among those buried therein may be named Dr. JOHN MOORE, author of Zeluco, and father of the brave General Sir John Moore: he died on the 20th of February, 1802. His gallant son fell, in battle, at Corunna, on the 16th of January, 1809.—JACQUES MALLET DU PAN, a citizen of Geneva, and editor of the "*Mercure Britannique*," who died on the 10th of May, 1800, aged fifty years.—The accomplished *Lady Diana Beauclerc*, wife of the Hon. Topham Beauclerc, the friend of Dr. Johnson, who died at Richmond in August, 1808, was also interred in the new ground: she was the eldest daughter of the 2nd duke of Marlborough.

Joseph Taylor, an eminent actor, who was buried November 4th, 1652, is said by Wright, in his "*Historia Histrionica*," to have been buried at Richmond. According to Downes, he was instructed by Shakespere to play Hamlet, which part "he performed incomparably well." He was appointed Yeoman of the Revels to King Charles the First, in September, 1639.—Another person of much note was, also, interred in a vault in the church-yard, namely, *Heidegger*, who was master of the Revels to George the First; and for many years director of the Italian Opera: he had a house on Richmond-Green.—In this ground, also, was buried "*Mr. James Fearon*, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; who paid the debt of nature, Sep. 30, 1789, aged 43."

The Registers of this church begin in the year 1583, and are said to be perfect from 1682; except that of marriages, from 1751 to 1754.—Among the baptisms, under the date December 20th, 1685, is entered that of "*Thomas*, son of Sir Charles Lyttelton, and Dame Anne his wife," of West Sheen. He succeeded to the title, and was one of the commissioners of the admiralty; and father of George, the first Lord Lyttelton.—Among the burials are noted those of "*Sir William Segar*, buried Dec. 18, 1633:" he had been appointed Garter, king at arms, in 1606;—"*Edward Gibson*, Painter, living in the Savoy le Strand, in Catherine Street, Jan. 27, 1701;" and "*William Gibson*, gent., of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, Dec. 11, 1703." The former was supposed by Walpole to be the son of Richard Gibson, the Dwarf, who was a pupil of Sir Peter Lely, and taught Queen Anne to draw; the latter was his nephew, and an excellent copyist of Lely, but chiefly practised in miniature: he bought great part of Sir

Peter's collection.[40] The following extraordinary instance of longevity is also recorded:—"*Susanna Waterman*, aged about 103, mother to the parish clerk, buried Nov. 8, 1803." There are many other entries of the burials of persons, aged from ninety to ninety-seven years. The baptism of Swift's *Stella*, viz. "Hester, daughter of Edward Johnson," is recorded under the date "March 20, 1680-1," in one of the old registers.

Richmond *New Church*, or *Chapel*.—This edifice, which is dedicated to St. John, and situated on the Kew road, about a quarter of a mile from the old church, was built by a subscription of the parishioners, aided by a grant of 3500*l.* from the Commissioners for Building Churches. At a general meeting held at the Castle Tavern, June 17th, 1828, a Committee of twenty persons was nominated, to pursue the necessary steps for carrying the projected undertaking into effect.[41] Subscriptions to the amount of 1800*l.* were almost immediately entered into; and William Selwyn, esq. (of Pagoda-house), the chairman of the meeting, offered as a *free gift* a piece of land, sufficient both for the site of the new building, and of a proper carriage approach to it. Other sums were afterwards obtained; and the church was commenced in 1830, and completed in the following year, from the designs and under the superintendence of Lewis Vulliamy, esq., architect, of London. It was consecrated on the 9th of September, 1831; and in November, 1838, a surrounding district was assigned to it, comprising a population of about three thousand persons. The total expense of its erection was 7000*l.*; which amount was just covered by the subscriptions obtained.[42]

This is a handsome structure of brick, with stone dressings, designed in the pointed style of architecture, and with the usual assemblage of buttresses, pinnacles, quatrefoils, and other ornaments. Above the principal entrance, which is in the centre of the western front, is a

[40] Walpole's ANECDOTES OF PAINTING, vol. iii. p. 69.

[41] The Committee was constituted of the following gentlemen, viz.:—the Rev. S. W. Gandy, *vicar* of Kingston and Richmond; Hon. and Rev. G. T. Noel, and Rev. Gilbert Gilbert, *curates* of Richmond; Rev. S. Demainbray; Rev. D. C. Delafosse; Rev. Wm. Allan; Capt. Sir H. L. Baker, bart., R.N.; Wm. Selwyn, esq.; Samuel Paynter, esq.; Thos. Price, esq.; G. C. Julius, esq.; B. C. Williams, esq.; Fred. Holbrooke, esq.; Wm. Smith, esq.; Mr. Chas. Hall; Mr. Robert Hughes; Mr. James Darnill; Mr. F. H. Wall; Mr. Henry Larchin; and Mr. J. R. Cockburn.

[42] The chief subscribers were as follow:—The Rev. S. W. Gandy, and friends, 200*l.*; Samuel Paynter, esq., 210*l.*; the Mrs. Ellerker, 105*l.*; Hon. and Rev. G. T. Noel, 105*l.*; Bigoe C. Williams, esq., 105*l.*; Catherine, Countess of Pembroke, 100*l.*; Capt. Sir H. L. Baker, bart., 50*l.*; Hon. Mrs. Brudenell, 52*l.* 10*s.*; Rev. D. Chas. Delafosse, 52*l.* 10*s.*; Fred. Holbrooke, esq., 52*l.* 10*s.*; Geo. C. Julius, esq., 52*l.* 10*s.*; John C. Symes, esq., 52*l.* 10*s.*; and the Rev. G. Gilbert, 52*l.* 10*s.*

large window separated by mullions into three lights, with smaller divisions in the heading of the arch; and surmounting the whole, on the gable of the roof, is an ornamental bell and clock turret. The interior is judiciously arranged, and has a very light and pleasing appearance. There are five windows on each side, each divided by a mullion into two trefoil-headed lights, with a pierced quatrefoil above. Tables of the Creed, Commandments, &c. are placed in the altar recess, beneath the large window, which nearly corresponds with that at the west end: behind the altar, is a small vestry or robing-room.

The area of the church is nearly covered with low pews and open seats, painted and grained to imitate oak; and there is a large gallery on each side; as well as an organ-gallery, and smaller galleries above the latter for children. The whole affords accommodation for upwards of 1250 persons, viz.—on the ground-floor, in pews 362; in free seats 353: the galleries contain, in pews 188; in free seats 238; and for children 110. Near the upper end of the middle aisle is a neat pulpit, with a reading-desk in front. The altar-recess opens to the nave by a wide-spreading pointed arch, ornamented by several mouldings, and a small column on each side. There is a good Organ; and a dial, by Cockburn, in front of the gallery containing it. The ceiling is flat; and the principal timbers supporting the roof are left in view. No person is allowed to be buried in this church, nor yet in the ground connected with it;—an arrangement of a most praise-worthy description, and reflecting great credit on the intelligent minds by whom it was devised. The present minister is the Rev. John Dixon Hales, who was appointed on the 10th of August, 1837.

Wesleyan Theological Institution.—When the Wesleyan Societies had existed *one hundred years*, "it was resolved by the Conference, at their annual Meeting held in Bristol, to celebrate their original formation, in 1739, under the instrumentality of the venerated John Wesley;—whose name, in association with the Scriptures, will descend from age to age, until 'time shall be no more.'" The primary object of this celebration was religious and devotional; and solemn public services were held in all the Wesleyan chapels throughout England and Ireland, and at the stations occupied by their foreign missions. In connexion with the primitive design, it was deemed expedient that a general *pecuniary contribution* should be made, both in the congregations and personally, or in families, as a practical thank-offering to the Almighty for the benefits which the Christian world had derived from the labours of Mr. Wesley, his coadjutors, and his successors, during the century then ended. The result was unexpected; the accumulative donations amounting to nearly 220,000*l.*

T. Allom. Engd for Brayley's History of Surrey H.W. Adlard.

The Hathaway Institution

Among the many important religious and charitable purposes to which this vast sum has been devoted, has been the founding of two Colleges, (with appropriate establishments), for the proper training of the rising Wesleyan ministry; it being considered of pre-eminent consequence that every necessary facility should be furnished to the student in the cultivation of his faculties for the duties in which his after-life is intended to be employed. One of these structures has been built at Didsbury, near Manchester; but is essentially different in its style of architecture from the Theological Institution at Richmond; which is a decorated composition, partly in the pointed, and partly in the Elizabethan style. A competition for the building took place in the summer of 1841; but the design chosen and adopted by the Committee was that of Andrew Trimen, esq. (of the Adelphi, London,) of whose architectural skill this edifice presents a meritorious example. It is now on the eve of completion, at a cost not exceeding 11,000*l.*; and, both in its external character and general arrangements, would reflect no discredit on either of our Universities.

This building stands near the upper part of Richmond-hill, at a short distance from the park, on ground that was sold to the Wesleyan body by the executors of the late T. Williams, esq. It consists of a centre, connected with short wings projecting at right angles from the main pile, which is finished with embattled parapets, and high pinnacles surmounting the buttresses: the exterior is of Bath stone, of a superior quality. On the ground, or principal floor, are the entrance-hall, the governor's apartments, the class rooms, and the refectory and lecture rooms; each of the latter measuring fifty-seven feet in length, by twenty-one in width: the general height of all the rooms on this floor is seventeen feet. Here, also, is a corridor, or ambulatory, for exercise, extending to the length of two hundred and thirty feet: the entire length of the building is two hundred and forty-eight feet; and its greatest depth, sixty-five feet.

Beyond the entrance-hall, which opens from the centre, and has a groined ceiling, is the principal staircase, which branches right and left, and leads to the library and sitting rooms, or studies, on the first story. The library is thirty-five feet in length, by twenty feet wide, and twenty in height: it is lighted by a single window at one end, namely, the lofty oriel over the entrance. On the upper floor, are the sleeping rooms, which correspond with the studies on the floor beneath; and of each kind, there are from sixty to seventy in number. At the top of the building is, likewise, an upper room, or observatory, whence a remarkably fine prospect is obtained of the surrounding country. The wings, apparently, are only two stories in

height; but there is a mezzanine floor between them, containing additional rooms: at the end of each are oriel windows, surmounted by a niche.[43]

The only *Dissenting Chapels* requiring particular notice are, the *Roman Catholic Chapel*, and the Independent Chapel; which stand close to each other on the ascent of the hill, in the district called the Vineyard. The former was first opened for public worship on the 6th of July, 1824; it having been erected at the expense of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Doughty, who long resided on the Terrace. It is a spacious brick building, ornamented exteriorly with a statue of Faith; and an open tower, or turret, crowning the roof, surmounted by a large gilt cross. The interior is handsomely fitted up; and the altar window is enriched with a beautiful painting of the *Annunciation*, on glass, by the late Mr. Charles Muss.

The *Independent Chapel* was erected in the year 1830, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. John Davies, architect, of London. The total cost was somewhat more than 2,500*l.*, which (except a few donations amounting to about 80*l.*) was defrayed by the late Thomas Wilson, esq., of Highbury;—who, afterwards, with his accustomed liberality, presented the whole property, as a gift, to the congregation worshipping there. In its architectural composition, this chapel is a successful adaptation of the elementary simplicity of the Norman style to the devotional uses of modern times. The principal front, which is constructed of white brick, with dressings of Bath stone, displays three semi-circular-headed windows, neatly moulded, and flanked by small buttress-columns: there is, also, a circular window in the centre of the gable. The interior is fifty feet in length, and thirty-five feet wide; and, with the gallery, will accommodate about five hundred persons. Annexed, are two school-rooms, (one over the other,) the uppermost of which communicates with the chapel by three Norman arches; and on occasions of a crowded congregation, is thrown open to it by means of sliding shutters, when about one hundred additional sittings are thus obtained. The timbers of the roof are wrought with circular knees, pendents,

[43] The cost of the education given to the students will be defrayed by means of annual subscriptions; the appropriation of a portion of the profits arising from the sale of the Wesleyan Magazine; and the interest of a certain portion of the centenary collection, which has been funded as an endowment for the Institution. The resident officers of the establishment will be, a House Governor, or Chaplain, and three Tutors; all ministers. The oversight of the conduct and Christian character of the students is assigned to the chaplain: one of the Tutors is the Theological Professor; and the two others are to direct the Classical, Mathematical, and Philosophical departments. A large and well-executed lithographic print, by Mr. Geo. Hawkins, of the exterior of this edifice, has been recently published.

corbels, &c.; and behind the pulpit is a recess, formed by massive mouldings of early character.—*Bethlehem Chapel*, in Church-row, a small brick edifice, was erected by subscription, in 1797, and opened by the late eccentric William Huntington, S.S. (*Sinner Saved*). In the Paradise road is a small *Wesleyan* Chapel, built in 1834; and in Kew-Foot-lane, a *Baptist* Meeting-house.

There are many parochial Charities connected with Richmond, including almshouses, schools, &c. That called *Queen Elizabeth's Almshouse*, (for poor women), notwithstanding its appellation, is supposed to have been founded at the sole expense of Sir Geo. Wright, knt., in the year 1600. In November, 1739, in consequence of a bequest made by Mr. John Michell, an annuity of ten pounds, chargeable on the manor of Thornham in Kent, (now the property of Sir Edw. Cholmeley Dering, bart.) was annexed to this establishment by an Indenture, soon afterwards enrolled in the court of Chancery. Its funds, which at different times have been augmented by various gifts and bequests, amount to 3,900*l.* in the three-per-cent. reduced Bank annuities; the annual interest being 117*l.* The old almshouse below Richmond-hill was pulled down in 1767, and a new one erected, by private subscription, in the Vineyard. Here are eight alms-women; each of whom receives 1*l.* monthly, besides coals, and an allowance for bread, cheese, and beer. The inmates derive clothing, also, from a bequest of 150*l.* stock, made by Charles Selwyn, esq., of Richmond, in 1767.

Michel's Almshouse, (including Smithet's Charity), which is also situated in the Vineyard, owes its origin to Humphrey Michel, esq., of Richmond; whose nephew and heir, John Michel, in 1696, conveyed to trustees numerous messuages, tenements, rent-charges, quit-rents, &c., in London and Southwark, for the relief and maintainance of ten poor men.[44] Another estate in this parish was bequeathed to the trustees by William Smithet, esq. in July, 1722, for the additional support of this establishment. The present almshouse, including a small area in front, occupies about a rood of ground, and was built in 1810, at an expense of 3,014*l.* derived from savings of income. The annual income, in 1825, amounted to 424*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; and the ten almsmen had monthly pensions of thirty shillings each, besides a chaldron

[44] Vide "FURTHER REPORT of Commissioners," &c. (Rep. 14), pp. 659—667; where are full particulars of the different situations of the devised premises, &c.; and likewise, a copy of the "Orders for the good government of the Almshouse." Two of the messuages, situated in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, are held on leases expiring at Midsummer, 1843, at the annual rent of seventy guineas each. The house described in the deed of 1696, "situate in the passage leading down to the Strand," now forms the back or stage part of the Adelphi theatre.

of coals annually, and a great coat every alternate year. No person is admitted an inmate under the age of sixty years.

Bishop Duppa's Almshouse.—This is an old pile of building, of red brick, standing at the side of the road, near the terrace. The following inscription is on a stone tablet over the outer entrance:—"*Votiva Tabula.* I will pay my vows which I made to God in my trouble." It was founded in 1661, by Dr. Brian Duppa, the then bishop of Winchester, who had been chaplain to Charles the First, and tutor to his children, the prince of Wales, and duke of York. After the decapitation of his royal master, he retired to Richmond, where he led a solitary life until the restoration; soon after which, he was promoted to the above See, and also made lord-almoner. He died at Richmond in 1662; having been visited, when on his death-bed, by Charles the Second, a few hours only before he expired. He endowed his almshouse for ten poor women, unmarried, and of the age of fifty years and upwards; for whose support he settled the rental of a farm and other premises at Lower Halliford, in Shepperton parish, Middlesex, which he had purchased in October, 1661, of George Bate, M.D. and Elizabeth his wife, for the sum of 1540*l.* The almswomen are elected by the minister and vestry of Richmond; and are each allowed 1*l.* monthly, and a further 1*l.* at Midsummer and Christmas; together with a gown of substantial cloth, called Bishop's-blue, every other year. They have each, also, a Christmas repast of a barn-door fowl and a pound of bacon, secured to them by the lease of the farm at Shepperton. The present annual income of this charity amounts to 195*l.*

Hickey's Almshouses.—In the year 1727, William Hickey, esq., by will, dated on the 31st of July, devised the reversion (after the decease of his daughter, Catherine Stanton, and John Stanton her husband,) of his several copyhold estates in Richmond, in trust, for the annual distribution to six poor men, and ten poor women, inhabitants of the parish, and not under the age of fifty-five years, of the sum of 4*l.* (afterwards increased to 6*l.* each,) annually; together with coals, and certain articles of clothing. Until 1817, all the messuages and premises thus devised were held "according to the custom of the manor of Richmond;" but in that year a deed of enfranchisement was obtained by the trustees, (from the Prince-regent and his royal mother, acting on behalf of the king), and likewise, an act of parliament, by which they were empowered to grant building and repairing leases, for terms not exceeding ninety-nine years, of the premises belonging to the trust. By these and other measures the property was much improved; and the annual income, having been increased

by funded accumulations, amounted in 1825, to the sum of 724*l.* 12*s.*; the expenditure in the same year was 379*l.* 10*s.* Since that time, the benefit of the charity has been extended to four additional men pensioners; and the yearly stipends, of both men and women, augmented to 12*l.* each. New and convenient Almshouses in the Elizabethan style of architecture were also built, on the Marsh-gate, or Mortlake road, in 1834, for the reception of the alms-people, from the designs and under the skilful direction of Mr. Lewis Vulliamy. They form three sides of a quadrangle, inclosing a spacious area, or lawn, which is separated from the highway by a handsome gateway with a lodge on each side, connected with a range of iron-fencing of a neat pattern. In the central part is a small chapel, neatly fitted up; which forms a division between the male and female apartments. The building is constructed of Suffolk bricks; and is altogether of a pleasing and ornamental character. At the extremity of the wings are inscriptions stating, in substance, that in 1834 'These Almshouses were erected and endowed under the sanction of the High-court of Chancery, in furtherance of the charitable purposes, and from the bounty, of William Hickey, esq.' The present yearly income of this establishment is 773*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

The *Church Lands.*—In the next field to Hickey's, new almshouses are now (July, 1843) in a course of erection, connected with the charity called the Church Lands, the history of which is very remarkable; but of this our limits will admit only of a brief sketch.

In August, 1558, (5th and 6th of Philip and Mary), one Thomas Denys, by deed of feoffment, gave these lands (which are situated in different parts of the village), to two of the parishioners of Richmond, "to the *use of the poore* of the said parish, and the *repairing* and *susteyning* of the parish church," with a Letter of Attorney to the then churchwardens, to execute the deed by livery of seisin; and both these deeds were entered in the Court-rolls of "the manor of West Sheene, alias Richmond," in April, 1559. Between that time and the 2nd of Charles the First, these lands came into the possession of one Mary Croome, (how, does not appear); but in the last-mentioned year, in September, a Commission issued under the Great-seal, (as directed by the Statute, 43 Eliz. cap. 4, intituled an Act to redress the misapplication of lands, &c. given to charitable uses); by virtue of which the Commissioners, having ascertained the foregoing facts, ordered Mary Croome to deliver up to the churchwardens of Richmond, the said lands for the charitable purposes expressed in Denys' original deed.

In 1650, the churchwardens for the time being conveyed this property, by deed of feoffment, to Edw. Prideaux, esq., the then attorney-general, and thirteen other persons (described as parishioners of Richmond), *in fee*; the new deed, strange as it may seem, not making any mention, either of Thomas Denys, or of the proceedings of the Commissioners in the time of Charles the First. The churchwardens, indeed, appear to have conveyed the property as though they had been the independent and absolute owners of it, the old trusts being entirely changed, and new ones substituted. Under a clause in this deed, the Church lands were, from time to time, conveyed to new trustees for a period

of upwards of one hundred and seventy years; and some portion was sold for the redemption of the land tax.[45]

Fortunately for the poor, a copy of the decree made by the commissioners of charitable uses in the time of Charles the First was found among the papers of William Selwyn, esq. (one of the oldest inhabitants of Richmond); and this was verified by the original in the petty-bag office; whereopon an application was made to parliament, and an act (which received the royal assent on the 19th of June, 1828,) was obtained, whereby the ancient trusts created by the deed of feoffment of Thomas Denys were *restored*.—Since the passing of that act, Orders have been made by the Court of Chancery for the better application of the rents and profits of the church lands; and under these Orders certain portions of the revenues have been, annually, allotted to the maintainance of the two churches at Richmond; and another portion vested in the Funds to provide for the cost of the almshouses now building. At the present time, the revenues of this charity amount to about five hundred and thirty pounds per annum; out of which, small annuities are payable to a number of poor people.—The architect of the almshouses now in progress is Mr. Wm. Crawford Stow.

Houblon's Almshouses.—Between the years 1757 and 1760, this charity was founded and endowed for the maintainance of ten poor unmarried women, by two maiden sisters, in succession, of the names of Rebecca and Susanna Houblon; and several further donations were made by the latter prior to her decease in 1768. The annual income, in 1825, amounted to 280*l.* 12*s.*; partly arising from landed property, and partly from the interest (33*l.*) of 1100*l.* South-sea annuities. The almshouse, which is a brick building near Marsh-gate, comprises nine distinct tenements, of two rooms each; and there is a small court, or area, in front. The inmates are principally widows; the preference being given to decayed housekeepers.

The *Parochial School.*—This was founded in May, 1713, by the voluntary contribution of several noblemen, gentlemen, and others, for teaching poor boys and girls to read the Scriptures; to write and cast accounts, &c.; and for binding them apprentices when qualified.[46] In 1719, Lady Dorothy Capel bequeathed one-twelfth part of an estate at Perry-street, in Kent, to this school: and William Smithet, by will, dated in July, 1722, gave his house in Brewer's-lane, for its further support. The present school-house adjoins to it, and is supposed to stand upon a part of the same premises. Independently of the annual proceeds from these and some minor donations, (amounting to about 21l.) this institution is maintained by voluntary subscriptions, and a collection made yearly in each church: the total income amounts to about 530*l.* per annum; of which, 88*l.* is derived

[45] In 1820, an act of parliament was passed, authorizing the trustees to grant building and repairing leases, &c. for ninety-nine years; by which measures the income has been considerably augmented. The expense of repairing the old church in 1823, was wholly defrayed by this charity; there being no church-rates at Richmond.

[46] His Majesty, George the First, subscribed thirty pounds a year towards the support of this charity; and his royal successors have continued the payment to the present time.

from parents' weekly payments of one penny for each scholar. All the poor parishioners of Richmond are allowed to send their children to this school; and thirty-six boys, and the same number of girls, are annually clothed from its funds. The present course of instruction is conducted upon Dr. Bell's system; this school being in union with the National Society. About four hundred children are now taught here.

Among the estates settled by Mr. Alderman *Smith* for charitable purposes, in James the First's reign, were those of Heddington and Clayhall, in Oxfordshire, and Telescomb, in Sussex; from the produce of the former of which this parish, in 1822, received 164*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; and from the Telescomb estate, 35*l.* 5*s.* The average annual income amounts to about 200*l.*; which is usually appropriated to the purchase of bread and coals for distribution among the poor of Richmond in proportion to their necessities.

The *Richmond Union Workhouse.*—This building, which is situated on elevated ground, near the park wall, on a spot long called Pest-house Common, was erected in the year 1786, at the cost of his late Majesty, George the Third; and given by him, with about thirty-two acres of land surrounding it, to the parish, as a compensation for inclosing the thoroughfare called Love-lane (before noticed), between Richmond and Kew Gardens. It is a substantial edifice, chiefly of brick, and originally consisting of a centre with two wings; but it was enlarged in 1836, for the purposes of the *Union* under the new Poor-law, which includes the parishes of Richmond, Petersham, Kew, Mortlake, and Barnes. The meetings of the Board, which consists of thirteen guardians,[47] (independently of the local magistrates, who are members *ex officio*), are held here on every Thursday, at eleven o'clock; and the Duke of Cambridge, who resides at Kew, is a frequent attendant.

[47] Namely, five for Richmond, one for Petersham, two for Kew, three for Mortlake, and two for Barnes.

Great attention is paid to the health and comfort of the poor inmates, who are mostly aged and infirm; the pauper children being sent to Drouet's establishment at Tooting. In March, 1843, there was one woman in the house of the great age of ninety-six; two, of ninety-one; one, of eighty-five; one, of eighty-four; one, of eighty-three; one, of eighty-two; two, of eighty-one; and eighteen, of from seventy-one to eighty inclusive. Of the men, one was eighty-six years old; two, eighty-two; two, eighty-one; and thirteen, between seventy and seventy-eight. The men are employed in wood-cutting, stone-breaking, and gardening; the females, in spinning and domestic work. In the year ending at Lady-day, 1843, the expenditure of the Union was as follows:—Richmond, 2803*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; Petersham, 260*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*; Kew, 337*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; Mortlake, 718*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; Barnes, 478*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*: total for the year, 4598*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* At the same date, the number of persons receiving in-door relief was two hundred; and out-door relief, one hundred and twelve.

Although, in a strictly legal sense, Richmond is regarded as a village only, it possesses almost every characteristic of a town; and many towns in the kingdom are of far less importance. Its length, from Palace-lane, which nearly adjoins the old deer-park at Kew, to the Star and Garter, on the summit of the hill, is exactly a mile: its greatest width is about three-quarters of a mile; but its streets and thoroughfares branch out from the main lines with much irregularity. It is governed, (under the act of the 25th of George the Third, before mentioned,) by a select vestry of thirty-one persons, who hold their meetings in a convenient office at the east end of the new cemetery. The highways are repaired, and the streets paved, watched, and lighted, under the authority of the same act; the gas, which is now used for the latter purpose, being supplied from gas-works at Brentford, and communicated through pipes which cross Kew bridge. There are many respectable shops in the village; and almost every article, both of domestic consumption and of luxury, can be obtained here. The houses are mostly of brick, and well built.[48]

The influx of company in the summer season is very great; and such is the renown which this spot has acquired for its scenic beauties, that foreigners from every part of the globe make a point of visiting it, as one of the most important objects in connexion with London, to which their attention has been directed. The *Hotels* of Richmond are of a superior order, and afford gratification to a numerous class of the inhabitants of the metropolis,—the lovers of "good living." The principal of these are, the Star and Garter, which from its magnificent situation, as well as from other (not local) recommendations, has obtained celebrity; the Castle, on the banks of the Thames; the Talbot, opposite the bridge; and the Roebuck, at the back of the terrace, on the hill. The Star and Garter, and the Castle, which belong to the same proprietors, (the Messrs. Ellis,) are replete with every desirable convenience, as well for the residence of families, as for the reception and entertainment of occasional visitors.[49]

[48] Independently of malting and brewing, there is said to be no manufacture carried on at Richmond, except that of "*Maids of Honour*;" for the recipe to make which, local report assumes that a thousand pounds were paid! These *Maids*, (which are merely a superior kind of cheese-cake), have obtained so much reputation, that scarcely any visitor comes to Richmond without making them the companions of the dinner-table.

[49] The *Star and Garter* occupies a most commanding site on the summit of the hill, near Richmond park, and stands on the verge of an open, wild piece of common-land, nearly covered with forest oaks and underwood. It is an irregular pile of brick-building, which, having been erected at different times, is devoid of architectural design. The first house of entertainment upon this spot was built in 1738-9, in pursuance of an agreement between the then Earl of Dysart and Mr. John Christopher; by which a piece of the waste of Petersham common was granted for that purpose at an annual rental of two pounds; and a representation of the comparatively insignificant tenement which was

The Castle Hotel, Richmond

Richmond Bridge.—Near the ascent of the hill, and communicating with the opposite shore in Twickenham parish, was originally a *Ferry*, which belonged to the crown as an appendage to the manor of Richmond; and was usually demised, either for a term of years, or for life, at a yearly rent of 13*s.* 4*d.*; which was eventually raised to 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* But the increase of population having rendered this mode of passage extremely inconvenient, an application was made to parliament in 1773, and an act obtained (13 Geo. III. cap. 83,) for building a bridge here; and his Majesty was empowered to grant the fee-simple and inheritance of the ferry to the Commissioners appointed for carrying the act into execution. Further, the Commissioners were

then raised in consequence, may be seen in a drawing by Hearne, now suspended in this hotel. The present building contains above one hundred and thirty apartments; including a large and handsomely fitted-up assembly or dining room, (eighty feet in length, by thirty-one feet wide); other dining rooms of various dimensions for occasional visitors; and distinct suites of three, four, or more rooms, for resident families. The Offices connected with the hotel are on an extensive scale; and the premises attached comprise stabling for from eighty to one hundred horses; also a series of workshops, in the occupation of mechanics in the trades of smith, painter and glazier, carpenter, and bricklayer. From the balcony attached to the western windows of the assembly room, a prospect of unequalled richness is obtained over all the intervening flat country to the distant high grounds of Stokenchurch, Maidenhead Thicket, Windsor Forest and Castle, Cooper's-hill, St. Anne's-hill, and other eminences skirting the horizon. The eastern windows, also, command a fine view extending over London, to the Hampstead and Highgate hills, &c. In this room, from fifty to one hundred and fifty persons, in small parties, frequently dine at the same time, at separate tables; and on such occasions, a machine is employed, which communicates with the kitchen, and conveys both up and down every article of culinary requisition. The grounds at the back of the house are pleasantly arranged in gravelled terraces, ornamented with flowering plants, and evergreens. There is an *Artesian Well* connected with this establishment,—made by the present proprietor, Mr. Ellis, at an outlay of 2000*l.*—the source of which is four hundred and ninety-five feet from the surface. The water is raised by a steam-engine of two-horse power; which is likewise employed in giving motion to machinery for various other domestic operations. Mr. Joseph Ellis (the elder) first took possession of the Star and Garter in 1822; for many years previous to which period, it had been partially deserted by the public, in consequence of extravagant charges and general mismanagement. The improved system adopted by Mr. Ellis, together with superior accommodations, is the cause of the high reputation which it now enjoys.

The *Castle Hotel*, which stands at a short distance below the bridge, is most pleasantly situated in respect to the river Thames, and to the animated scenes which, in the summer, take place upon its waters. The original house of entertainment of the same name is yet standing at the entrance of the village in George-street; which, in its court days, was the most fashionable part of Richmond; but the license was removed to the present site in 1761, by Mr. John Halford; in whose family the new hotel remained vested for two generations. Its next possessor was Mr. Benjamin Topham; whose widow retained it for several years, until she married Mr. Thos. Forty; soon after whose decease in 1830, Mr. Ellis succeeded to the property. The "Castle" had great repute in the gay time of the Prince Regent.—Previously to 1831, this estate, occupying one acre and a half of ground, and including a garden on the opposite side of the road, was held as copyhold of the manor of Richmond, at a quit-rent of four shillings per annum; but on the 31st of

authorized to purchase the right of the ferry from the representative of the then lessee,[50] (whose term extended to the year 1798); and to borrow 25,000*l.* (on the security of certain specified tolls,) for the erection of the bridge. It was also enacted, that when the sum borrowed should be paid off, with its due interest, and the further sum of 5,000*l.* be vested in the funds for necessary repairs, that the tolls should then cease, "and the said Bridge become a *free* Bridge";—which, in respect to foot-passengers, is almost its condition at the present time; no other toll being taken from them than one half-penny on Sundays; and that only on passing from the Surrey side: a very reduced toll for carriages is still continued.

This well-built and handsome structure was designed by Messrs. Payne and Couse, architects; and erected between the years 1774 and 1777; the first stone having been laid by the Hon. Henry Hobart, on the 23rd of August in the former year; and the bridge opened for public use in the month of December in the latter. At this place, the river is nearly three hundred feet in width; and it was provided by the act, 'that the principal arch should be twenty-five high from low-water mark, and sixty feet wide, and the other arches in proportion; so as to leave a clear passage, within the banks, for the water, of not less than two hundred and fifty feet.' The bridge consists of five stone arches, crossing the stream, under the first of which is a towing path; and five others, of brick, on the Middlesex side, to

March in that year, it was enfranchised, in trust for Mr. Joseph Ellis, by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; the consideration money being 1080*l.* Since that time, the hotel has been entirely rebuilt; and (in 1836-7), an extensive and handsomely-designed building was erected at the back of the hotel,—containing two elegant assembly and dining rooms, (one of which is eighty feet long, and thirty-six feet wide; the other, eighty-five feet long, and forty-three feet wide), *on the same floor*; besides numerous small apartments, immediately overlooking the river.

At this hotel, on the 23rd of July, 1838, the Prince Schwarzenberg, as ambassador-extraordinary from the court of Austria, gave a splendid Entertainment to about one thousand foreign and English nobility, in honour of the Coronation of Queen Victoria. The company included several members of our own royal family, and the highest in rank of our nobility. The arrangements made were upon the most sumptuous scale; and the banquet was of the highest order. In addition to the spacious apartments above-mentioned, there were for this occasion two temporary rooms erected; one, one hundred and fifty feet long, by forty feet wide; the other, ninety feet long, by forty-seven feet wide. The garden was embellished by a profusion of choice flowers; and in the evening, illuminations were displayed on the parapets and arches of the bridge, and on the island in front of the grounds: a splendid exhibition of fire-works also took place. The cost of this entertainment was little less than 2,500*l.* The arrangements were wholly under the direction of the Messrs. Ellis; who gained the entire approbation of the noble giver of the *Fête*, from the judicious manner in which it was conducted.

[50] The proprietor of the ferry offered to sell his right to the Commissioners for the sum of 6000*l.*, or an annuity of 220*l.* per annum; and, in the former case, to subscribe the whole amount towards the erection of the bridge.—Ann. Register, vol. xvi. p. 129.

admit the water to run off during floods. Its width, between the parapets, is twenty-four feet. The entire cost was about 26,000*l.*; of which, 25,000*l.* was obtained by a *Tontine*, in shares of 100*l.* each, at four per cent. From many points in the vicinity, this bridge forms a constituent and impressive feature; and the views from it, both looking up and down the river, are very beautiful.[51]

In Hill-street, at a short distance from the bridge, a road, called the *Lower* road, branches off towards Petersham and Ham. On the *Upper* road, which leads immediately to Richmond park, on the right, is a large white house, which was for some time inhabited by Dr. Moore, author of Zeluco; and has recently been enlarged and improved by Patrick Cruickshank, esq., the present owner. On the opposite side is a somewhat whimsically-designed Gothic and castellated house, which was lately inhabited by the Hon. Mrs. Ellerker, (who died in 1842), sister to the late Marchioness of Townshend; but is now untenanted. The grounds attached, (about five acres,) possess many attractions.

Near this, on the right, but almost excluded from view by a long wall, are the respective mansions of Miss Roberts, and the Marquess of Lansdowne. That of Miss Roberts, called CARDIGAN HOUSE, from having belonged to the late Earl of Cardigan, is surrounded with beautiful pleasure-grounds; and the prospects from it possess every attraction which the winding course of the Thames bestows upon the scenery of this vicinage.[52]

The house of the Marquess of Lansdowne enjoys a similar command of beautiful views to those just alluded to; whilst the grounds attached to it are of a still superior character. The upper division is connected by a subterraneous passage under the Petersham road, with the gardens on the lower part of the hill, which extend to the towing path on the banks of the river. The trees, of various species, are

[51] On a small Obelisk near the Richmond entrance to the bridge, the following table of distances is inscribed:—To Hyde-Park Corner, 8 miles, three quarters; Westminster Bridge, 10 miles, three quarters; Blackfriars' Bridge, 11 miles; London Bridge, 11 miles, three quarters; Hampton, 4 miles; Sunbury, 6 miles, one quarter; Walton, 7 miles, three quarters; Chertsey, 10 miles and a half; Hounslow, 3 miles, three quarters; Staines, 9 miles and a half; Colnbrook, 10 miles, three quarters; Windsor, 15 miles, three quarters.

[52] Early in the reign of William the Third (anno 1696) a place of amusement was opened here, called *Richmond Wells*, which was connected with a well, or medicinal spring, (discovered in 1689,) that still exists within the grounds of Cardigan-house. Adjoining the well, in 1730, were a house and assembly room, for music (vocal and instrumental), dancing, card-playing, and raffling; "gold chains, equipages, or any other curious toys, and fine old china," being put up as prizes. Lysons says, that "assemblies were advertised there as lately as the year 1755, but the place was then much on the decline." It is understood that the premises were eventually purchased and annexed to this estate, in order to get rid of the noise and tumult attending a public resort of the above description; the Wells house having been pulled down in 1774 or 1775.

thickly clustered; and the walls and pavilions afford a grateful retreat from the fervency of the summer heat.[53]

From the "*Terrace*," which surmounts the meadow steep, (a few years since overgrown with brushwood, and denominated Richmond Common,) the prospects begin to open in all the beauty so poetically described by Thomson.[54] The Terrace forms a wide gravelled walk, furnished with seats, and is separated from the road-side by an avenue and row of fine elms. On the opposite side are the Roebuck Tavern, and several pleasant residences; among which, is a stately brick mansion, formerly occupied by the late Mungo Dick, esq.—The second house from the Terrace, on the right, was the summer retreat of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, president of the Royal Academy, for whom it was built by his friend, Sir William Chambers; but it has been much enlarged since Sir Joshua's decease.—The pretty Cottage Villa on the opposite side, near the summit of the hill, which was occupied in succession by Governor Pownall, and Sir W. Cunninghame, is now tenanted by Lady Morshead, (relict of Sir John Morshead, bart.) who entered upon it in 1805.—Adjoining to Richmond park, is the handsome residence of Miss Darell; whose father, Sir Lionel Darell, was frequently visited here by his Majesty, George the Third, and the Prince of Wales. Sir Lionel had the king's permission to enlarge his pleasure-grounds by adding to them a small portion of the park.—Near the Marsh-gate road, is Spring Grove, the pleasant residence of Sir Charles Price, bart.; which was purchased by his father, the 1st baronet, in 1797. The house was built by the Marquess of Lothian, in the early part of the last century; but has been greatly enlarged by the present owner. At Marsh-gate is a small seat which, for many years, was occupied by the late Lord Kenyon,

[53] In the grounds at Lansdowne-House, which formerly belonged to the Marquess of Stafford, is an *Artesian well*, the boring of which was executed for that nobleman, by Messrs. Selfe (of Kingston), and Whiteland (of Richmond). Its depth is three hundred and twenty feet; the last twenty-six feet were bored through a stratum of chalk and flints. When found, the water rose fifteen feet, and afterwards through a tube, at the rate of twelve gallons per minute. A tank in the garden, containing ninety-six hogsheads, is always full; and the water is likewise conveyed, by a small self-acting engine, into a reservoir at the top of the house.

[54] It may here, however, be observed, that the picturesque scenery of Richmond-hill must have greatly increased in richness and beauty since Thomson sung. Drawings not a hundred years old represent the land as divided into open fields, where now nothing is to be seen but broad masses of foliage. This may account, possibly, for the otherwise unsatisfactory circumstance, that no allusion is made to the scenery of Richmond by Shakespeare, (who must have been frequently here with the court of Elizabeth), his contemporaries, or the earlier poets;—unless, indeed, we fix upon Shene, as the locality to which Chaucer was indebted for some descriptive passages in his poem of "The Flower and the Leaf."

Chief-Justice of the King's Bench. It is now the property and residence of the Hon. Heneage Legge; who has built a new house near the site of the former one.

Richmond Green.—This square, which is almost as spacious as Lincoln's Inn Fields, is nearly surrounded by houses, as well as by lofty elms, which, on the northern side, form a wide avenue. Its area, (a fine turf,) which is bounded by cast-iron posts, &c., bearing the initials of W. R. IV., is used by the inhabitants for cricket-matches, bowls, and other recreations.

At the north-west corner of the Green, is the *Richmond Theatre*, which was built in 1766, under the superintendence of Garrick by Mrs. Horne for her relation James Dance, the celebrated Falstaff of his day, who played under the name of Love. Shortly after, the Richmond drama was honoured by royal sanction, and his Majesty, George the Third, when resident at Kew, was a not unfrequent visitant at this theatre. Quick, Matthews, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Siddons, Kean, and many other actors of great celebrity, have performed here; and Kean was himself proprietor at the time of his decease. The interior is neatly fitted up, and conveniently arranged. During the season, which lasts from July to November, the usual times of performance are thrice weekly, viz., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.[55]

Here, on the northern side, is the large mansion that formerly belonged to Sir Matthew Decker, bart.; and was afterwards the seat of his grandson, the Viscount Fitzwilliam; who bequeathed his invaluable collection of paintings, books, medals, &c. (as already noticed), to found a museum in the university of Cambridge.[56] After his decease, in

[55] There is known to have been a Theatre in some part of the village as early as the year 1715, when a tragedy was performed here by "the Duke of Southampton and Cleveland's Servants."—[Dodsley's OLD PLAYS, preface, p. 52.] Four years afterwards, in June, 1719, the facetious Penkethman, who is noticed both in the Tatler and Spectator, opened a theatre on the declivity of the hill; on which occasion he spoke a humourous prologue, allusive to the spot having been formerly "a hovel for asses." The same place, as would seem from the phrase "late called the Theatre," was advertised by Theophilus Cibber, in July, 1756, as a "Cephalic Snuff Warehouse." This was done to avoid the penalties of the Act of Parliament against unlicensed players; and the same advertisement informed the public, that "at the aforesaid Warehouse," he had instituted "an *Histrionic academy* for the instruction of young persons of genius, in the art of acting, and purposes, for the better improvement of such pupils, &c., frequently, with his assistants, to give public rehearsals without *hire, gain,* or *reward*."—See Lysons, ENVIRONS, vol. i. p. 469. The site of this theatre is now occupied by York-Place.

[56] Sir Matthew Decker was visited here, in 1720, by King George the First; for whose reception he built an additional room. A part of the royal entertainment was an *Anana*, or *Pine Apple*; of which there is a painting (mentioned by Lysons), with a Latin inscription beneath it, stating that "this Pine apple, thought worthy of a royal feast, was raised at the expense of Sir Matthew Decker, and produced by the skill of Theodore Netscher, esq." It has been often said that this was the first fruit of the kind ever raised in this

1816, it was inhabited by the late Countess of Pembroke, and thence called *Pembroke House*; but it is now occupied by the dowager Lady Mulgrave. The grounds extend to the wall of the old park.

Near the Theatre, is the entrance *Gateway* (represented by the subjoined wood-cut) to the *Wardrobe* court of the old Palace of Shene, or of *Richmond* rather; for by the latter name King Henry VII. commanded it to be called, on rebuilding it after the fire in 1499; and his arms and supporters, sculptured in stone, still remain over the main arch of the gateway.[57] The inner portion, which is of red brick, is connected with the adjoining houses; but in that on the left only, which is a large embattled mansion, (now occupied, under a lease from the crown, by Henry Cornfoot, esq.), is any considerable part of the Wardrobe buildings to be now traced. Here is a narrow staircase, (of a sexangular form outwardly,) leading to the upper chamber of the gateway; to which some degree of notoriety has been recently attached, in consequence of an absurd story of its having been the room where the Countess of Nottingham, when on her death-bed, revealed to her royal mistress the treachery of which

ENTRANCE TO THE WARDROBE COURT.

country; but the report is erroneous; for Lord Orford had at Strawberry-hill "a most curious picture of Rose the royal gardener, presenting the first Pine apple raised in England to Charles II., who is standing in a garden."—See Walpole's Works, vol. ii. p. 423. Macky, in his "Tour through England," about the year 1724, says that in Sir Matthew Decker's garden, "was the longest, the largest, and the highest hedge of Holly that he ever saw." At that time the Holly was regarded as a great ornament.

[57] In the Survey made by order of the Commissioners of Parliament in 1649, and now preserved in the Augmentation Office, the Wardrobe building is thus described:—"The Wardrobe and other offices consist of three fayr ranges of building, embatteled and guttered with lead, and tyled in the roof, two stories high, lying round one fayr and spacious court, sixty-six yards long, and sixty yards broad, all paved, conteyning very many good rooms and lodgings both on the first and second storie, and divers garrets; and one payr of strong gates, leaded, arched, and battled with stone over head, leading into the said court from the Green laying before Richmond House. The rooms and lodgings in these three ranges of buildings did usually serve for several offices, and did belong to several officers of the Court, to wit, the Cupbearer, Carver, Sewer, Grooms of the Privy Chamber, the Spicery, the Chandlery, Cofferer, the Clerk of the Green Cloth, the Apothecary, the Confectioner, the Housekeeper, the Wardrobe, and Wardrobe-keeper, the Porter, the Chaplains, and the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber."—The window over the great arch (shewn in the wood-cut), was constructed a few years ago.

she had been guilty in respect to the Earl of Essex's ring.[58] Whether there be, or be not, any truth in the main incident, (of which Hume, though not without mistake, has made such pathetic use, in his account of the last days of Elizabeth), this was certainly not the place of the Countess of Nottingham's decease. That event took place at Arundel-house, London, on the 25th of February, 1603; as appears from the register of Chelsea parish, where she was buried three days afterwards.[59]

In the garden of the adjoining house, which was formerly inhabited by Mr. Matthew Skinner, but is now the residence of Geo. Charles Julius, esq., is an old *Yew Tree*, which is mentioned in the survey, or report, of the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1649. It is still in vigorous growth; the trunk is upwards of ten feet in circumference; and the branches wave over an area varying from sixty to seventy feet in diameter.—The Wardrobe court has now the appropriate appella- of Old Palace-yard; and from the lower end, a narrow roadway, called Palace-lane, leads to the water-side.[60]

In noticing the chief *Seats* on the banks of the river, or on the acclivity of the hill which rises abruptly from it, it may be expedient to speak of them in succession; commencing with Asgill House, which is the first habitation we arrive at in Richmond, on the approach from Kew by the terrace adjoining the towing path. This walk, which along its whole distance is skirted by Kew gardens and the old deer-park, is extremely pleasant. The picturesque *eyots* in the Thames, covered with waving foliage, and sparkling with the snowy

[58] See Lady Chatterton's HOME SCENES and Foreign Recollections, vol. i.

[59] It has already been mentioned, (ante, p. 63,) that Queen Elizabeth died at Richmond Palace in March, 1603; and the best record of the melancholy circumstances attending her decease, which has yet been collectively published, is that by Mr. Sharon Turner, in his history of her reign.—For a short time, during the sovereignty of her sister Mary, the princess Elizabeth was a prisoner at Richmond; but after her ascent to the throne, it became one of her most favourite places of residence. Lysons states, (ENVIRONS, vol. vi. p. 65), from the Minutes of Council, in the Library of the Marquess of Buckingham, that "she remained at Richmond, without removal for a single day, from the 28th of September, 1590, to the following January." It was in this palace, also, that in 1596, Anthony Rudd, bishop of St. David's, incurred Elizabeth's displeasure, by preaching before the court on the infirmities of old age, and at the same time applying his remarks personally to her Majesty, and observing how time had "furrowed her face, and besprinkled her hair with the meal." Such plain language must, doubtless, have been highly offensive to the Queen, who, even at her then advanced age, (sixty-two,) did not dislike to be complimented on her personal charms; and of whom we are told, that but a few years before, 'being then at Richmond,' she was so fond of youthful amusements that "six or seven gallyards of a morninge, besides musycke and synginge, were her ordinary exercyse."—Vide Nichols's PROGRESSES OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, vol. iii. p. 8.

[60] On the Green near the gateway, and almost fronting the theatre, was formerly the ivy-clad stump of a noble *Elm*, which is said to have been planted by Queen Elizabeth, and was much venerated; but its last remains were removed about two years ago.

plumage of the swan; the fertile meads on the Middlesex side, adorned with elegant seats, and occasionally overhung by trees of luxuriant growth; and the stately elms, tall poplars, and expansive chestnut trees, on the Surrey shore; together with the Observatory and lofty Pagoda on the same side, all combine to diversify the scene, and enhance the beauty of the opening prospects. In advancing still nearer to the village, Richmond hill, studded with villas, and partially overspread by rich masses of pendent foliage, is beheld rising high above the bridge; at the western extremity of which, the new-built Italian cottage of Dr. Barry, and the floating bath, and the willow-clad islands in the foreground, give additional effect to the entire landscape.

Asgill House, the seat of Benjamin Cohen, esq., derives its name from Sir Charles Asgill, bart., an alderman of London, (and lord-mayor in 1758), for whom it was built by Sir Robert Taylor, a distinguished architect. It stands upon a raised ascent, at a short distance from the Thames, and is of "the Tuscan order, after a design by Palladio, remarkable for its chaste and simple elegance."[61] Considerable improvements, however, both in the house and grounds, have been recently made by Mr. Cohen, at an expense of between two and three thousand pounds. Here is a fine lawn, overshadowed by noble elms, the graceful acacia, and drooping willow: in front of the west wing is a remarkable specimen of the Turkish oak.

The next house, called in the lease the *Trumpeting House*, from having an old portico in front, with "figures of two boys, in servitors' dresses, blowing trumpets," was built by Richard Hill, esq., brother to Mrs. Masham, Queen Anne's favourite; to whom a lease of the ground, (which formed part of the site of the old palace,) had been granted by that Queen. It is a substantial edifice of red brick, and was formerly the residence of Mrs. Sarah Way, and her sister, the Countess-dowager of Northampton. More recently, it was inhabited by the late Lady Sullivan; but is at present tenanted by James Alex. Stewart Mackenzie, esq., late governor of Ceylon, and now Lord High-commissioner of the Ionian Islands. In the gardens, is a fine cedar of Lebanon; the branches of which descend feathering to the ground with much picturesque beauty.

Farther on, is a pleasantly-situated mansion, which was erected by the late Sir William Dundas, bart. (son of Sir David Dundas, serjeant-surgeon to his Majesty, George the Third,) and is now the residence of his sister. It was partly built with the materials, and on the

[61] Vide Vitruvius Britannicus, vol. iv. p. 74; in which is an engraving of Asgill House in its original state.

grounds attached to the *Villa* of the late Duke of Queensberry, which came into the possession of Sir William Dundas in the year 1831, by exchange with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for certain freehold and copyhold lands situated near the Mortlake and Kew roads: the sum of 1830*l.* 10*s.* was also paid by Sir William, for equalizing the exchange; the Queensberry premises having been valued at 4952*l.* 10*s.*[62] The original Villa was erected in the time of Queen Anne, by George, third earl of Cholmondeley, who had obtained a lease of part of the old palace in the year 1708. In front, are two or three low terraces, with flights of steps, termini, and other ornaments.[63]

St. Helena Terrace, built over a range of arched boat-houses, next succeeds, together with the White Cross inn, the public wharf, and the extensive brewery belonging to Messrs. Collins and Downs, at the end of Water-lane. Immediately beyond, are the terrace walks of the Castle Tavern; a large brick house, now the leasehold property of the Messrs. Woodburn; and the sloping grounds of the Royal Hotel, which adjoin to a high flight of steps at the bridge end.

At a short distance, westward of the bridge, is the pleasant mansion of Samuel Paynter, esq., which was built by George Colman, the elder, (our modern Terence,) near the spot where Queen Elizabeth's almshouses originally stood. It was afterwards the residence of Sir Drummond Smith, and of the Countess of Kingston; but has since been considerably improved under the direction of its present owner, who has formed here a small collection of valuable paintings, and some choice specimens of statuary.

Farther on, and adjoining to the premises occupied for the Richmond *Water-works*, is a large embattled brick mansion enveloped in ivy, which was once the abode of his late Majesty, William the Fourth; but is now the property and residence of Mrs. Dawkins, relict of the late J. Colyear Dawkins, esq. The grounds descend slopingly to the Thames, and are tastefully planted with trees of various kinds, including the fir, the walnut, the graceful birch, and weeping ash.

Proceeding onward, a small white house, built in the Gothic style, attracts attention, from having been once tenanted by the celebrated Madame de Staël-Holstein. A range of brick buildings, (including the houses known as "the Paragon," Bingham Villa, and Lansdowne

[62] The land-tax charged on the Queensberry Villa estate was redeemed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in September, 1831, by the payment of 224*l.* 1*s.* 2¼*d.*

[63] *Cholmondeley Walk*, which is the river-side promenade of Richmond, is occasionally enlivened by the performance of a subscription band of music, on summer evenings. In one part is a lofty and finely-grown elm; the bole, which is about fifteen feet in circumference, is surrounded by convenient seats for company.

Villa,) succeeds; and beyond, are the Lansdowne gardens, which extend to the end of the towing path, and have already been noticed.

Nearly adjacent, is the delightful summer residence of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, which is shrouded by rich foliage, and partially mantled with ivy. The lawn extends to the verge of the river, and is connected by a subterraneous passage under the Petersham road with the gardens and pleasure grounds on the upper acclivity of the hill.[64] It was here that the present Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, (the former of whom enumerates among his ancestry, the Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch, on whose deeds the "*Lay of the Last Minstrel*" was founded,) gave a magnificent entertainment to her Majesty Victoria and Prince Albert, on the 23rd of June, 1842.

On that occasion a triumphal arch of flowering shrubs and evergreens was erected over the lower road leading to the villa; and extensive marquees and tents were raised in the gardens for the reception of the company;—among whom were the King and Queen of the Belgians; the Dowager-queen Adelaide; the Duchess of Kent (Victoria's mother); the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, with their children, Prince George, and the Princess Augusta; several German Princes, and many other persons of exalted rank and fashion. Several military bands performed at intervals; and a band of madrigal singers, under the direction of Sir George Smart, contributed to the pleasure of the guests. At seven o'clock, a sumptuous banquet was served up; and as the evening advanced, the gardens were illuminated, and brilliant fire-works displayed. The river, near the villa, was crowded with pleasure-boats, barges, and steamers; the latter being richly decorated with flags and pennons.

On the carriage-ascent from the lower road to the upper end of the terrace walk, is Nightingale Cottage, the pleasant abode of the Ladies H. and E. Ashburnham; and, on the lower side of the Petersham road, adjoining the meadows, is Devonshire Cottage, the property and delightful residence of the Hon. Mrs. Lamb, relict of the Hon. George Lamb, brother to Lord Melbourne. This was once the abode of the celebrated Georgiana, duchess of Devonshire; as it had previously been, for many years, of Lady Diana Beauclerc, whose accomplishments in the fine arts were so highly eulogized by Lord Oxford.[65]

[64] The first *Artesian Well* which was dug at Richmond, was in the grounds of the Duke of Buccleuch; it is nearer to the river, and at a lower elevation by twenty feet than that at the Marquess of Lansdowne's. Here, the boring was chiefly through a hard blue clay; and the water was met with at the depth of two hundred and fifty-four feet. When discovered, it is said to have risen twenty-six feet in perpendicular height above the surface, and at the rate of eight gallons per minute.

[65] His praise, however, was expressed in terms of such gross adulation that, in this instance, we are compelled to question both his sincerity and his judgment.—Vide Walpole's Works, vol. ii. pp. 503-4.

Rosedale House.—From the upper part of Richmond Green, the road is continued through Park-shot to Kew-Foot-lane, where the poet Thomson resided for several years prior to his decease in 1748. At that time, his abode was a mere cottage, consisting of little more than a bed-chamber and a sitting-room; but after his death, it was purchased by George Ross, esq., an army agent, "who, out of veneration for his memory, forebore to pull it down, but enlarged and improved it, at an expense of 9000*l.*;"[66]—and it is now one of the best houses in this part of Richmond. Afterwards, it became the property of the Hon. Mrs. Frances Boscawen, widow of Admiral Boscawen, "who repaired the poet's favourite seat in the garden,"[67] (which is a small alcove, painted green), and caused the following line to be inscribed within the pediment:—

"Here Thomson sung the Seasons and their Change."

On the decease of the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, (who died in 1805, aged 86), this estate was sold to the Earl of Shaftesbury; and his Countess, (Anne, a daughter of the 4th duke of Marlborough), constantly resides here. In the grounds, which are laid out with great taste, are many choice exotics; among them we may enumerate, as very fine, the cedar of Lebanon, with a most curious white variety, (sometimes called the Silver cedar), of extensive spread, and having numerous stems; the catalpa; liriodendron tulipifera; American oaks, rubra and palustris; byssa aquatica; laurus sassafras; tupelo tree; and magnolia purpurea, glaucea, and grandifolia, the latter being particularly beautiful.

At a short distance from the new church, in the Kew road, is Pagoda House, the seat of William Selwyn, esq. Q.C. It is a well-built substantial mansion, of light-coloured brick, with pleasant grounds surrounding it. The Selwyn estate was purchased in 1720, by Charles Selwyn, esq.; from whom it descended, in 1749, according to the *custom* of the manor, to his *youngest* nephew, William Selwyn,

[66] Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 463.—But that sum must, certainly, include the purchase of additional land; for the grounds in connexion with Thomson's cottage were inconsiderable when compared with the present extent, which is between seven and eight acres. The poet's rooms form a low entrance-hall, and now open into each other by a kind of arch. In the sitting-room is a small mahogany table, on the middle of which is painted a scroll, inscribed as follows:—"On this Table James Thomson, constantly wrote. It was therefore purchased of his Servant, who, also, gave these Brass Hooks, on which his Hat and Cane were hung in this his Sitting-room.—F.[rances] B.[oscawen]."

[67] Id. p. 464.—The alcove has been long removed from its original situation under an elm, near the house, to a distant part of the grounds, amidst some Spanish chestnut trees. There is a small old table within it, which is said to have been Thomson's, and most probably was so. Several inscriptions, panegyrical of the poet's works, and painted on varnished boards, are suspended here, above the seat.

esq., as his heir, who was an eminent barrister-at-law, town-clerk of Gloucester, and K.C. in 1780. On his decease in 1817, the estate descended to his only-surviving son, William, the present proprietor; recorder of Portsmouth from 1819 to 1829, K.C. in 1827, and Q.C. in 1837.[68]

A *Mechanic's Institution*, receiving a promising degree of support, was established at Richmond in 1838; and a building for its use is now erecting on a plot of ground near the entrance of the village, formerly known as the "*Town Pond*," but which was filled up many years ago. This site was granted for the purpose by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to four trustees; the sub-committee having memorialized the board for the same. The building, which will consist of a theatre, or lecture-room, for three hundred persons, a museum, library, &c., will be in the Italian style, after a design by Messrs. Wardell and Littlewood, of Bishopsgate-street. The cost will be defrayed by donations of the nobility and gentry residing at Richmond, aided by subscriptions from the members.

Among the natives of Shene who have obtained celebrity was

Sir Robert Dudley, the son of Lady Douglas Howard, the widow of John, Lord Sheffield, by the Earl of Leicester, the great favourite of Queen Elizabeth. He was born in 1573. The connexion between his father and his mother was of a mysterious nature; and was rendered so in consequence of the Earl's wish to keep his alleged marriage with Lady Sheffield a secret from the Queen, to whose hand he probably aspired. Hence he always treated his son as illegitimate; and when he was about five years old, Leicester openly married Lettice, countess-dowager of Essex.—The youth, however, seems to have been treated by him with kindness and attention.

In 1583, he was sent to school at Offington in Sussex; and about four years afterwards, removed to Christchurch, Oxford, where he completed his education. Lord Leicester died in November, 1588; having bequeathed to his son the reversion of Kenilworth Castle and other estates, after the death of his uncle, the Earl of Warwick. He was distinguished in his youth for his learning and accomplishments;[69] and he more especially studied mathematics and navigation. Soon after he had attained his majority, he was

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[68] This gentleman married Lætitia Frances, the youngest daughter of Thos. Kynaston, esq., and by her, (who died on the 17th of October, 1842), had five sons and four daughters; of whom there are five surviving, viz.—William, (a canon of Ely); Lætitia Frances; George Augustus, (consecrated Bishop of New Zealand, October 17th, 1841); Charles Jasper, (barrister-at-law); and Frances Elizabeth. The Bishop of New Zealand married Sarah, daughter of Sir John Richardson, one of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas, and has issue, one son, William.—Of this family was *George Augustus Selwyn, esq.*, the celebrated wit, who represented the city of Gloucester in several parliaments; and died in 1791. His father, Col. John Selwyn, who had been an aid-de-camp to the great Duke of Marlborough, was treasurer both to the Prince of Wales (Frederick) and the Duke of Cumberland; and likewise, to the Princesses Amelia and Caroline: he died in 1751.

[69] Anthony Wood, in enumerating his numerous accomplishments, says, "he was the first who taught a dog to sit in order to catch partridges."—Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. col. 126.

desirous to undertake a voyage of discovery; and being disappointed of assistance from government, he fitted out a small squadron at his own expense, and cruised with some success against the Spaniards, off the coasts of South America. He subsequently served with credit under the Earl of Essex, at the capture of Cadiz.

In 1605, he made an attempt before the Star-chamber court, to establish his legitimacy, and obtain possession of the titles and estates of his father; but he was opposed by his step-mother, and unsuccessful. Disgusted with this ill-fortune, he procured a license to travel, and went to Florence, where he was well-received by Cosmo II., the Grand Duke of Tuscany; in whose service he spent the remainder of his life. He displayed his talents as an engineer, by a plan for draining a morass between Pisa and the sea; and projecting the free port of Leghorn. The Duke of Tuscany rewarded his services with a pension; and procured him the title of a Duke of the Holy Roman Empire; and he was ennobled by Pope Urban 8th.—He built for himself a noble palace at Florence, and lived in a magnificent style; and he had, also, a castle near that city, where he died, in September, 1649; and was buried at Boldrone.

He wrote an account of his voyage to the Isle of Trinidad and the Coast of Paria, in 1594; published by Hakluyt; and a work on Hydrography, intituled "Del Arcano del Mare"; besides tracts on Politics and Finance. Sir Robert Dudley married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh; who remained in England when he emigrated; and was created by Charles the First, Duchess Dudley, for life; and the legitimacy of her husband was avowed in the patent. She died in 1679.

HAM AND HATCH.

Between one and two miles from Richmond, southwards, on the Kingston road, is the now district Chapelry of HAM (a house or vill) and HATCH, (a gate, from the Saxon word *Hæca*), which was formerly a subordinate hamlet in Kingston parish.—Lysons, on the authority of a charter in the British Museum, states that King Athelstan, in 931, granted lands at Ham to his minister Wulfgar.

At the time of the Domesday survey, this estate was included in the royal manor of Kingston; and Henry the Second bestowed six librates of lands in Ham on Maurice de Creon, or Creoun; who, in the 14th of that reign, was charged with the sum of 43*s.* 4*d.* for his estate here, in aid of the marriage of Matilda, the king's daughter.[1] His descendant, Sir Maurice de Creon, knight of Anjou, about the 56th of Henry the Third, granted all his hereditary right in this lordship, (as also in Walton, Norbiton, Coombe, and Ewell), to Sir Robert Burnell, knt., and his heirs; and from the latter, this inheritance eventually passed to the lords Lovel, in virtue of their maternal descent from Maud Burnell, whose first husband, John, Lord Lovel, of Tichmarsh, died in the year 1315. Francis, the last heir-male of the Lovels, was created a viscount by Edward the Fourth; and he

[1] In the 20th of the same reign, De Creon was appointed governor of the king's foreign territories, Anjou and Maine; and in the next year, he was employed as an arbiter between the king and Lewis the Seventh, of France, to settle the boundaries of their respective dominions on the continent.

afterwards enjoyed the favour and confidence of Richard the Third, by whom he was made a knight of the Garter, lord-chamberlain of his Household, and constituted chief-butler of England. He was one of the persons whose traditional demerit has been recorded in the often-quoted distich,—

"The Cat, the Rat, and Lovel the Dog,
Rule all England under a Hog."

On the defeat of Richard's army, in the battle of Bosworth-field, Lord Lovel sought refuge in Flanders; but Henry the Seventh, aspiring after the vast inheritance of his family, caused him to be attainted of high-treason, in his first parliament held in November, 1485; and, consequently, all his estates became forfeited to the crown.[2]

Among the manors settled by Henry the Eighth on his divorced consort, Anne of Cleves, were those of Ham, Petersham, and Shene; all of which reverted to the crown, and were granted (Sept. 1st, 1610), by James the First to his eldest son, Henry, prince of Wales; and on his decease, in 1612, to Charles, prince of Wales. After the latter became king, this property was held by different persons, on lease, until May, 1671; when Charles the Second granted the lordship of Petersham and Ham to John, earl of Lauderdale, in fee-simple. That nobleman was created Duke of Lauderdale in Scotland, and Baron Petersham and Earl of Guildford in England, in May, 1672; and in the following month, made a knight of the Garter. He was a distinguished supporter of the despotic measures of the crown; and is known in history as one of the five obnoxious persons forming the *Cabal*.[3] By his marriage with Elizabeth, countess of Dysart, this estate, with other landed property, became vested in the descendants of that lady, as will be further noticed under Petersham.

The village of Ham and Hatch is chiefly comprised of houses irregularly built on the sides of an extensive common, and on the

[2] Aggrieved by this injustice, Lord Lovel espoused the cause of Lambert Simnel, and in 1487, he returned to England with the Earl of Lincoln and other Yorkists, accompanied by an army of two thousand foreign mercenaries under the command of a German officer of talent, named Martin Schwarts. They were met by the king's troops at Stoke, near Newark, and a battle ensued; in which the invaders were completely defeated, and most of the leaders slain. It was, at first, supposed that Lord Lovel had been killed; but the body not being found, it was concluded that he had been drowned in attempting to cross the river Trent on horseback. From the discovery, however, about the year 1708, of the skeleton of a man in a secret chamber at *Minster Lovel*, in Oxfordshire, (in a mansion belonging to the family), it has been since conjectured, with great probability, that this unfortunate nobleman had sought an asylum at that place, and, either through accident or treachery, had perished there from starvation.—Vide Banks's DORMANT AND EXTINCT BARONAGE, vol. ii. pp. 331, 332.

[3] For some biographical notices of this nobleman, see under Guildford, vol. i. pp. 394-5.

roads leading to Richmond and Kingston. Here are several well-built and pleasant residences, inhabited by respectable families.

The new *Chapel* on Ham common, which is a well-arranged composition in the pointed style, was designed and executed under the direction of Edward Lapidge, esq., architect. It is constructed of yellow bricks, with stone dressings; and was first opened on new-year's day, 1832, by license of the bishop of Winchester, by whom it was consecrated in the following June, and dedicated to St. Andrew. A surrounding district, of considerable extent, was assigned to this chapel by his Majesty in Council, (William IV.), on the 14th of May, 1834.[4]

This edifice contains sittings for upwards of four hundred persons; of which two hundred were declared free and unappropriated for ever, in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society. The west front, which includes the entrance vestibule, is enriched with a large and handsome window, surmounted by a clock; and at each angle, is an octagon turret rising high above the roof. Between the buttresses on each side are four pointed windows, with quatrefoil and other lights in the headings. The east window comprises three principal lights, bordered with variously-coloured stained glass; and in a small circle are the emblems of the Trinity. This end is slightly recessed, and separated from the nave by a Tudor arch. The pulpit and reading-desk are grained to imitate oak, and the pews are painted white: the font is of freestone, of an octangular form, ornamented with quatrefoils. At the west end are two galleries, for the National and other schools belonging to this district; and in the lowermost, is an organ. There is a large school-room at the east end.

Among the Sepulchral memorials, is a neat sarcophagus tablet for Lieut. Charles Dick Blachford, son of Lieut.-Gen. Blachford, of Ham; who died at Poonah on the 21st of July, 1825, aged thirty years. Another handsome sarcophagus, of white marble on a dove-coloured back-ground, (below the organ,) is inscribed to the memory of the late Rev. Thomas Hore, who resided many years in this parish. Against the north wall, is a memorial for Lieut. Robert Pigou, of the Bombay Engineers, who was killed by a premature explosion at the capture of a fort belonging to a refractory tribe, called the Sungho Kheil, in Affganistan, February 24th, 1841, aged twenty-four.—Adjacent to this chapel, is a neat residence for the incumbent, namely, the Rev. James Hough, A.M., who was appointed in 1831.

[4] In the very recently published Abstracts (August, 1843), of the Returns under the Population Acts for 1841, the district of "*Ham-with-Hatch*," is still called a *Hamlet* to Kingston.—In these Abstracts the number of houses is stated at 234; and of inhabitants, at 1391, which includes "151 persons in barns and tents."

HOOK.

The distance of this small hamlet from the mother church of Kingston, nearly four miles, was the cause of it being recently separated into a distinct Chapelry; independently of which, the only place connected with it requiring notice, is the manor of BERWELL, or BARWELL COURT; an ancient possession of the Priors of Merton, who, in the 36th year of Henry the Third, "had a charter of free-warren throughout the same;" paying six shillings yearly, as a quit-rent, to the Corporation of Kingston. On the suppression of monasteries, this manor escheated to the crown; and was, subsequently, granted by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Vincent, esq. (afterwards knighted), of Stoke D'Abernon, in recompence for lands in Northamptonshire, which some years previously he had conveyed to Lord Burleigh. In 1595, Vincent alienated this manor, with the manor-house, and all appurtenances, to Edward Carleton, esq., of Stoke; by whose son, Matthew, the estate was conveyed to Sir Dudley Carleton, knt., of Imworth, or Ember Court;[1] who, in 1636, obtained for himself and his tenants on this estate, a free right of pasture on the commons of Norbiton, Surbiton, &c., from the Corporation of Kingston.[2] Soon after the civil war, Barwell-Court became the property of James Davidson, esq.; who, in 1695, devised it to —. Edes, his son-in-law; and it has since had divers possessors. In 1771, the estate, consisting of about two hundred and sixty acres of freehold land, mostly tithe free, was sold by auction to a tobacconist of Aldersgate-street, London; who re-sold it in 1774: since which time, it has been transferred, in various ways, to different persons; and is now the property of John Sykes, esq., of Kensington, by whom it was purchased about twenty-five years ago. It has long been tenanted as a farm; and a considerable part of the old manor-house has been pulled down.

St. Paul's *Chapel*, at Hook, which was erected in the year 1838, is a small structure of red and yellow bricks, intermingled. It is designed in the earliest pointed style; and is lighted by narrow lance-headed windows. On the roof is a small open turret, containing a bell. The first minister was the Rev. JOHN Mc CAMMON TREW, who was licensed on the 6th of March, 1839. He was succeeded by the Rev. WM. MASTER PYNE, A.M., the present incumbent; who, also, is rector of Oxtead. The cost of building this chapel was nearly 1140*l.* It contains about 200 sittings; of which 130 are free.—The hamlet of Hook chiefly consists of small cottages on the western side of the road from Kingston to Leatherhead.

[1] See Ember Court, vol. i. p. 415, and *669.

[2] Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 403.

PETERSHAM.

On the north, this parish is bounded by the river Thames and Richmond; on the east, by Richmond park; on the west, by the newly-created district of Ham; and on the south, by another part of the same district. In the Domesday book it is styled "*Patricesham*," that is, the ham or dwelling of St. Peter; it having belonged to the abbey of Chertsey, of which Peter was the tutelary saint. It is thus described:—

"The Abbot of Chertsey holds in demesne Patricesham, which, in the time of King Edward was assessed at 10 hides; now at 4 hides. The arable land amounts to 5 carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and there are fifteen villains, and two bordars, with 4 carucates. There is a church; and a fishery of 1000 eels, and 1000 lamperns (*lampridulæ*); and 3 acres of meadow. In the reign of the Confessor, it was valued at 100 shillings; and now at 6 pounds and 10 shillings."

This manor appears to have formed a part of the original endowment of the convent of Chertsey; for in the charter of the founders, Frithwald and Earkenwald, it is stated that among their donations were ten manses at Petersham, ("x mansas apud *Piterichesham*").[1]

Petersham remained in the possession of the cloistered fraternity until the year 1415; when Thomas, abbot of Chertsey, with the other members of the convent, conveyed this estate to the king, (Henry the Fifth,) and his heirs and assigns, for ever. A lease for thirty years of this manor, (together with Shene and Ham,) was granted by Henry the Eighth, in 1522, to Massey Villade and Thomas Brampton, at an annual rent of 23*l.* 8*s.*; but before the expiration of that term, viz. in 1541, Petersham, with other estates, was granted to the divorced queen, Anne of Cleves; who is stated to have resigned the whole to Edward the Sixth, in his second year.

In September, 1610, these estates were settled on Henry, prince of Wales; and on his death, November the 6th, 1612, they reverted to the crown. In 1617, the king, by letters patent, devised them to Sir Francis Bacon and others, for ninety-nine years, as trustees for his second son, Charles, then prince of Wales; and by other letters patent dated the same year, a direct grant was made to the prince himself. In 1637, the king (Charles the First,) granted the manor, on lease, to William Murray, afterwards created (anno 1646), a peer of Scotland, by the style and title of Baron Huntingtower, and Earl of Dysart;[2] whose eldest daughter, Elizabeth, in defect of male issue,

[1] Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 429; new edit.

[2] He was the son of the Rev. Wm. Murray, rector of Dysart in the county of Fife, in Scotland, who was descended from David, 6th baron of Tullibardine, temp. Richard II. His uncle Thomas, who had been both preceptor and secretary to prince Charles, first introduced him to the court; and he so fully obtained the prince's favour and confidence,

succeeded to his titles and estates. She married Sir Lionel Tollemache, bart., of Helmingham in Suffolk; and having acquired great influence by her political intrigues during the interregnum, she obtained a new patent from Charles the Second, (dated December the 5th, 1660,) whereby she was created Baroness of Huntingtower, and Countess of Dysart, "with her father's precedency, and remainder to such of her children as she should think fit to name by a writ under her hand at any time of her life; and in case of no such nomination, to the heirs general, with preference to the eldest."[3] Grants of land at Petersham and Ham were made by Charles the Second to this lady and her husband in 1666. Sir Lionel Tollemache died in 1669; and in February, 1671-2, his relict (the countess) married John, earl of Lauderdale; who, in May, 1671, had procured a grant, under letters patent, of the manors or lordships of Petersham and Ham, with all their members and appurtenances, to himself, his heirs and assigns, in fee simple. In May, 1672, the earl was created marquis of March and duke of Lauderdale, in Scotland; and in June, 1674, he was advanced to the English honours of baron of Petersham, and earl of Guildford; all which titles became extinct, from his dying without male issue. On his decease in August, 1682, this property came into the possession of his widow; and on her death in June, 1698, it devolved with her titles on her eldest son, Sir Lionel Tollemache, lord Huntingtower, and has ever since continued in the possession of his descendants. By her second husband, the duchess had no children; but by her first match, she had three surviving sons and two daughters. Elizabeth, her second daughter, married Archibald, lord Lorn, afterwards 1st duke of Argyle; by whom she had two sons and a daughter; all of whom were born at Ham-house, the residence of the duchess. Both the sons succeeded to the dukedom of Argyle; and lady Anne, the daughter, became the wife of James Stuart, 2nd earl of Bute.—The late Louisa, countess of Dysart, who died at Ham-house on the 22nd of September, 1840, at the great age of ninety-five years, married John Manners, esq., M.P. for Newark, a natural son of Lord Wm. Manners, M.P. for Leicestershire, and grandson to the 3rd duke of

(to whom, according to Burnet, he "had been page and whipping boy"), that soon after his accession to the throne, he appointed him one of the grooms of his bed-chamber. His character, as drawn by Burnet, is but little estimable; and the same author says, that although "the warrant for his peerage was signed at Newcastle, [when Charles was in the hands of the Scots], he got the king to antedate it, as if it had been signed at Oxford, to get the precedence of some whom he hated."—Burnet, HISTORY OF HIS OWN TIMES, vol. i. p. 244. Notwithstanding that he was generally called Earl of Dysart, he is never so spoken of in legal instruments; and in the Court-rolls of Kingston and Petersham, and in other documents of the time, he is named only as William Murray, esq.

[3] Douglas, SCOTTISH PEERAGE, p. 225.

Rutland; she had ten children; of whom the Hon. Chas. Tollemache is the only survivor. The countess succeeded to the honours of her family in March, 1821, on the death of her brother, Wilbraham, 5th earl of Dysart; and on the 30th of the same month, in consideration of her ladyship being the heir and representative of the ancient house of "Tollemache," she obtained the royal license to adopt the arms and surname of that family, instead of those of her deceased husband, who died in September, 1792. Her grandson, Lionel William John Tollemache, the son of William, Lord Huntingtower, who was the eldest son of Louisa, late countess of Dysart, is the 6th and present earl of Dysart.[4]

HAM HOUSE, PETERSHAM.

Ham House, the late seat of the venerable Countess of Dysart, is situated on low ground near the banks of the Thames, and opposite to the classic shores of Twickenham. The estate is held of the manor of Petersham, by copy of court-roll; but one of its umbrageous avenues extends to Ham common, in the district of the new church at Ham. This mansion, which is a very curious specimen of the domestic architecture of the time of James the First, was erected, as appears from the rolls, by Sir Thomas Vavasor, knt., marshal of the household; who, in 1611, was appointed Judge of the then newly-constituted Marshal's court, conjointly with Sir Francis Bacon, the

[4] In November, 1840, the younger brothers and sisters of the Earl of Dysart obtained the royal permission to enjoy the same degree of precedence, as though their father, Lord Huntingtower, had survived the Countess of Dysart.

solicitor-general, and afterwards lord-chancellor.[5] The house would seem to have been finished in 1610, as that date, with the words VIVAT REX, forms a part of the ornamental carvings on the principal

[5] SIR THOMAS VAVASOR, or Vavasour, was a descendant of the ancient family of Vavasor, which had been long settled in Yorkshire. He appears to have been the eldest son of William Vavasor, esq. of Haselwood, in that county, by Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Manners, knt. He probably accompanied the Earl of Leicester to the Netherlands in 1586, when that nobleman was appointed commander of the English troops sent to the assistance of the Dutch by Queen Elizabeth. Among the Cotton MSS. [GALBA. c. ix. fol. 153, 154], is a letter, addressed by Thomas Vavasour to Lord Leicester, dated March the 31st, 1586, containing an account of his reception at court, having been sent to England by Leicester, apparently, as a confidential agent to furnish him with intelligence. It may be concluded, that the death of the queen's favourite did not interfere with the interest of Vavasor; who, indeed, seems to have acquired a title to notice on account of his own services. Burke says, he "distinguished himself by his gallant exertions, in raising forces and equipping vessels, to defend England and its Queen against the Spanish Armada. To requite this zeal, and to shew her regard for one of her Maids of Honour, who was a Vavasor, and her acknowledged kinswoman, Queen Elizabeth (who through her grandfather, Sir Thomas Bulleyn, descended from Maude Vavasour, wife of Theobald, ancestor of the Butlers of Ormonde), would never suffer the Chapel at Haselwood to be molested, which to this day has continued a Catholic place of worship." —[GENEALOGICAL and HERALDIC DICT. of the Peerage and Baronetage, 7th edit.; 1843.] The lady here referred to was Mrs. Anne Vavasor, said to have been a very beautiful woman, who was the subject of much mirth and scandal in the court of Elizabeth, on account of her attachment to the old but gallant Sir Henry Lee. John Stanhope, in a letter to Lord Talbot, written in 1590, says, "O^r [our] nue mayd, Mrs. Vavasor florishethe lyke the lylly and the rose."—[Lodge, ILLUSTRATIONS OF BRITISH HISTORY, &c. vol. iii. p. 16.]

Vavasor's services appear to have been rewarded by a share in the monopolies; the permission of which was one of the chief defects in the policy of the English queen. In March, 1589, was issued a grant to Thomas Vavasor, to bring into this realm, during the term of ten years, the quantity of eight hundred lasts of Cod and Ling, in barrels and casks.—[Murdin, STATE PAPERS of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, p. 793.]

As the English army long continued in the Netherlands, and it is probable that Vavasor held a commission in it, he may have been the officer of that name mentioned by Camden [ANNAL. ANGLIÆ REG. ELIZ. t. iii. p. 822], as one of those who served, with great reputation, under Sir Francis Vere, at the battle of Newport, in 1600, when the Dutch and English gained a great victory over the Spaniards; and it was, probably, about that time, that Mr. Vavasor obtained the honour of knighthood. In the reign of King James he held the office of knight-marshal of the king's household. The ancient court over which he presided being found inefficient, the king, in the 9th year of his reign (1611), established, by letters patent, a new court of record, styled—"*Curia Virgæ Hospitii Domini Regis*," with a more extensive jurisdiction than that of the old court; and in this, as above stated, he was appointed judge, conjointly with Sir Francis Bacon. In 1628, October the 24th, this gentleman was created a baronet. The time of his death is uncertain; but it probably took place in or before 1631; for in that year, the court just mentioned was re-modelled, and Sir Edward Verney, the then knight-marshal, was constituted judge. Collins, in his "Baronetage," says that Sir Thomas Vavasor paid 150*l.* a year, as a composition for his estates, being a Catholic recusant.

Sir Thomas Vavasor married Ursula, daughter of Walter Giffard, esq. of Chillington, Staffordshire; by whom he had five sons, and three daughters. He must have resided

entrance door. About that time, also, and during the ensuing two or three years, Sir Thomas enlarged his estate by purchasing several small parcels of adjoining land from different individuals;[6] but in what manner he first became possessed of this property has not been ascertained. Some years after, the house, and certain customary lands pertaining to it, were surrendered to John Ramsay, earl of Holdernesse, who died in 1624, or 1625; and by whom, according to Manning, "or more probably his heirs," this property was sold to William Murray, who, as mentioned before, was created lord Huntingtower, and earl of Dysart, by Charles the First.

This gentleman married Catherine Bruce, a daughter of —. Bruce, of Clackmannan, by whom he had five daughters; Elizabeth, the eldest, was married to Sir Lionel Tollemache, bart.; and Margaret, the youngest, to William, lord Maynard. From a deed of assignment executed in respect to this property, on the 7th of March, 1648, we find that at a court-baron held for the manor of Petersham on the 19th of June, 1634, (10th of Charles the First), "Robert Lewis, of Gray's Inn, esq., who held to him and his assigns by copy of court roll, a customary messuage late erected by Sir Thomas Vavasor, knt. deceased, and divers other lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Petersham aforesaid, (late the lands of John, earl of Holdernesse, then deceased, and then also in the tenure of William Murray, one of the grooms of his Majesty's bedchamber, for and during the life of the lady Martha, countess of Holdernesse, the late wife of the said earl, and then the wife of Montague, lord Willoughby), surrendered all and singular the said premises, with the appurtenances, and all his estate, interest, and demand therein, to the use of such person and persons, and for such estate or estates as *Katherine Murray*, wife of the said William Murray, by any writing in her life time signed under her own proper hand, shall nominate, appoint, declare, and limit," &c. At the same court, "the same William Murray" also surrendered all his right and reversionary interest in the "customary messuages, lands, tenements, &c. which he held of the said manor, after the death of the said Martha, to the use of such person or persons, &c. as the said Katherine Murray should nominate and appoint."

at one time in the parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars, London; for in the Register of that parish, among the baptisms, are the following entries:—"1602, May 17, Charles Vavasor, son of the Right Worshipful Sir Thomas Vavasor, Knight."—"1604-5, Feb. 11, Anne Vavasor, daughter of Sir Thomas Vavasor." Dugdale, in his "Warwickshire," published the ensuing epitaph, from a brass in Trinity church, Coventry:—"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Mary Vavasor, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Vavasor, Knt. and Bart., late Knt. Marshal of the King's Household, who deceased this life 24th of December, 1631."

[6] Vide COURT ROLLS, preserved in Ham-house, for the years 1610—1612, &c.

The deed further recites, that a marriage had been "lately solemnized between Sir Lionel Tollemache, knt. and bart., and Elizabeth Murray, eldest daughter and one of the coheirs of William and Katherine Murray; and that the said Katherine before the marriage had promised and agreed, in consideration of the advancement of her daughter thereby, to limit and appoint the said copyhold messuages, &c. in the said several surrenders, &c. to the said Sir Lionel Tollemache and Dame Elizabeth, now his wife, and *her heirs*, after the death of the said William and Katherine Murray." In fulfilment of her engagement, the lady Katherine assigned the whole of this property to Sir Edward Sydenham, of Gidea-hall in Essex, knt.; Edward Poole, of Twickenham, esq.; and Simon How, of Petersham, esq., in trust, "to the onely use and behalf," after her own and her husband's decease, of the said "Sir Lionel Tollemache and dame Elizabeth his wife, and *her heirs* and assigns for ever, to be holden of the said manor by the due rents and services."—The lady Katherine, (or *Catherin*, as subscribed by her own hand to the assignment), died in August, 1649; and her husband within two years afterwards.[7] From that time, Sir Lionel and his lady continued in the joint possession of this property until the decease of the former in 1669; in which year, on the 30th of November, Elizabeth his widow, then countess of Dysart, was admitted;—"the heir-general of the Ramsay family having released all claim thereto by a surrender of the same in court."[8] Some conflicting interests respecting this estate have been recently adjusted, and the whole is now vested in the present earl of Dysart, the lineal descendant of the countess.

The long avenues of majestic elms surrounding Ham-house, (in some places interweaving their branching arms into the cathedral arch), together with the grove of dark Scotch firs within the grounds, give this demesne a marked and peculiar character; and the mansion

[7] On a small brass-plate at Ham-house (found in a vault in Petersham church), is the following inscription:—

> Here lyeth enterr'd the body of the honorably descended KATHERINE MURRAY, late wife of William Murray, Esq^re. Groome of the Bedchamber to the late King Charles the first; who by her said husband had five daughters, viz. Elizabeth, the eldest, married to S^r Lionel Tallimach, Knight and Baronet; Katherine, the second; Anne, the third; Mary, the fourth, formerly deceased and buried in this place; and Margaret, the fifth daughter, now living in the yeare of our lord God 1649. The said Katherine departed this mortall life at her house at Ham in the County of Surrey, the second day of August, the yeare above mentioned, whose funerall was celebrated with all fiting Solemnitie according to her degree.

[8] Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 367. Several errors in that work, in regard to the descent of the Ham estate, are corrected by the above statement.

itself, from almost every distant point of view, appears to be enshrouded in foliage. The Petersham avenue is about one-third of a mile in length: the Ham walk, leading from the large folding iron-gates which once formed the main entrance, but are now disused,[9] is almost a mile long, and terminates on Ham common: the other avenues, which skirt the garden wall on the eastern side, and extend across the meadows near the Thames, are of a more limited range, but include many noble trees. In the fore-court forming the present entrance, (near the stabling and outbuildings), are several time-worn and rugged elms of vast size, and, apparently, of the growth of centuries.

This mansion is constructed of red brick, and has two fronts; along each of which a block cornice is continued the entire length, immediately below the parapet. The principal front faces the river; and, at each end is a short projecting wing, with semi-hexagonal terminations extending to the roof: there are, also, arcade gradations between the central doorway and the inner side of the wings. An unique appearance has been conferred on this front, by a range of busts, (casts in lead, but painted stone-colour), placed within oval niches constructed in the brick-work between the basement and the first story; and, also, in the side walls, which bound the lawn, and extend to a gravelled terrace, with iron gates and a ha-ha, separating the gardens from the adjacent meadow. On the middle of the lawn, raised upon a rocky pedestal (on which is a small shield of the city arms), and steps, is a colossal statue of the Thames, sculptured in stone, and leaning upon a watery urn.

But, however curious its exterior aspect, the chief interest excited by this building is derived from its interior arrangements, antique furniture, fine pictures, select library, and valuable *bijouterie*. Some of the apartments are lined with tapestry and rich hangings; and are left nearly in the same state as when they were inhabited by the countess of Dysart, who is said to have made great alterations here, and to have refurnished the house at a great expense in the reign of Charles the Second.[10] Many things, indeed, remind us of those

[9] These gates, which are flanked by tall piers crowned by large urns, enwreathed with festoons, are of ornamental design, the work of Charles the Second's time: over the centre are the arms borne by the Duke of Lauderdale, surrounded by the motto of the Order of the Thistle, with its pendant badge. The *arms* are,—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a Fret, for *Tollemache*; 2nd and 3rd, an Imperial crown betw. three Mullets, within a double tressure, flory, counter flory, for *Murray*.

[10] Although Mr. Lysons, (ENVIRONS OF LONDON, vol. i. p. 238), gave currency to a report that Ham-house was "intended for the residence of Henry, prince of Wales," there is no document that we have seen, (after much inquiry), which gives the least validity to the surmise. None of the known accounts of the expenses of his household establishment mention this place; and we fairly conclude, that it was never his abode.

times; the Stuart arms form the back of several of the fire-places; the paintings are mostly of that era; and the inlaid floors and tables still bear the cypher of the countess.

In the entrance-hall, which is paved with black and white marble, and surrounded by an open gallery, are the following full-length portraits, viz.—Louisa, late countess of Dysart, dated 1821, copied by Hoppner from Sir Joshua Reynolds, and finely executed;—Charlotte, countess of Dysart, natural daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., and wife of Lionel, the 4th earl, by Sir Joshua Reynolds;—Jane Savage, (daughter of Thomas, Viscount Savage), marchioness of Winchester,[11] the first wife of the 5th marquis, who so gallantly defended Basing-house in the cause of Charles the First;—James Stuart, duke of Richmond and Lenox, with a hound, (son of Charles the Second, by Louise de Querouaille), most admirably painted by Vandyck;—Lionel, 3rd earl of Dysart, and his countess the Lady *Grace Carteret*, the parents of Louisa, the late countess, in their coronation robes;—Lady Huntingtower, in a riding habit, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, a very beautiful picture.

Adjoining is a small Chapel, wainscotted, in which is a folio prayer-book, presented by Charles the Second: the royal arms, with other ornaments, are wrought upon the covers in gold and silver filigrèe work.

The hall opens to a spacious staircase communicating with the upper apartments: the balustrades are of oak, or walnut-tree, with curious open-work carvings, representing military trophies and weapons both of ancient and modern warfare. Here, likewise, are various carvings of fruits and flowers; and the entablatures, &c. of the principal door-frames, are wrought with similar ornaments. Among the pictures affixed against the side walls of the staircase, are good copies

[11] On this lady, who died in child-bed of a second son in the year 1631, Milton wrote a beautiful epitaph, commencing thus:—

"This rich marble doth enter
The honor'd Wife of Winchester;—
* * * * *
Summers three times eight save one
She had told; alas! too soon,
After so short time of breath,
To house with darkness, and with death:
Yet had the number of her days
Been as complete as was her praise,
Nature and Fate had had no strife
In giving limit to her life."

She was assisted in learning the Spanish language by James Howell, by whom she was thus eulogized:—"Nature and the Graces exhausted all their treasure and skill in framing this exact Model of female perfection."

of Corregio's Mercury teaching Cupid to read, and Titian's Venus and Adonis.

In the Hall-gallery, is a finely-executed bust in bronze, of the Lady Catherine Murray, mother of the duchess of Lauderdale; together with the following portraits:—the DUKE of LAUDERDALE and the DUKE of HAMILTON, in one piece, half-lengths, by Cornelius Janssen;—FRANCES, Lady Worseley, a three-quarter length, by Kneller;—a small yet curious picture, containing whole-lengths of SIR LIONEL TOLLEMACHE, knt. and bart., *Elizabeth* his wife, and the *Lady Maynard*, sister to the latter;—GENERAL TOLLEMACHE, a half-length, in armour; this officer greatly distinguished himself in the Irish wars; and was mortally wounded, when commanding in chief, in the attack on Brest harbour, in June, 1694;—the DUKE and DUCHESS of LAUDERDALE, half-lengths, by Sir Peter Lely.

Within a small apartment called the Picture closet, the coved ceiling of which is said to have been painted by Verrio, are numerous original miniatures, cabinet pictures, and articles of *virtû*. Of these, a few only, of the most choice, can be here particularized.

Among the miniatures are two small pieces of QUEEN ELIZABETH, namely, when young; and when at an advanced age: in the latter, by Hilliard, she is depicted with all that elaborateness of dress, embroidery, and pearls, for which our virgin queen had so remarkable a fondness; yet there is not the least vestige of a flesh tint, either in the hands or countenance. Here, also, by the same artist, but of a larger size, and differently executed, is Elizabeth's favourite, the EARL OF LEICESTER. Another miniature, of much interest, represents the ill-fated MARY, queen of Scots, by Cath. da Costa. In another little *bijou*, called *Titian's Mistress*, is a Cupid with blue wings.

The richly-jewelled Collar and badge of the Order of the Thistle, which was worn by Lionel, 3rd earl of Dysart, is placed upon a table that belonged to the lady *Catherine Bruce*, and is curiously inlaid with silver ornaments, and likewise with the cypher of that lady: her portrait, most admirably executed by Hoskins, in 1638, is also preserved here in an ebony case; it is finished with extraordinary delicacy and truth. Of similar excellence, yet in an opposite line of art, is Bone's enamel-copy of Sir Joshua's picture of the late countess LOUISA, which has been mentioned above. In a little glazed cabinet stored with curiosities, are miniatures of *Charles the Twelfth* of Sweden; *Mary D'Este*, the second wife of James the Second; and *Louis the Fourteenth*, when a child, on enamel, by Petitot;—together with a small lock of the hair of the decapitated *Earl of Essex*, which is

attached to an ear-ring, that was originally worn by the duchess of Somerset, the earl's daughter.

Among the cabinet pictures are the saints Anthony and Sebastian, by Lionardo da Vinci; Alexander, disarmed by Cupids, a fine Poelemburg; a Conversation piece, Titian; several heads, including an old Peasant in an oval frame, curiously carved by Grinling Gibbons, and a Melancthon by Holbein; an interior of a Kitchen, executed with minute fidelity; a small full-length figure in a religious habit, holding a triple crown, called the Long Nun, ($8\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches); a Lucretia, richly coloured; together with various pieces by Steenwyck, Watteau, Wouwermans, and other esteemed artists.

The hangings of the *Tapestry* room comprise four copies from Raphael's Cartoons, viz.—The Death of Ananias; Peter and John healing the Sick at the beautiful Gate; Paul preaching at Athens; and Elymas the Sorcerer struck with Blindness. These, possibly, were wrought at Mortlake, where Sir Francis Crane had established a tapestry manufacture under the patronage of king James the First, whose successor (Charles) sent thither five Cartoons to be copied, as we learn from the catalogue of his collection. Among the old furniture in this apartment regarded as curious, is a valuable cabinet of tortoise-shell and ivory; and a bed with hangings and coverlet of yellow satin, embroidered with silver.

The large apartment called the *Queen's* audience-chamber (from what cause is forgotten),[12] is likewise hung with tapestry, but of a totally different kind from the former, and having much the appearance of the Gobelin manufacture. The subjects are from Watteau's designs, and seem intended to represent the amusements of a *Fête Champêtre*, as shewn in dancing, swinging, gathering fruit, &c. This room is, also, called the *Cabal* chamber, from the meetings held here by the despotic ministers of Charles the Second, whose initials form that word. The flooring, both of this and the adjoining *Cabal* closet, is ornamentally inlaid with different coloured woods, in which the cypher of the countess Elizabeth is several times repeated.

In the *China* closet, which is stored with china of antique form and character, and numerous other articles of virtû, is a small but very

[12] Aubrey, writing about the year 1673, in noticing "Ham House, belonging to the Duke of Lauderdale," adds, "where the Court for the King is kept."—To what this particularly relates has not been ascertained: yet Charles the Second may have occasionally resided here on his visits to Richmond; and in that case, the term "Queen's apartments," is easily accounted for. Hume says, that James the Second was ordered by a message from the Prince of Orange to leave his palace at Whitehall, "and depart for Ham, a seat of the Duke of Lauderdale's,"—a mandate which James regarded as a deep insult, and complained of in a manifesto which he issued at Rochester, just before his flight to France.

curious original picture of king *James the First*, seated in an arm-chair. Here, also, are two small heads by Titian and Corregio, and a minutely-finished interior of a Chymist's laboratory by Old Wyck.—The Prayer-book of the celebrated Lady Rachael Russell is kept in one of the drawing rooms.

In the suite of apartments called the *Duchess of Lauderdale's*, almost every thing remains in the same order as when tenanted by that lady; of whose beauty, superior talents, and great influence in political matters, Burnet has drawn so vivid a picture.[13] With her love of splendour, must have been combined a strong admiration of the arts, and especially of that of painting, which is testified by the extent and merit of the collection made during her long residence here. Not only were the apartments and galleries adorned by choice portraits, the works of Janssen, Vandyck, Lely, and Kneller; but many pieces in other branches of art, in landscape, shipping, still life, and miniature, which enrich the walls and cabinets, executed by Cuÿp, Wouwermans, Vandervelde, Old Wyck, Steenwyck, &c., evince the general patronage she gave to the artists of her time. In a small room attached to the bed-chamber, is the arm-chair (beneath a silken canopy, now pendent in tatters), in which she was accustomed to sit: her writing desk, tall cane, and shorter walking-stick, are likewise preserved here; together with numerous small portraits and drawings, in black and white, the productions of her time.

Over the mantle-piece in the bed-chamber, is a most lovely portrait of this lady, when *Countess of Dysart*, by Vandyck; and above the doors, in the paneling, are four paintings of Shipping by Vandervelde, most admirably depicted. The bed-coverlet and pillows are richly embroidered with devices in gold and silver. In the dressing-room is

[13] Vide Burnet's HISTORY OF HIS OWN TIMES, vol. i. pp. 244, 245, fol. 1724. "The Lady *Dysart* came to have so much power over the Lord *Lauderdale*, that it lessened him much in esteem of all the world; for he delivered himself up to all her humours and passions. All applications were made to her: She took upon her to determine every thing: She sold all places, and was wanting in no methods that could bring her money, which she lavished out in a most profuse vanity."

In his "Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts," Jesse, when speaking of Oliver Cromwell says,—"Notwithstanding his hypocritical sanctity, it is to be feared that the charms of female beauty, on more than one occasion, carried the Protector beyond the bounds of virtue. The beautiful, witty, eccentric Lady Dysart, who afterwards became Duchess of Lauderdale, is supposed to have been his mistress. She herself made a boast to her husband, that when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, she saved him from the block by submitting to the familiarities of Cromwell. Burnet says, that "he was certainly fond of her, and she took good care to entertain him in it;" and that "his intrigues with her were not a little taken notice of." This intimacy subsequently gave so much offence to the Puritans, that he was compelled to relinquish his visits.—Jesse's MEMOIRS, vol. iii. p. 78.

a picture of *Charles the First,* on horseback; a group of Cupids; two small paintings with animals, by Adrian Vandervelde; and an animated battle piece, called the Siege of Vienna. In the dining-room is a finely-coloured piece, by Hondekoeter, representing fighting-cocks, and a pheasant worried by fowls in a poultry-yard. The north drawing-room retains all its ancient furniture; among which is a cabinet of carved ivory and cedar. The chimney-piece is of white marble, ornamented with genii, sculptured in full-relief; and on the fire-hearth, is a pair of remarkable bronze andirons, or dogs, excellently wrought, with allegorical figures at the front ends.

On the western side, crossing the house, is a gallery upwards of eighty feet in length, hung with portraits, mostly executed by Vandyck and Sir Peter Lely; but the light, being obtained only from the end windows, is scarcely sufficient to admit of these productions being fully seen. The following is a list:—

General Monk, by J. M. Ritus, with the date 1659.
Sir Lionel Tollemache, 2nd earl of Dysart, born in 1648; by Vandyck.
William, Lord Maynard, the husband of Margaret Murray.
Charles the Second, by Lely: the king sat purposely for this picture, for the duke of Lauderdale.
John, Duke of Lauderdale; and Sir Charles Compton; both by Lely.
William, Lord Allington, of Wymondley, co. Herts.
Sir Henry Vane; and Charles the First; by Vandyck.
John Maitland, Chancellor to Mary, queen of Scots, aged forty-four; with the date 1589, in which year he died.
William Murray, 1st earl of Dysart, so created by Charles the First.
Margaret, Lady Maynard, youngest daughter of the earl.
Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, Countess of Dysart: in this beautiful picture, a black boy with fruit is introduced.
Catherine Bruce, the wife of the earl, a lady of majestic mien, finely depicted.
Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia; so called, but doubtful; a very beautiful portrait.
Anne, Countess of Bedford.
Vandyck, with a sun-flower; a small picture.
Elizabeth, Duchess of Argyle; daughter of the countess of Dysart.
Lady Downe, by Vandyck.
Lucy, Countess of Carlisle; daughter of Henry, 9th earl of Northumberland.

In the curious old *Library* at Ham-house, which Dibdin, with all the glowing enthusiasm of a veteran Bibliographer, terms "a wonderful *book-paradise*,"[14] are many copies of the early black-letter productions of the English press; those of Caxton standing pre-eminent. These valuable treasures appear, for the most part, to have been "bought out of Tom Osborne's Catalogues," a few years prior to the

[14] Vide Library Companion, &c. p. 666: see, also, pp. 114, 176, 265, 653, 665—8, and 681. Mr. Dibdin was the first who communicated to the public any account of this collection; and we are chiefly indebted to his researches for the particulars now given of the black-letter contents of the Ham library.

middle of the last century, by a Mr. Joseph Brereton, B.L.; and in several instances, the price at which they were offered for sale is marked in pencil on the fly-leaves. In a partly mutilated, but otherwise fine copy of Caxton's *first* edition of the Canterbury Tales, is Brereton's name with the date, in ink, of 1739; and in another of these rare publications is the date 1744.

There are no fewer than fourteen of *Caxton's* works in this collection; among which is a perfect copy of the "Life of St. Wenefrid";—Virgil's "Boke of Eneydos," rendered "oute of Frenshe into Englyshe," 1490; an extraordinary fine copy, supposed by Mr. Dibdin to have been Lord Oxford's;[15]—Virgil's "Boke of Eneydos," and *Pynson's* edition of the "Jugurthine War," bound together;—"Divers Fruitful and Ghostly Matters," a copy that once belonged to the "English Benedictine Nuns of our Blessed Lady of Good Hope, at Paris";—and the *unique* gem, called the "Governayle of Helthe": the latter is a small quarto, in prose, somewhat enlivened by two leaves of prosaic poetry, beginning thus:—

> "For helth of body, couere for colde thy hede
> Ete no rawe meate, take good hede hereto
> Drynke holsom wyne, fede the on lyht brede
> Wyth an appetyte, ryse from thy mete also
> Wyth wymmen fleeshely have not adoo."

In 1509, Wynkyn de Worde printed the "Parliament of Deuylles"; but a copy of that work, "wholly undescribed," and without date, printed by *Richard Fakes*, is in this library, bound up with W. de Worde's "Boke of Hawkynge, Huntynge, and Fysshynge"; a book of hardly less rarity than the foregoing. Among other relics of our early poetry, here, also, is the *first* known edition (its early pages much worm-eaten), of the "Pastime of Pleasure," by Stephen Hawes, printed by *De Worde* in 1509; and in the same binding, and from the same press, is another amatory poem by Hawes, of which no other

[15] Among Birch's Manuscripts in the British Museum is a letter of Osborne's, dated Oct. 4th, 1742, announcing his purchase of the Earl of Oxford's library; "a more valuable collection," he remarks, "than perhaps was ever in the hands of any Bookseller."—See ORIGINAL LETTERS OF EMINENT MEN, p. 368; published by the Camden Society in 1843. Osborne's price, as marked on the fly-leaf, for several of the above volumes was as follows:—Life of St. Wenefrid, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Virgil's Encydos, and Jugurthine War, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Divers Fruitful and Ghostly Matters, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Governayle of Helthe, 7*s.* 6*d.*—Gawin Douglas has characterized Caxton's Æneid as being no more like Virgil "than the devil and Saint Austin":—

> "Have he na thank tharfore bot los his pyne:
> So schamefully the story did perverte,
> I reid his werk with harmes at my hert:
> His buk is na mare like Virgil, dar I say,
> Than the nygt oule resemblis the Papingay."

copy is known to be extant, intituled "The Comfort of Lovers." Some of Skelton's pieces, "tiny duodecimos," are also preserved here, together with a very fine exemplar of Bellenden's "Boece," printed upon vellum; and the scarce first edition of Fabian's "Chronicle," which was published in 1516.

Many documents and original letters, which, at some future day, will doubtless furnish the historian and biographer with much important information as to the political transactions of the reigns of Charles the Second and his successor James, are preserved in the cabinets and lockers of this mansion. Among them are the account books of the duchess of Lauderdale, (as well as others of this family), which were kept with great minuteness and accuracy.

John Campbell, K.G. and K.T., second Duke of Argyle, was born on the 10th of October, 1678, at Ham-house in Petersham, the seat of his grandmother, the Duchess of Lauderdale. He is stated to have made considerable progress in the study of classical literature, and some branches of philosophy, under the direction of a private tutor; but his inclination led him to devote himself, chiefly, to military pursuits. Having been introduced by his father at the court of William the Third, he obtained the command of a regiment of Infantry before the age of seventeen.

In 1703, he succeeded to the dukedom; and soon after, was made a Privy-Councillor, and otherwise promoted. In 1705, he was nominated Lord High-Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament; and his conduct in that station was so satisfactory that, on his return to England, he was created Baron of Chatham and Earl of Greenwich, in addition to his numerous Scottish titles. He made a campaign under the Duke of Marlborough in 1706, and distinguished himself in the battle of Ramillies, and at the siege of Ostend; as he did afterwards on other occasions. Returning home when the Union between England and Scotland was proposed, he exerted all his talents and influence as a senator in support of that measure. In 1711, he went as ambassador-extraordinary to Charles the Third, one of the competitors for the throne of Spain, in the war of the succession; and was, also, the commander-in-chief of the British troops in that country; but he was neglected by the ministers at home, and had no opportunity for winning laurels. The next year, he commanded in Scotland: but soon after he became a strenuous opponent of the measures of government, and tried to set aside the Union of the two kingdoms to which he had before so much contributed.

On the accession of George the First, the Duke resumed his post of General of the Forces in Scotland, and held several other offices, civil and military: when the insurrection in favour of the Stuart family took place, Argyle was appointed to the chief command of the king's army; and on the 13th of November, 1715, he attacked with inferior numbers the insurgents under the Earl of Mar, at Dumblain; when, though both parties claimed the victory, the advantage appears to have been in his favour. Shortly after, being joined by reinforcements from England, he obliged the Chevalier de St. George (more known in our annals, as the *Pretender,*) to quit the country. In the following year, the Duke resigned or was deprived of his offices, and became an active member of the opposition; but in 1719, he again appeared as a courtier and placeman, and was raised to the English dignity of Duke of Greenwich. During a considerable part of the reign of George the Second, he was alternately an opponent or a supporter of the ministry; until at length, in 1741, he resigned his employments under government for the last time; and, having retired to his seat at *Sudbrook-park* in Petersham, he died there Sept. 3rd, 1743; and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a most splendid monument was erected to his memory;—a bequest of 500*l.* having been made for that purpose by Sir

Henry Fermor, bart. He was twice married, but having no male issue, was succeeded in all his hereditary titles and honours by his brother Archibald.[16]

The talents of this nobleman, both as a warrior and a statesman, seem to have been by overrated by his contemporaries; and his honesty as a politician may fairly be doubted, when we find him one of the chief promoters of the Union with Scotland, and afterwards exerting all his power to obtain a repeal of it, because the minister Harley refused him the then vacant office of Master-general of the Ordnance. It cannot be denied that he had considerable talents as an orator; and unquestionable courage as a military officer: hence, making due allowance for poetical license, Pope's panegyrical couplet may be regarded as admissible, if not perfectly applicable and appropriate, when he thus characterizes him:—

"Argyle, the State's whole thunder born to wield,
And shake alike the Senate and the Field."

Archibald Campbell, younger brother of the preceding, was also born at Ham-house, in June, 1682. He was educated partly at the University of Glasgow, and afterwards studied jurisprudence at Utrecht; but on his father being created Duke of Argyle, in June, 1701, he entered into the army, and served under Marlborough. However, he finally devoted himself to politics; and in 1705, he was appointed Treasurer of Scotland. The next year, he was constituted one of the Commissioners for effecting the Union between England and Scotland; and was created Earl of Islay; after which, he was chosen one of the Sixteen Scottish Peers in every parliament of Great Britain, except the fourth, during the remainder of his life. He held offices of importance in Scotland in the reign of Anne; and under her successor, he was Lord Privy-seal, and afterwards Keeper of the Great-seal. When the rebellion took place in 1715, Lord Islay appeared in arms, and having joined the forces under his brother, he was present at the battle of Dumblain, where he was wounded. In 1743, he succeeded to the dukedom of Argyle, and other hereditary titles and offices belonging to his family. He died suddenly, April 15th, 1761; and was interred at Kilmun, in the parish of Dunoon, Argyleshire, the burying place of his ancestors.

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[16] The monument of this brave descendant of the Campbells—the *Mac Callummores* of Scottish history—in Westminster abbey, is placed at the western end of the south-transept. It was designed and sculptured by Roubiliac, and is one of the finest examples of sepulchral statuary that was ever executed. Although blended with allegory, and consisting of several figures, the sculptor has avoided that great fault in monumental composition, of making the principal subject (or, at least, what ought to be so,) subordinate to the accessories. The Duke is represented in a Roman military habit, seated upon a sarcophagus, and leaning on History, who is thus recording his character and virtues on a pyramid:—

"Britain, behold! if patriot Worth be dear,
A shrine that claims thy tributary Tear.
Silent that Tongue admiring Senates heard;
Nerveless that Arm opposing Legions fear'd.
Nor less, O Campbell! thine the pow'r to Please,
And give to Grandeur all the Grace of ease.
Long from thy Life let kindred Heroes trace
Arts which ennoble still the noblest Race.
Others may owe their future Fame to Me,—
I borrow Immortality from Thee."

At projecting angles of the base, are the figures of Britannia and Eloquence; the latter being in an attitude of eager attention, as though listening with delight to the impressive flow of the Duke's oratory: the expression and beauty of this statue are of the very highest cast.—Vide Brayley and Neale's Abbey Church of St. Peter's, Westminster, vol. ii. p. 259.

Formerly, there was an estate and mansion in this parish called Petersham Lodge, which was sold by Gregory Cole, (son of George Cole, esq., whose monument is in the church), to Charles the First, at the time of the inclosure of the new park at Richmond. In 1685, this property was granted on lease by James II. to his nephew Edw. Hyde, Viscount Cornbury, grandson of the Lord-chancellor Clarendon; and it was subsequently occupied by Henry, earl of Rochester, his cousin-german. Whilst in his possession, on the morning of Sunday, October the 1st, 1721, the house was destroyed by a calamitous fire,[17] together with most of its rich furniture, family pictures, books, and writings, including the valuable library, which had belonged to the Chancellor. The offices escaped the flames, and William Stanhope, afterwards created Viscount *Petersham* and earl of Harrington, erected another mansion on the former site, from designs by the earl of Burlington. It was to this abode that Thomson alluded, when speaking of

"the pendent woods
That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat."

On the decease of the second earl in 1779, the estate was sold to Thomas Pitt, who was created Baron Camelford in 1784; in which year he purchased the *fee-simple* of the crown, under the provisions of an act of parliament. In 1790, his royal highness, the then duke of Clarence, (afterwards William the Fourth), bought this mansion of Lord Camelford, and made it his occasional residence; but he afterwards transferred the property to the late Lord Huntingtower, (eldest son of the countess of Dysart), who died in March, 1833. In the following year, his executors sold the estate to the Commissioners of woods and forests: all the buildings have been since pulled down, and the grounds annexed to the park demesne. The fine cedars on the declivity below the new terrace-walk in the park indicate the situation of this mansion.

In a Manuscript in the British Museum, (Cleopatra, C. vii.), *Sudbrooke*, in Petersham, is spoken of as a hamlet, as far back as the 50th of Henry the Third, anno 1266; but for more than two centuries it has been reduced to a single messuage. In the reign of George the First, Sudbrooke was the property and residence of John, duke of Argyle; from whom it descended to his eldest daughter and coheir, the lady Catherine Campbell, who was created baroness of Greenwich, in

[17] In Read's "Weekly Journal," of October 7th, 1721, is a circumstantial account of the above fire. A midwife, who was awaiting on the Countess of Essex, the earl of Rochester's daughter, who was near her time, was killed by throwing herself from a window; and her 'deputy' also broke her leg and thigh. The countess was delivered on the following day, at Lord Carleton's. The loss of property was estimated at between forty and fifty thousand pounds.—Lysons, Environs, Supp. pp. 57—9.

August, 1767; and died here on the 11th of January, 1794, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. By her first husband, Francis, earl of Dalkeith, this lady became the mother of Henry, 3rd duke of Buccleuch, who succeeded to her inheritance. More recently, Sudbrooke-house was the property and residence of the late Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, bart. (formerly governor of Ceylon); but it is now unoccupied, the estate having been purchased for the crown, and the grounds annexed to Richmond park.

In Petersham village is *Bute-house*, formerly the marquess of Bute's, but now of his uncle, the lord Dudley-Coutts Stuart; and the *Villas* of the Duchess-dowager of Montrose, Robert Thorley, esq., and J. S. Woodin, esq. In the Ham road is *Elm-Cottage*, the seat of Lord Wm. Fitzgerald; and in the avenue leading to Ham-house, is that of Lady Scott, (the authoress of Trevylyan), relict of the late Adm. Sir George Scott: it was formerly the residence of the Earl of Kerry.

Petersham is in the deanery of Ewell. There was a Church here at the time of the Domesday survey, which belonged to Merton abbey, as the manor did to Chertsey. The patronage was for several centuries attached to that of Kingston, but on the death of the Rev. Daniel Bellamy in February, 1788, the chapelries of Kew and Petersham became a distinct vicarage, in consequence of the act of parliament which was passed in 1769, (9th George the Third, cap. 65), and which separated them from the vicarage of Kingston.[18] Since that time, the following persons have been incumbents here:—

William Foster, A.M. Instituted in July, 1788: he afterwards took the name of Pigott, and proceeded D.D., but resigned this living in 1801, on becoming a Fellow of Eton college.

Thomas Cope Marsham, A.M. and Fellow of King's college, Cambridge. Instituted in 1801: died December the 11th, 1817.

Caleb Colton, A.M. Instituted in 1817.—He was a person of much talent, and author of "Lacon," "Hypocrisy," &c.; but from immorality and misconduct, he was deprived of his livings by the bishop of the diocese in 1828.

Richard Burgh Byam, A.M. Instituted on the 24th of December, 1828. This gentleman was domestic chaplain to his late royal highness the Duke of Sussex.

The *Church*, which is a small building, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave extending north and south, a chancel (eastward), and a low western tower (with one bell), which forms the entrance. The

[18] See under Kingston, ante, p. 28.

body, or nave, is of brick, and was much enlarged in the year 1840; the expense being defrayed by subscriptions, contributed by his royal highness the duke of Cambridge; by the late countess of Dysart, (lady of the manor); the master and fellows of King's college, (the patrons of the advowson); the earl of Onslow; the duke of Buccleuch; and the Societies for the building and enlarging churches and chapels. The pulpit and reading-desk stand at the entrance to the chancel; and there are neat galleries at the north and south ends, and on the west side, where, also, is a small organ. Here are accommodations for three hundred and sixty-two persons, viz.—in the area, pew sittings, one hundred and seventy-nine; free seats, ninety-two: in the galleries, pew sittings, seventy-six; free seats, fifteen. The vestry, or robing-room, is on the left of the entrance. The exterior of the chancel has been rough-casted over.

On the north side of the chancel, and partly within an arched recess, flanked by Corinthian columns, and ornamented by cherubim, &c., are recumbent statues of George Cole, esq., of the Middle Temple, and *Frances* his wife, only daughter of Thomas Preston, in Lincolnshire. The former appears habited in a long black gown, and has a roll of parchment in his hand; he died in 1624: his wife, who is in the dress of the times, died in 1633.[19]

Against the opposite wall is a very neat tablet, of white marble, inscribed by the inhabitants of Petersham to the memory of the Rev. Robert Mark Delafosse, LL.B., "for nearly forty years the pious, learned, and exemplary minister of this parish": he died on the 27th of July, 1819, aged sixty-two years. The decease of *Jane Theresa*, his relict, on the 5th of March, 1822, aged sixty-five, is also recorded: they were interred beneath a tomb in the church-yard.

Over the reading-desk is an oval tablet, with arms, drapery, &c., commemorative of Sir Thomas Jenner, knt., serjeant-at-law, who was made a baron of the Exchequer by James the Second, in January 1686-7; and a Judge of the court of Common-pleas in the following June: he died on the 1st of January, 1706-7, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. The inscription details many particulars of his family.

Against the west wall is a handsome sarcophagus, of white marble, in memory of William Mills, esq., of Richmond, who died on the

[19] It appears from Cole's "Escheats," Harleian MSS. No. 758, that the above George Cole died seised of a manor in Kingston parish called *Harlington*, which was held of the king, *in capite*, by the 40th part of a knight's fee. It was afterwards inclosed in the new park at Richmond; and Lysons says, that "the proof of such a place having existed, had considerable weight in determining the right of a public foot-path through the park."—Vide Environs, vol. i. p. 241.

3rd of November, 1779, aged sixty-three.—Below the above, is a neat tablet of white marble, thus inscribed:—

> In the cemetery adjoining this Church were interred in the year 1798, the mortal remains of Capt. George Vancouver, R.N., whose valuable and enterprising Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and round the World, during twenty-five years of laborious Survey, added greatly to the Geographical Knowledge of his Countrymen.—To the Memory of that celebrated Navigator, this monumental Tablet is erected by the Hudson's Bay Company, March 1841.

Here, likewise, are handsome memorials for Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, K.B. and M.P., governor of Minorca, 4th son of John, earl of Bute; who died at Richmond, on the 24th of March, 1801, aged forty-seven years;—his affectionate wife, *Anne Louisa*, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Vere Bertie, who died on the 5th of February, 1841, aged eighty-five;—and Capt. John Stuart, R.N. the 3rd son of the above, who died on board the Saldanha frigate (which he commanded), March the 19th, 1811, aged thirty years.

Another tablet records the memory of Gen. Gordon Forbes, of the Forbes family of Skellater, in the county of Aberdeen, late of Ham common, colonel of the 29th regiment of Foot; who died January the 17th, 1828, in the ninetieth year of his age;—and of *Margaret*, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Sullivan, of Drominaugh, co. of Cork; ob. May 27th, 1822, in her seventy-sixth year.

All the above persons were buried in the church-yard, which is an extensive plot of ground, containing many tombs, surrounded by iron rails, as well as other sepulchral memorials.

The following consolatory lines are inscribed on a low tomb near the end of the chancel, in memory of the Lady Frances Caroline Douglas, 5th daughter of the marquess and marchioness of Queensberry, who died on the 25th of October, 1827, in her fifteenth year:—

Dear as thou wert, and justly dear,
We will not weep for thee;
One thought shall check the starting tear,
It is, that thou art free.
And thus shall Faith's consoling pow'r
The tears of Love restrain:
Oh! who that saw thy parting hour,
Would wish thee here again.

Triumphant in the closing eye
The hope of Glory shone:
Joy breathed in thy expiring sigh
To think thy fight was won.
Gently the passing Spirit fled,
Sustain'd by Grace Divine.
Oh! may such Grace on Me be shed,
And make my end like thine.

On the south side of the same tomb is an inscription recording the burial here of Sir GEORGE SCOTT, of Gala, Vice-admiral of the Red, K.C.B.; who died at his villa at Petersham, on the 21st of December, 1841, aged seventy-one: he was collaterally related to the Buccleuch family.

Here, also, are two or three tombs commemorative of different individuals of the *Bean* family; and also, an upright stone, inscribed in memory of Miss *Patty Bean*, who died on the 14th of February, 1785, aged twelve years and one month. She was especially admired for her elegant manners and sweetness of disposition: and the severity of her loss to her relatives is recorded in these pathetic lines:—

If e'er sharp sorrow from thine eyes did flow,
If e'er thy bosom felt another's woe,
If e'er the offspring of thy virtuous love
Bloom'd to thy wish, or to thy soul was dear,
This plaintive stone demands of thee a tear:
For here, alas! too early snatch'd away,
All that was lovely Death has made his prey.
Let opening roses, drooping lilies tell,
Like those she bloom'd, and, ah! like those she fell.
Round her, ye Angels, constant vigils keep,
And guard, Fair Innocence, her sacred sleep,
Till that bright morn shall wake the mould'ring clay,
To bloom and sparkle in eternal day.

Another memorial, erected by the late Sir Henry C. Englefield, bart. (the nephew of the deceased), records the death of *Mary*, Lady BUCK, daughter and coheiress of George Cartwright, esq., of Ossington in Nottinghamshire, and widow of Sir Charles Buck, bart., of Hanby Grange, co. of Lincoln; who died at the age of eighty-two, on the 11th of November, 1813.—Here is a large tomb and sarcophagus, erected by Charles, 9th lord Ellibank, in memory of the Hon. GEORGE MURRAY, his brother, (4th son of Alexander, 8th lord Ellibank), who died on the 8th of June, 1833, of scarlet fever, at the age of fifteen years.—On another large tomb, of an architectural character, is the following inscription in memory of the second earl of Mount-Edgecombe, who died on the 26th of September, 1839, at the age of seventy-five:—

RICHARD, EARL OF MOUNT-EDGECOMBE, lies buried here:
Who, during a great part of his Life, chose this neighbourhood for a residence, and, dying at Richmond, desired that his mortal remains should not be borne to the distant tomb of his ancestors, but be deposited in this Churchyard.—Let us hope that his immortal part mingles thus with rich and poor in that abode prepared by CHRIST alike for all who trust in HIM.

The parishes of Long-Ditton, (with Talworth), Kew, and Maldon, which are included in the second division of Kingston hundred, will

be described in the order here enumerated; and some further particulars will be given of Cleygate, or Claygate, which has been erected into a district parish.

LONG-DITTON, AND TALWORTH.

Long-Ditton is bounded by the river Thames, on the north; by Maldon, on the east; by Chessington and Ewell, on the south; and by Thames-Ditton, on the west. The hamlet of Talworth, belonging to this parish, is divided from the other parts by an intervening portion of the parish of Kingston. The soil, in the northern part, consists of loam; in the south, of gravel and some clay.

The manors of Ditton and Talworth, included in this parish, are mentioned in the Domesday book among the lands of Richard de Tonbridge, viz.:—

"Picot holds of Richard *Ditone*, which Almar held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 5 hides; it is now assessed, together with *Talcorde*, at 4 hides. The arable land consists of 4 carucates. There is one carucate in demesne; and two villains, and nine bordars have 2 carucates and a half. There is a church; and a mill valued at 9s. The wood yields fifteen swine. There is one bondman; and a house in Southwark which yields 500 herrings. In the time of King Edward the manor was valued at 60s.; afterwards at 30s.; and now at 50s."

In the reign of King John, this manor of Long-Ditton appears to have belonged to Geoffrey de Mandeville, earl of Essex; and to have been granted by him to the Prior of the convent of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, London; who, after an intermediate seizure by the officers of the crown, obtained possession of the estate. From the "*Testa de Nevill*" we learn that in the reign of Henry the Third, John de Planaz held half a knight's fee in Ditton and Talewurth, of the Honour of Clare.

From the escheats of the 8th of Edward the Second, 1315, it appears that the Prior and Convent of St. Mary then held Long-Ditton of Gilbert, earl of Gloucester, as of the Honour of Clare, valued at 12*l.* a year; and in 1350, Hugh le Despenser died seised of one-fourth of a knight's fee at Long-Ditton, held of him by the prior of Bishopsgate, valued, as before, at 12*l.* a year.

This manor, with other monastic estates, became the property of the crown, on the suppression of the monastery of St. Mary, Bishopsgate, in 1537; and in 1553, Edward the Sixth granted it to David Vincent, esq., keeper of the Wardrobe at Richmond; who was afterwards one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and a witness to his will; in which the king devised him a legacy of 100*l.* He died in 1565, leaving Thomas his son and heir; who, in 1567, sold the manor and advowson to George Evelyn, esq., the son of John Evelyn, of Kingston, who

had married his sister. This gentleman, who first settled at Long-Ditton, (but subsequently removed to Godstone, and afterwards to Wotton, where he died in the year 1603), was largely engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder, which he is said to have first introduced into this country; and having obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth, the gunpowder works were continued with great profit until his successors were deprived of their exclusive advantage as patentees, in consequence of the civil war in the reign of Charles the First. On the decease of his descendant, Sir Edward Evelyn, bart., in 1692, this estate came into the possession of Sir Joseph Alston, bart., who had married Penelope, one of his daughters and coheirs; and his second son, Evelyn Alston, succeeding on the death of an elder brother without issue, about 1721, sold the *manors* of Long-Ditton to Sir Peter, afterwards Lord-Chancellor King; whose descendant, the Earl of Lovelace, is now owner.

Besides the manor of Ditton, which belonged to the family of Clare, and afterwards to the priory of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, there was another so called, which is thus described in the Domesday book, among the lands of Odo, bishop of Baieux:—

"Wadard holds of the Bishop *Ditone*, which Levegar held of Harold, and rendered service to him, but could remove with his land at pleasure. When he died his three sons divided this land between them, in the time of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides: now at 2½ hides. The arable land amounts to 2 carucates. Here is a carucate and a half; and four bordars, and four bondmen; and part of a mill at 15 pence; and 4 acres of meadow; and a wood yielding twenty swine. In the reign of King Edward it was valued at 4 pounds; afterwards at 40 shillings; but now at 4 pounds. The tenant of Wadard pays him 50 shillings, and the service of one Knight."

This manor, in the time of Richard the Second, was held by Milo de Wyndesore, and his wife Alicia; and the former died seised of it in the 10th of that king's reign.[1] The lady Alicia re-married Thomas Ipre; but the manor would seem to have passed to the heirs of her first husband, as it is not mentioned among the estates assigned to her in dower.[2] Subsequently, this manor came into the possession of Richard Fenrother; who, in the 23rd of Henry the Seventh, transferred it to William Reade; one of whose family, on the 20th of November, in the 8th of Elizabeth, conveyed this estate to Thomas Nott, esq. In the 19th of James the First, (anno 1621), it was sold by the Notts, to Anne Gould, or Gold; who, by will, dated February the 3rd, 1626, devised it to her daughter Anne, the wife of Sir Thomas Evelyn. His son and heir, Sir Edward Evelyn, bart., the next owner, describes it (in a settlement of estates, dated in 1661, as a provision

[1] CALEND. Inquis. post Mort. vol. iii. p. 88. [2] Id. p. 116.

for Anne, "his daughter and heir apparent," who was then an infant), in connexion with the manors of Thames-Ditton, Cleygate, and Talworth, alias Talworth-court, as "*that other manor of Long-Ditton*, late the inheritance of Thomas Nott, esq., and after of Anne Gold, widow." However, on the division of the estates of Sir Edward, after his decease in 1692, among his daughters and coheirs, this manor was assigned to Penelope, the wife of Sir Joseph Alston; and the inscription on her monument, (as recorded by Aubrey,) which was in the old parish church, affirmed that she "had for her portion these *two manors* of Long-Ditton."[3] They were afterwards sold, as before stated, to the Lord-Chancellor King.

Manor of Talworth, with Turbervill and Wyke.—Talworth is a small hamlet situated on low ground between Kingston and Ewell, and entirely separated from the remainder of the parish; its inhabitants have the appointment of their own officers. In the Domesday book are mentioned two manors named *Taleorde*, which are thus described:—

"Picot holds of Richard de Tonbridge *Taleorde*, in Chingestun Hundred. Alwin held it of King Edward; and he could remove whither he thought proper. It was then assessed at 5 hides. There are 3 carucates of arable land. Two carucates are in demesne; and seven villains, and eight bordars have 3 carucates. There are seven bondmen, a mill not valued, and 5½ acres of meadow, and half a virgate. [5 acr. et dimid. prati, et dimid. virgat.] In the time of King Edward it was valued at 60s.; but when received at 20s."

In the same hundred it is stated "Ralph holds of Richard *Taleorde*. Edmer held it, and could remove where he pleased in the time of King Edward. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now at 2 hides and a half. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates. There is 1 carucate in demesne; and six villains and 1 bordar have 2 carucates. There are two bondmen, and 5 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward and afterwards, it was valued at 40s.; now at 60s."

There were several distinct ownerships of lands here in the reign of Edward the First; but the superiority of the manor remained vested in the family of Clare (descended from Richard de Tonbridge), until the death of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hereford, who was killed at the battle of Bannockburn in 1313. Having left no issue, his inheritance devolved on and was divided among his three sisters; of whom Eleanor, the eldest, had married Hugh le Despenser, the younger, (Edward the Second's favourite), who thus obtained the title of earl of Gloucester, together with a portion of the estates, including Talworth. About this period there was a separate manor called *Turbervill*, which, with another estate called *Wyke*, was subsequently united to Talworth; and the whole was held by Earl Hugh

[3] Aubrey, Surrey, vol. i. p. 244.

in 1327, at the time of his execution by order of the queen, only a few weeks before the deposition of his royal master.[4]

In the beginning of Edward the Third's reign, this manor was granted to Edmund of Woodstock, earl of Kent, the king's uncle; but it again reverted to the crown in 1329, on the decapitation of that prince, who had been attainted of treason through the machinations of the queen-dowager, and her paramour, Mortimer, earl of March. In 1331, Talworth and its appurtenances were granted, for life, to Bartholomew de Burghersh; but this grant was probably resumed, (by exchange or otherwise), when the honours and possessions of the earl of Kent were restored to his family; for we find, that John Plantagenet, the younger son of Edmund of Woodstock, died seised of Talworth, with Wyck and Turbervill, in the 26th year of Edward the Third.[5] Dying without issue, his inheritance devolved on his sister Joan, "the Fair Maid of Kent," wife of Sir Thomas de Holand, or Holland, knt., who in her right had the title of earl of Kent. Their grandson Thomas, created duke of Surrey by Richard the Second, held this manor at the time of his summary execution at Cirencester, in 1400; and Alice, his widow, continued in possession until her own decease, in 1417; after which, it became the property of the Nevills, earls of Westmoreland, in consequence of the marriage of John, Lord Nevill, (son of Ralph, the first earl), with Elizabeth, a daughter and coheir of the Duke of Surrey.

[4] It appears from the *Escheats* of the 19th of Edward the First, No. 61, that Henry Pycott (probably of the same family with Picot the tenant of Richard de Tonbridge,) gave eight acres of land at Long-Ditton to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, in exchange for lands elsewhere; and from the *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, (Cal. vol. i. p. 149,) of the 27th of the same king, we learn that Peter de Baldewyne died seised of lands "at Talworthe, Comb, and Hame; a tenement at Kingston, and a small island in the Thames."

From the Survey afterwards taken of the Earl's possessions, we learn that there was at Talworth "a capital Messuage, surrounded by a moat," with various offices, and farm-buildings, two hundred and eighty acres of arable land, and ten of meadow,—valued altogether at 3*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* a year. At Wyke was "a messuage for a family," with other buildings, eighty acres of arable, and six of meadow,—the whole valued at 1*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.* At Turberville was a messuage, containing "a chamber, with a chapel covered with tiles, for the use of the lord, on his coming;" with farm-buildings, arable land, meadow, and pasture; in all, worth 4*l.* 0*s.* 2¼*d.*: the gross value of the manor with its members being 8*l.* 18*s.* 5¾*d.*; subject to reprises or deductions amounting to 2*l.* 0*s.* ¾*d.*—For other minute particulars regarding these estates, see Manning, Surrey, vol. iii. pp. 16, 17.—In the 4th of Edward the Third, (anno 1331), Roger Huse, cousin and heir of Sir John de Berewyk, laid claim to the manor of Turberville (as part of his own inheritance), in a petition to parliament, in which he asserted that Hugh le Despenser had unjustly obtained possession of that estate; but his application proved unsuccessful.

[5] Inquisitiones post Mortem, 26th of Edward the Third, No. 54.—In the Inquisitions of the 49th of the same reign, No. 48, the *fees* of Tolesworth, Long Ditton, and Wyke, are returned as being held by Edward le Despenser, knt., and his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Bartholomew Burghershe.

In June, 1559, Queen Elizabeth granted, by letters patent, the fee-simple of this manor (which had hitherto been held in fee-tail,) to Henry, 5th earl of Westmoreland, to hold *in capite*, by knight's service; thus enabling him to dispose of it at pleasure; and on the 30th of the same month, he sold it to Sir Ambrose Cave, a member of the Privy-council, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; by whom, in February, 1561, it was again disposed of to George Evelyn, esq., the common ancestor of the Evelyns of Surrey, as already mentioned. His great-grandson, Sir Edward Evelyn, bart., who died in May, 1692, having no surviving male issue, devised this and other lands here to Dame Mary Glynn, his eldest daughter, the wife of Sir Wm. Glynn, bart. In September, 1723, Sir Stephen Glynn, brother and heir of Sir William, sold Talworth to Hugh, Lord Falmouth, and others, in trust for Thomas Scawen, esq. (son of Sir Wm. Scawen); and in 1781, the trustees of his son James again sold this property to Nathaniel Polhill, esq., an eminent tobacco merchant, and M.P. for the borough of Southwark. His successor, John Polhill, esq., was owner in 1810.

The present hamlet of Talworth, or North Talworth, as it is called in some documents, was one of the places spelt *Taleorde*, in the Domesday book, and Talworth-court, the other. Talworth-court is now in the possession of the Earl of Egmont, whose father (one of the executors of George the Third) purchased it of the then proprietor. The olden manor-house, a remnant of more feudal days, has long ago dwindled down into a mere farm-house, with its usual agricultural appendages.

The advowson of Long-Ditton belonged to the priory of Merton at an early period; and the right was fully established by the decision of a Jury at Guildford, in the 7th of Edward the First (anno 1279), when a trial took place on an adverse claim, which had been made by the prior of St. Mary, without Bishopsgate. Afterwards, the patronage descended with the manor, through the Evelyns, to the Alston family; and in 1719, Sir Edward Alston sold it to the then rector, Dr. Joseph Clarke; by whom, under the authority of an act of parliament, passed in 1753, it was again disposed of, to Mrs. Pennicott. That lady, in 1758, presented her son to the living; and, in 1770, she sold the advowson to the Warden and Fellows of New college, Oxford; its present owners.—This is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell. In the 20th of Edward the First, it was valued at twenty marks; in the King's books at 12*l.* 5*s.*; paying 8*s.* 9*d.* for procurations.—The rent-charge payable to the rector, as fixed by an award of the tithe commissioners in the year 1842, is 535*l.*—The Registers commence in 1564; but there are many vacancies. There is a pleasant parsonage

attached to this living at the distance of a few furlongs, westward, from the church.

Rectors of Long-Ditton in and since 1800:—

William Pennicott. Instituted on the 28th of March, 1758: died, at the age of eighty-five, on the 17th of February, 1811.

Brian Broughton, A.M. Instituted August the 10th, 1811: died January the 8th, 1838, aged seventy-two.

Jervis Trigge Giffard, A.M. Instituted June 21st, 1838.

Long-Ditton *Church*, which is dedicated to St. James, was erected upon the site of the old fabric (noticed in the Domesday book), about the year 1776, from the designs of Sir Robert Taylor, an architect of high reputation. Its plan, however, is peculiar; it being that of a short cross, extended by recesses at the east and west ends, and having a dome and low tower rising from the intersection of the vaulting, which is supported by lofty semi-circular arches, and very strong piers. The latter were thus built for the purpose of sustaining a spire; but the funds being insufficient to meet the expense, that feature was omitted, and the design left incomplete. The expenses were estimated at 1508*l.* 15*s.*; towards which sum, 466*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.* was collected under a brief. This edifice stands on a gently-rising ground, forming part of an irregular village, consisting of detached houses and farms, extending along a somewhat secluded road. It is substantially constructed of light-coloured bricks, with rusticated quoins, but has a dull and gloomy aspect, in consequence of there being only four windows, viz., one at each end of the cross: these are semi-circular in form, and placed near the roof. The length of the cross from east to west, is sixty-three feet; and of the transept, forty-six feet.

The interior requires but little notice. Here is a slightly-recessed semi-circular chancel, ascended by two steps; a neat pulpit; an octagonal font, of freestone; and a barrel-organ with five stops, placed in a small gallery over the west (and only) entrance. The pews are of plain fir, unpainted, but neatly wrought, and affording accommodation for two hundred and twenty-five persons.

The only sepulchral memorials now in the church are as follow:—a mural tablet of white marble, in memory of the Rev. Brian Broughton, A.M.[6] the late rector, who died on the 8th of January,

[6] The Rev. Mr. Broughton distinguished himself both as an artist and a poet. In 1798, he published "Six Picturesque Views in North Wales," (engraved in aquatinta, by Alken, from his own drawings), conjointly with "Poetical Reflections on leaving the Country," folio; and in 1829 appeared his discursive poem intituled "Copse Grove Hill, or Reflections in Blank Verse, made in a Spring Morning at Sunrise on its summit, in the parish of Long-Ditton, Surrey," in quarto; with other poems. The tomb of this gentleman is in the church-yard, nearly opposite to the west door.

1838, aged seventy-two years;—and a grave-slab, inlaid with small whole-length *Brasses* of a male and female, in somewhat remarkable dresses, with their hands closed as in prayer: the inscription, (which has been lost), is thus given in Aubrey's SURREY, and Manning has furnished an engraving of the slab:—

> Hic jacet Robertus Casteltunn, armig. unus Justic. D'ni Regis ad Pacem Com. Surr. ac Clericus Placitorum in Sco' ejusdem D'ni Regis apud Westm. et Elizabeth ux. ejus: qui quidem Robertus obiit xxtij die Decemb. anno D'ni millimo ᵇᶜxxbij. cujus anime propicietur Deus.

According to Aubrey, the old church consisted merely "of a body and two iles." It had been new "ceiled and beautified," in 1714; at which period there were paintings on the west wall, of David playing on the Harp, with Time and Death on either side. The monuments which it contained were removed when the church was rebuilt, and never replaced: among them were many memorials of the *Evelyns*, and their family alliances.[7]

In the church-yard, among many other tombs, is one of a non-descript pyramidical form, raised on steps, in memory of ALEXANDER URQUHART, esq., who died on the 3rd of September, 1829, aged seventy-five; and *Mary*, his widow, ob. January the 16th, 1830, aged sixty-two.—Against the north wall, is a marble scroll in memory of JOHN LIND, barrister-at-law, author of "Letters on the Present State of Poland," &c., who died in January, 1781, in his forty-fourth year. The inscription, which was written by the late Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, bart. (who was then a barrister), and alludes to a sudden decease, concludes as follows:—

> If Ambition or Genius should ever contemplate this marble, let them reflect how suddenly their brightest prospects may be darkened by the hand of Death. Let all who read it, remember it is possible they may die in a year, in a month, in a week, to-morrow, or even to-day.

On another tablet is the following verse in memory of *Charles Broughton*, the youngest child of Lieut.-colonel Tod, and Julia his wife, who died in July, 1832, on his second birth-day:—

> "The Blossom's parted from the Stem,
> The Spirit from the Body flown;—
> For two brief years we held the Gem,
> When Heav'n resum'd the precious boon."

[7] For the inscriptions, see Aubrey, SURREY, vol. i. pp. 243—251; and Manning and Bray's SURREY, vol. iii. pp. 21—23. Among them was one to the memory of Col. WILLIAM OGLETHORPE, who died on the 19th of December, 1706, aged fifty-two. "He served three Kings, and her present Majesty Queen Anne, in the warrs, being a commander 36 years."

KEW.

This small parish was formerly a hamlet belonging to Kingston, but included within the royal manor of Richmond. It is bounded, on the north and east, by the river Thames; on the south-east, by Mortlake; and on the south and west, by Richmond. The soil is, chiefly, a light, porous sand; and the greater part of the land constitutes the royal gardens; the remainder being appropriated to the purpose of raising asparagus and other culinary vegetables for the London markets.

The name, in ancient records, is variously written Kayhough, Kayhoo, Keye, Kewe, &c.; whence, Lysons observes—"its situation near the water-side might induce one to seek for its etymology from the word *key* or *quay*." In a court-roll of Richmond manor, of the time of Henry the Seventh, it is mentioned under the appellation of *Kayhough*; and lands and tenements here belonged to Charles Somerset, created Earl of Worcester in 1514, who in his will, dated March the 21st, 1524, directs that, if he should die at *Kai-ho*, or elsewhere near the Thames, his body should be carried by water, to be interred at Windsor. In the reign of Edward the Sixth, here was a capital mansion, called the "Dairie-house," which was held by Sir Henry Gate, knt. This, in the time of Elizabeth, belonged to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester; but it afterwards became the property of Sir Hugh Portman, (a Dutch merchant,) who is mentioned in a letter among the "Sydney Papers," dated in 1595, as "the rich gentleman that was knighted by her Majesty at Kew."—Edward Courteney, earl of Devon, had a capital messuage at Kew in the reign of Queen Mary. Another mansion, styled "Suffolk Place," is mentioned in a court-roll of the 6th of Elizabeth, but as having been then pulled down and destroyed.[1]

[1] This must have been the place of residence of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, whose third wife was the Princess Mary, sister of Henry the Eighth, and widow of Louis the Twelfth of France. Leland, in his "*Cygnea Cantio*," (Itinerary, vol. ix.) thus notices Kew as the abode of the Dowager-queen of France:—

"Ducor navigio secundiori
Ad *Chevam*, hospitio piæ Mariæ
Gallorum Dominæ celebriorem."

In a note on this passage, he styles Kew a handsome village, "*villa elegans*"; and says that the house was erected in the time of Henry the Seventh, not many years before he wrote, and, according to report, by a steward of the household.—Sir John Puckering, Lord-keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of Elizabeth, was an inhabitant of Kew; and here he appears to have entertained her Majesty on more than one occasion.

In the Harleian Library at the British Museum is a manuscript [No. 6850, fol. 90) intitled "Remembrances for furnyture at Kew, and for her majestie's entertainment, 14 Aug. 1594," which appears to have been drawn up by Sir John Puckering's steward, in reference to an expected visit from the queen, as it enumerates under seventeen heads, "things to

About the middle of the seventeenth century, KEW HOUSE, (which eventually became a royal residence), belonged to Richard Bennett, esq. (son of Sir Thomas Bennett, lord-mayor of London in 1603); from whom it descended to the Capel family, in virtue of the marriage of Dorothy, his daughter and heiress, with Sir Henry Capel, K.B. Sir Henry was created Lord Capel, of Tewkesbury, in 1692; and he was afterwards Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in which country he died, on the 30th of May, 1696, leaving no issue. Lady Capel survived him, and resided many years at Kew, until her decease on the 6th of June, 1721; when she was interred in the chapel, now the parish church. The property next devolved on Samuel Molyneux, esq., who had married the Lady Elizabeth Capel, daughter of Algernon, second earl of Essex, and grand-niece of Lord Capel.[2] This gentleman, who was secretary to George the Second, before his elevation to the throne, resided at Kew, where he devoted his time to scientific pursuits, and especially to the study of optics and astronomy; and he erected a telescope with which, in 1725, Dr. Bradley, afterwards Astronomer Royal, made the first observations which led to his two great discoveries, the 'Aberration of Light,' and the 'Nutation of the Earth's Axis'; as appears from an inscription attached to the pedestal of a sun-dial in Kew gardens, in 1830, by order of King William the Fourth. Mr. Molyneux died in April, 1728; and his widow married the notorious empiric, Nathaniel St. Andrè, (the great patron of the

be considered if her Majestie should come to my Lord's house." In the ensuing year, the queen was certainly at Kew; as we learn from the following account of her visit, related by Rowland White in a letter to Sir Robert Sydney, dated December 13th, 1595; and published in the SYDNEY STATE PAPERS, vol. i. p. 376.—"On Thursday her majestie dined at Kew, my lord keaper's howse, (who lately obtained of her majestie his sute for 100£. a yeare land, in fee-farm.) Her intertainment for that meal was great and exceeding costly; at her first lighting, she had a fine fanne, with a handle garnisht with diamonds. When she was in the middle way between the garden-gate and the howse, there came running towards her one with a nosegay in his hand, delivered yt unto her with a short well pened speach; it had in yt a very rich jewell, with many pendants of unfirl'd diamonds, valewed at 400£. at least: after dinner, in her privy chamber, he gave her a faire paire of virginals. In her bed-chamber he presented her with a fine gown and juppin, which things were pleasing to her highnes; and to grace his lordship the more, she, of herself, tooke from him a salt, a spoone, and a forke of faire agate."

[2] Vide Nichols's ANECDOTES OF HOGARTH, 2nd edit. p.379.—In Macky's "Tour through England," in 1724, a notice occurs of Mr. Molyneux's fine seat at Kew, and excellent gardens, said to have been furnished with the best fruit-trees in England, collected by "that great statesman and gardener *Lord Capel*." This nobleman may be regarded as the founder of Kew gardens; for Stephen Switzer, the author of a treatise on rural architecture and gardening, first published in 1718, and republished in 1741, says—"The plantations of the Rt. Hon. Lord Capel are still to be seen at Kew. The greatest advance made by him therein was the bringing over several fruits from France. The earliness in which this Lord appeared in gardening merits a very great place in my history, and a better pen than mine to draw it."—Vide ICHNOGRAPHIA RUSTICA; 1718.

infamous Mrs. Tofts, of Godalming,) who was publicly accused of having hastened the death of the Lady Elizabeth's first husband, in order to become her second mate.

About the year 1730, Frederick, prince of Wales, obtained a long lease of Kew house from the Capel family; and soon afterwards, he began a fresh arrangement of the pleasure grounds, which were laid out, and additional plantations made, under the direction of the celebrated Kent; who was, also, engaged in the new decorations of the house.[3]

After the decease of Frederick, at Kew, in 1751, many other improvements were made by the princess-dowager of Wales, (Augusta, princess of Saxe-Gotha), who employed Sir William Chambers, (the architect of Somerset house), in the erection of the ornamental buildings. The honour of commencing the "Physic, or Exotic Garden," now the *Botanic Garden*, has, also, been awarded to that princess; by whom "the plan of a Garden for *Exotics*, in particular," is said by Manning, to have been "first framed in the year 1759."[4] In the spring of 1762, "all the Duke of Argyle's rare trees and shrubs were removed [from his seat at Whitton, near Hounslow], to the Princess's of Wales's garden, at Kew, which now excels all others, under the direction of Lord Bute."[5]

After the decease of the princess in February, 1772, (at Carlton house,) Kew became the frequent residence of her son, his late Majesty, George the Third, who eventually bought, of the countess-dowager of Essex, the fee-simple of the estate, which thenceforth became an inheritance of his family; and this property was afterwards, from time to time, considerably enlarged by purchase and otherwise.[6]

[3] Vide Chambers's PLANS, ELEVATIONS, &c. of the Gardens and Buildings at Kew, p. 2, fol. 1763.

[4] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. i. p. 446.—This, however, must be understood, with some limitation, for there certainly was a collection of Exotics here whilst the property belonged to the Capels: see note [2].

[5] See TRANSACTIONS of the Linnean Society, vol. x. p. 275, from the Manuscripts of the late Peter Collinson, at Beckenham-place, in Kent.

[6] When at Kew, the royal family lived in a state of social feeling and comfort, far distant from those high and courtly airs by which the demon of etiquette exalts the sovereign into a being to be worshipped, and degrades the subordinates into a condition of servility but little removed from oriental vassalage. During a long period, his Majesty resided at Kew about three months in each year, besides visiting it on alternate Tuesdays, in the autumn, and making a stay of three days. Here too, it was, that during his unhappy malady in the winter of 1788, the physicians recommended his sojourn, as being a place better adapted for his situation than either St. James's or Windsor. Madame D'Arblay has related the particulars of an effecting interview, and conversation, which she had with the king in Kew-gardens during his returning convalescence, and which may be usefully referred to in proof of the efficacy of a mild and indulgent treatment in cases of mental disorder.—Vide "Diary," &c. vol. iv. pp. 400—408. Speaking of their

Kew-house, or the old Palace, as afterwards called, was taken down in the years 1802 and 1803; a new palace, in a castellated form, having been commenced and partly built, by command of the king, on a spot adjacent to the Thames in Richmond-gardens. It was, however, never finished internally, although a vast expense had been lavished upon the exterior, which was of stone: nor was it ever inhabited by the king; and after his decease it was sold piece-meal, by order of George the Fourth, and the last of its materials were removed in 1827.[7]

The house now called the Palace,[8] (but originally the Dutch-house),

general residence at Kew, this lady (then Miss Burney) says, "The Kew life is different from the Windsor.—There is no form or ceremony here of any sort.—The Royal family are here always in so very retired a way, that they live as the simplest country gentlefolks. The King has not even an equerry with him; nor the Queen any lady to attend her when she goes her airings.—All the household are more delicate in inviting or admitting any friends here than elsewhere, on account of the very easy and unreserved way in which the family live, running about from one end of the house to the other without precaution or care.—All the apartments but the King's and Queen's, and one of Mistress Schwellenberg's, are small, dark, and old-fashioned. There are stair-cases in every passage, and passages in every closet."—DIARY, vol. iii. pp. 33 and 37.

[7] Views of the above edifice have been given in Lysons's Supplement to his ENVIRONS, and in the Beauties of England and Wales, *Surrey*. The designs were made by James Wyatt, esq., the then surveyor-general of his Majesty's Works: the general plan was rectangular, with round towers at each corner, and smaller ones on each face.

[8] The following particulars of the expense of keeping Kew palace and buildings in repair, and of maintaining the gardens, are derived from a Parliamentary Return dated March 22nd, 1843:—

Expenditure from Parliamentary grants.

Kew palace and buildings, for the years 1838-39, 1462*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; 1839-40, 1773*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; 1840-41, 1190*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; 1841-42, 1585*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; 1842-43, 1425*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

Kew gardens, for 1838-39, 1191*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; 1839-40, 1681*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; 1840-41, 2078*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; 1841-42, 2887*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; 1842-43, 2563*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

Expenditure from the Land revenues of the crown.

Kew gardens, for 1838-39, 1161*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; 1839-40, 1518*l.* 15*s.*; 1840-41, 2505*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; 1841-42, 3673*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; 1842-43, 4329*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

The chief items of the expense of the palace and gardens for 1842-43 are thus given:—

Kew Palace, including, besides the repairs to the Palace, the expense of maintaining the Pagoda and other buildings in the pleasure-gardens, and also the buildings belonging to the crown on Kew-green, [which include the official residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as ranger of Richmond-park, and the house of his brother the King of Hanover], 'Ordinary works and repairs, 1287*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*'; and 'repairs of and cleaning the furniture in the Palace, 137*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*'; making a total, as above, of 1425*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

Kew Gardens, comprising the Botanic and Kitchen gardens: Ordinary works and repairs to the various houses, pits, and other buildings, including the formation of some new pits required, 2563*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*—Salaries of the Director and Curator of the Botanic gardens, 505*l.*; Wages of gardeners, labourers, and others, 1614*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; Tradesmen's bills, for horse-hire, repairs of carts and implements, supply of plants and seeds, fuel for forcing-houses, &c., and for various miscellaneous articles required for services in the gardens, 1126*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; Road materials, 34*l.* 17*s.*; Land-tax, donations in lieu of poor-rate, tithe composition, &c. 726*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; Miscellaneous, 322*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* The whole making a total of 6893*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* expended for the gardens in 1842-43.

is an old structure of red brick, which was probably erected in the time of James the First, by Sir Hugh Portman, the Dutch merchant, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and has been already noticed as the owner of the "Dairie House" at Kew. His descendant, Sir John Portman, sold it (in the year 1636) to Samuel Fortrey, esq.; by whose representative, William Fortrey, esq., it was alienated in 1697 to Sir Richard Levett. Queen Caroline, when making her improvements in Richmond-gardens in George the Second's reign, took a long lease of this house, which had not expired in 1781; in which year the freehold was purchased of the descendants of Levett, in trust for her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, by whom it had previously been occupied as a nursery for the royal offspring. Here it was, that the prince of Wales, afterwards George the Fourth, was educated under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Markham, who was advanced to the archiepiscopal see of York in 1777. At a later period, this was generally called the Queen's Lodge; and although the apartments are mostly small and somewhat inconvenient, the retirement it afforded made it a favourite place of residence with the younger branches of the family. During her long illness in 1818, Queen Charlotte resided in this mansion; and here, at length, she expired on the 17th of November, in the same year.[9]

The park and pleasure-grounds at Kew, and the botanic gardens, are distinct arrangements, although merely separated from each other by iron railings. The entrances for the public are, also, at different places; that to the pleasure-grounds being at a short distance from Kew-green, on the Richmond road; whilst the entrance to the gardens is from the green itself.[10]

The ornamental buildings erected by Sir William Chambers at Kew, are chiefly in the pleasure-grounds; but the Alhambra, the Mosque, the Gothic cathedral, and one or two others described in his folio

[9] On the lawn immediately in front of the palace, but at the distance of about two hundred yards, is an old Sun-dial, standing on a stone pedestal, at one end of which is a tablet thus inscribed:—

> On this spot, in 1725, the Rev. James Bradley made the first Observations which led to his two great Discoveries, the Aberration of Light, and the Nutation of the Earth's Axis. The Telescope which he used had been erected by Sam^l. Molyneux, Esq. in a House which afterwards became the Royal Residence, and was taken down in 1803.—To perpetuate the Memory of so important a Station this Dial was placed on it in 1830, by Command of his most gracious Majesty King William the Fourth.

[10] The Botanic gardens are open to the free inspection of the public from one o'clock till six, every day except Sundays. The Pleasure-grounds are open on Thursdays and Sundays, from Midsummer until Michaelmas; and at other times, on obtaining an order from the head-gardener, which is never refused to respectable applications.

work on the subject, have been taken down. Of those which remain, the *Pagoda* is, unquestionably, the most deserving of attention. This is a substantial and well-built edifice, of an octagonal form, of hard grey-stock bricks: and one hundred and sixty-three feet in height. It consists of ten stories; each of which is finished with a projecting roof and balcony after the Chinese manner. The base of the octagon is forty-nine feet in diameter; and that of the lowest story, or prism, is thirty-six feet, exclusive of the portico which surrounds it. In the elevation, each story diminishes one foot, both in diameter and height. The staircase leading to the different stories is in the centre of the building; and from almost every stage of the ascent the prospects assume new features, and obtain a more expansive command over the distant country."

The *Ruin*, erected in 1760, and approached by a gravelled walk, skirted with trees and thickets, represents a dilapidated Roman arch, standing amidst remains of cornices, and other vestiges of architectural and sculptured ornament. Combined with the surrounding foliage, it forms a picturesque and pleasing scene.

On a raised mound is the *Temple of Victory*, erected in commemoration of the battle of Minden, in which the allied army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, defeated the French under the Marshal de Contades, August the 1st, 1759. It is of the Ionic order, and of a circular form; the exterior consisting of ten columns, fluted, supporting an enriched entablature and attic: the frieze is adorned with sculptured foliage, and festoons of laurel are suspended around the attic. The interior is neatly finished with stuccoed ornaments; and around it (but of a more recent execution) are Medallions, in bas-relief, of the following naval heroes, with their names and the dates of their respective victories inscribed on shields beneath, viz.—Rodney, January 16, 1780, and April 12, 1782; Howe, 1794; Vincent, 1797; Duncan, 1797; Nelson, August 1, 1798, and October 21, 1805.—In the *Temple of Æolus* (which is of a monopteral figure, and of a Composite order, in which the Doric is predominant), is a Bust of James, second earl of Waldegrave, upon a column of porphyry: *Arms*, per pale Arg. and Gu.—Near the lake, is a dilapidated wooden edifice of two stories, called the *House of Confucius*, and, as

[11] The Pagoda stands near the middle of that part of the grounds which was formerly called the Wilderness, and in which are many noble trees, especially elms. Sir William Chambers says, that the design of the Pagoda "is an imitation of the Chinese Taa," described in his work on the Buildings, Gardens, &c., of China, published in 1757. At all the angles of the different stories were Chinese Dragons (eighty in number), covered with thin glass of various colours, which produced "a most dazzling reflection." Those monstrosities, however, have been long removed.

the name implies, an imitation of the Chinese: its walls and ceilings are painted with grotesque ornaments, and small historical subjects relating to Confucius, and the Christian missions in China: this edifice was designed by Goupy.

Among the other ornamental buildings in these grounds is a beautiful little Doric temple, called the *Pantheon*; which was designed and erected under the superintendence of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, for his late Majesty, William the Fourth. It stands on an elevated base, in a fine situation, backed by venerable trees. Its design is of the chastest kind; and the entablature, which is supported by four columns, bears this simple inscription; W. R. 1837. The interior, which is twenty-two feet in length, by fourteen wide, exhibits eighteen tablets commemorative of the dates and places of Battles fought and won by British soldiers, from the year 1760 to 1815. Here, likewise, are finely-executed marble busts of King GEORGE THE THIRD, and his sons, GEORGE THE FOURTH, and WILLIAM THE FOURTH; together with that of the present DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Opposite the entrance is, also, a large tablet, which, "on the removal of Cleopatra's Obelisk," was brought from Egypt, and presented by Lord Hill, (the then commander-in-chief), to his late Majesty. It is thus inscribed:—

In the year of the Christian era
1798
The Republic of France

Landed on the shores of Egypt an army of 40,000 men, commanded by their most able and successful General, Bonaparte. The conduct of their general and the valour of their troops effected the entire subjugation of that Country; but, under Divine Providence, it was reserved for the British nation to annihilate their ambitious designs. Their Fleet was attacked, defeated, and destroyed in Aboukir Bay, by a British Fleet of equal force, commanded by Admiral Lord Nelson; their intended Conquest of Syria was counteracted at Acre, by a most gallant resistance under Sir Sidney Smith; and Egypt was rescued from their dominion by a British army, inferior in number, but commanded by General Sir R. Abercrombie, who landed at Aboukir on the 8th March 1801, and defeated the French on several occasions, particularly in a most decisive action near Alexandria, on the 21st of that month, when they were driven from the Field, and forced to shelter themselves in their garrisons of Cairo and Alexandria, which places subsequently surrendered by capitulation.—To record to future Ages these events, and to commemorate the loss sustained by the death of Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE, who was mortally wounded on that memorable day, is the design of this Inscription, which was deposited here in the year of Christ 1802, by the British army, on their evacuating this country, and restoring it to the Turkish army.

In that part of the grounds called the old Deer-park, near the site of 'Richmond-lodge,' (long ago destroyed), which was a favourite residence of George the Second and his consort Caroline, stands the *Observatory*, a not unhandsome building, erected at the expense of

George the Third in 1768-9, from designs by Sir William Chambers.[12] It consists of three stories, on an elevated base, and is surmounted by a moveable dome, in which was formerly an equatorial instrument of excellent construction, and various other instruments for astronomical purposes, (including a ten-feet reflector by Herschel, and a mural arc of 140 degrees, and eight feet radius,) were kept here. This establishment was, at first, placed under the superintendence of the late Dr. Stephen Demainbray; and afterwards of his son, the Rev. S. G. F. T. Demainbray, B.D. (now rector of Somerford Magna, in Wiltshire); but it has been abandoned many years; and her present Majesty, Victoria, has recently granted the use of the Observatory to the British Association for the Advancement of Science.[13]

In a secluded spot in Richmond gardens, amidst foliage and underwood, the fragmentary remains of *Merlin's Cave*, and the *Grotto*, or *Hermitage*, the creations of Queen Caroline, are still to be found; but they merely consist of ruined walls and some dilapidated statuary.[14]

[12] Walpole, speaking of the latter years of George the Second, says—"Every Saturday in summer, he carried a party, consisting of lady Yarmouth [his then mistress,] two or three of the late queen's ladies, and as many of the most favoured officers of his own household, to dine at Richmond. They went in coaches and six, in the middle of the day, with the heavy Horse guards kicking up the dust before them; dined, walked an hour in the garden, returned in the same dusty parade; and his Majesty thought himself the most gallant and lively prince in Europe."—Walpole's Works, Reminiscences, vol. iv. p. 309.

[13] Besides the astronomical and philosophical apparatus in the Observatory, it contained a good collection of subjects in natural history, together with many specimens of ores from the mines in the Hartz forest (in Germany), and some curious models of bridges and other scientific works. The chief part of the collection, it is understood, has been presented by the Queen to King's College, London; and now forms a part of what is termed "the Museum of George the Third," which was first opened there by his royal highness Prince Albert, on the 22nd of June, 1843.

[14] One of the Queen's delights, Walpole says, was the improvement of her garden here, "and the King believed she paid for all with her own money; nor would he ever look at her intended plans, saying, he did not care how she flung away her own revenue. He little suspected the aids Sir Robert [Walpole, the then minister], furnished to her from the treasury: when she died, she was indebted twenty thousand pounds to the king."—Walpole's Works, Reminiscences, vol. iv. p. 305.

Queen Caroline's Cave and Grotto furnished fruitful themes for poetical emulation in the early part of the last century; and even the classical scholars of Eton and Westminster disdained not to issue their effusions in compliment to the royal taste. Mr. Stephen Duck, (a minor poet of that age), whom the Queen had taken under her patronage, (and who had been a day-labourer at Kew, and was, afterwards, admitted to holy orders, and became its pastor,) was appointed keeper of Merlin's Cave; and the care of the Grotto was assigned to his wife. In the Cave, which was approached "through several fine walks and agreeable labyrinths, (the ground being most beautifully laid out)," were waxen images of the Welsh prophet, *Merlin*, and his Secretary; *Queen Elizabeth*, and her Nurse; *Elizabeth*, Henry the Seventh's queen; and *Minerva*; all of which were "taken from the life," from attendants on the court, by the celebrated Mrs. Salmon. Within the Grotto, which is described as "very Gothique, being a heap of stones thrown

The *Botanic Gardens* at Kew are renowned for their exotic treasures, every part of the world having contributed to the supply;[15] and although, but a few years ago, certain of the government authorities evinced a strong disposition to break up the establishment, and sell the plants, the public voice recalled them to a sense of the disgust and national dishonour which such proceedings would produce; and happily for

into a very artful disorder, and curiously embellished with moss and shrubs, to represent rude nature," were *Busts* of Boyle, Newton, Locke, Clarke, and Wollaston,—

"The brightest Stars in Learning's hemisphere."

The best poem written upon the subject was from the pen of Mr. Matthew Green, (author of "the *Spleen*," a most original production), and is intituled the Grotto. It was first printed (but not published) in 1732, under the name of "Peter Drake, a Fisherman of Brentford." The following descriptive lines may be offered as a specimen :—

"Say, father Thames, whose gentle pace
Gives leave to view what beauties grace
Your flow'ry banks, if you have seen
The much-sung Grotto of the Queen.

Though yet no palace grace the shore,
To lodge that pair you should adore;
Nor abbeys, great in ruin, rise,
(Royal equivalents for vice),
Behold a Grot, in Delphic Grove,
The Graces, and the Muses love;
A Temple from vain glories free,
Whose goddess is Philosophy;
Whose sides such licens'd Idols crown
As Superstition would pull down;
The only Pilgrimage I know,
That Men of sense would choose to go:
Which sweet abode, her wisest choice,
Urania cheers with Heavenly voice,
Whilst all the Virtues gather round,
To see her consecrate the ground."

[15] The poet Darwin has thus apostrophised this establishment in his BOTANIC GARDEN, Canto iv.—

"So sits enthron'd in vegetable pride
Imperial KEW, by Thames's glittering side;
Obedient sails from realms unfurrow'd bring
For her the unnam'd progeny of spring;
Attendant Nymphs her dulcet mandates hear,
And nurse in fostering arms the tender ear,
Plant the young bulb, inhume the living seed,
Prop the weak stem, the erring tendril lead;
Or fan in glass-built fanes the stranger flowers
With milder gales, and steep with warmer showers.
Delighted Thames through tropic umbrage glides,
And flowers antarctic, bending o'er his tides;
Drinks the new tints, the sweets unknown inhales,
And calls the sons of Science to his vales."

the interests of botanical science, the threatened mandate was withdrawn. Since then, under the auspices of the Queen, the annual sums for the support of these gardens have been gradually increased; and the gardens themselves are now in a progress of enlargement, by the annexation of about forty acres taken from the pleasure grounds.

In approaching the Arboretum from the narrow entrance-path leading from Kew green, one of the first objects attracting notice is a *Weeping Willow*, an offspring from that which overshadowed Napoleon's tomb, at St. Helena, and the general parent of all those which bear his name in this country. Proceeding hence, through an extensive plantation of cedars and other coniferæ, (one of the former being of great age and remarkable growth), we arrive at the new *Conservatory*,[16]

[16] Among the valuable and very curious exotics in this conservatory, are the following:—

Cycas Revoluta, from China; brought to England by Capt. Belcher, R.N., and presented by Mrs. Marryat.—From a communication made by Dr. J. E. Smith, and published in the "Transactions of the Linnean Society," (vol. vi. pp. 312—15), it appears that the *Cycas Revoluta* first produced fruit in this country, in the autumn of 1799, in the conservatory of the Bishop of Winchester at Farnham Castle, in Surrey. The account is accompanied by a coloured engraving, shewing a large circular cluster "of above a hundred orange-coloured downy oval fruits (*drupæ*), intermingled with innumerable palmate, pale brown, thick and woolly leaves, or fronds (on which they grow), each of whose finger-like segments was tipped with a sharp spine." This cluster was embedded within a circle of about forty evergreen pinnate leaves, "forming a magnificent bason," the margin of which was about ten or twelve feet across, and about five or six feet in height, above the bark bed of the stove. Each fruit was about the size of a small walnut; and when roasted, their kernels had "the flavour of chestnuts, with less sweetness and a more watery consistence."—Thunberg, in his *Flora Japonica*, informs us that "a very small morsel of the pith of its stem is sufficient to sustain life a long time, and on that account the plant is jealously preserved for the use of the Chinese army."

Encephalartus Horridus; E. Tridentatus; and E. Pungens, (the latter very fine); from South Africa.

Among the many Aloes which flourish here, is an extremely fine specimen of the Aloe Arborescens; and it may be remarked, that Haworth, [see "Transactions of the Linnean Society," vol. vii. pp. 1—28], in his new arrangement of the genus Aloe, frequently refers to the species and varieties preserved in these gardens.

Rhapis Flabelliformis.—Yucca Aloefolia; from South America.

Strelitzia Augusta; from South Africa; two very fine specimens.

Chamærops Humilis; C. Excelsa, from Japan; and C. Martiana, from Nepaul.

Corypha Australis; from New Holland.

Roulinia Acrosticha, very curious; from Mexico.

Littæa Geminiflora.

Fourcræa Gigantea, from South America; and F. Longæva, from Mexico.

Zamia Splendens; from the Swan River.

The Agaves, including the Agave Splendens, from Mexico, are also particularly fine, and several are variegated.

Here, also, is the Cereus Peruvianus; C. Pitajaya; and many others of the same species.

Among the smaller plants are,—Griffinia Hyacinthina, very beautiful; Testudinaria Elephantipes, ditto; Euphorbia Splendens; and Brunsvigia Josephinæ.

erected by the late king William. This is one of the finest glass-houses ever constructed: at each end, is a kind of portico of Ionic columns; and on each side, are twelve square piers, placed at equal distances: the glazed roof is supported by large ribs of cast-iron, and iron posts.

The *Orangery*, or *Green-house*, erected by Sir William Chambers, has very recently undergone complete repair; and the plants have not yet been replaced. Its interior length is one hundred and forty-two feet; its width, thirty feet; and its height, twenty-five. On an oval over the central window, are numerous royal quarterings; and on the pediment, at each end, are shields; the one bearing the initials of the Princess Augusta, under a coronet, with the date 1751; and the other, the royal arms of Queen Victoria, with the date 1842. The stoves for heating the flues connected with this building, are in a separate apartment at the back.

At a short distance from the Orangery, is another of the ornamental buildings designed by Chambers, namely, the *Temple of the Sun*. This is of the circular peripteral kind, but without an attic: the order is Corinthian, and the columns (eight in number) are fluted. On the frieze, over each column, are lyres and sprigs of laurel in bas-relief; and festoons of fruits and flowers are suspended around the upper part of the cell. The interior circle, which is about nine feet in diameter, is richly finished and gilt. On the frieze, are bas-reliefs of the signs of the Zodiac, in twelve compartments, surrounded by laurel branches; and, in the centre of the cove, is a representation of the sun. This edifice is situated in the Arboretum, and surrounded by noble trees; most of which "are botanical curiosities; and every one has its own history connected with some notable event or eminent personage."[17]

It would far exceed our limits to enumerate particulars of the numerous stoves and houses which have been constructed here for the nurturing of exotic plants. In the palm and other adjacent stoves, are congregated the most valuable species from the tropical regions; and among them is the original *Strelitzia reginæ*, which was introduced by Sir Joseph Banks in 1773. The Bread-fruit tree, brought (with many other plants) by Captain Bligh, from the South-sea Islands; the cocoa-nut, coffee, and cow trees; the *Xantoehymus pictorius*; the

[17] Scheer's KEW AND ITS GARDENS, p, 36; 1840. This pleasant little work was written whilst the rumoured dispersion of these botanical treasures yet continued to agitate the public mind; and had, doubtless, some influence in preventing such a barbarian spoliation. Mr. Scheer mentions that the first *Hydrangea Hortensis*, (which had begun to flower in the Custom house), was introduced to Kew about the beginning of 1789, by Sir Joseph Banks; and lived there "the common parent of its numerous progeny now spread all over Europe, till within these few years." The *Pœonea Moutan*, from China, which is

Egyptian *Papyrus*, and numerous other plants of high interest and curiosity, flourish in this collection. The New Holland and Cape houses are filled with *Proteaceæ*, *Myrtaceæ*, *Thymeleæ*, *Leguminosæ*, and *Rutuceæ*, in almost endless variety, (the result of the labours of Masson, Menzies, and others), which so greatly enhance the beauty of our green-houses during winter and spring.[18]—But it is obviously impossible to pursue this investigation further in a work like the present; and, after recommending the visitor to an examination of the kitchen grounds,[19] vineries, and forcing-houses, we shall quit this botanical paradise with the Sarpian wish—Esto Perpetua.

still flourishing, and the common *Fuchsia*, were introduced somewhat previously.—Of the more remarkable exotics since brought to Kew, the following, with the respective dates of their introduction, are enumerated, with many others, in Aiton's Epitome of the Hortus Kewensis, 2nd edit. :—

Magnolia Macrophylla, the Long-leafed Magnolia; 1800.
Bignonia Grandiflora, the Large-flowered Trumpet Flower; 1800.
Roxburghia Gloriosoides, the Gloriosa-leaved Roxburghia, from the E. Indies, in 1803.
Citrus Nobilis, the Mandarin Orange-tree, from China, in 1805.
Pancratium Amancaes, the Golden Pancratium, introduced from Brazil, in 1808.
Rhododendron Catawbiense, the Carolina Rhododendron; 1809.
Lobelia Fulgens, the Refulgent-Flowered Lobelia, from Mexico; 1810.
Camellia Sasanqua, Lady Banks', Camellia; 1811.
Andromeda Floribunda, the Conical-Flowered Andromeda, from N. America, in 1811.

A Catalogue of the plants, under the title of Hortus Kewensis, was published by Dr. John Hill, in 1768; Mr. William Aiton, who had been superintendent of the gardens from their first establishment, published a more complete work under the same title, in 1789, in three volumes; and in 1810-13, a second and much enlarged edition, in five volumes, appeared under the direction of Mr. Wm. Thomas Aiton, the son and successor of the author, and still the principal gardener at Kew: upwards of sixteen hundred genera of the plants are enumerated in these volumes. Works relative to this collection, with pictorial illustrations, have been, also, published by Mons. L'Heretier de Brutelle, in 1788; by Miss Meen, in 1791; and by Francis Bauer, (an eminent botanical draughtsman), in conjunction with the present Mr. Aiton; but the two latter works have never been finished.

[18] See Scheer's Kew, p. 40. After speaking of the navigators, Wallis, Carteret, Cook, Vancouver, Flinders, and Bligh, to whose successive voyages English botany is so highly indebted, this gentleman asks—"Who would not wish to see some monument erected to *Masson*, who, from 1774 to 1795, searched all Madeira, Azores, and North America;—or to *Good*, who went to India in 1796, and later to New Holland;—or to *Menzies*, who sailed twice round the world, and ransacked North-Western America, California, Chili, and New Holland;—or to *Caley*, Ker, Bowie, and the Cunninghams?—all of whom were firmly devoted to the hallowed cause,"—and from whose laborious researches English botany has derived such extensive renown. John, earl of Bute, the personal friend of the Princess Augusta; Dr. Fothergill, who introduced the *Limidorum Tankervillæ* from China, about the year 1778; the Drs. Russell, Pitcarne, and Solander; Governor Philip, of New South Wales; the Government of Jamaica; and the Directors of the East India and Sierra Leone Companies, should also be noticed for their various contributions to the riches of Kew gardens.

[19] The well-known political writer, William Cobbett, was for a short time a labourer in these grounds; and the following anecdote respecting him is told in the "memoir" of

The *Advowson* and *Church.*—The advowson of Kew was anciently attached to that of Kingston; and the small Chapel originally built here was merely a private one, which, at the request of Thomas Byrkis and Ann his wife, was licensed by Bishop Richard Fox, in 1522, "for the performance of Divine service, and the administration of the Eucharist." In 1769, when the act was obtained for separating Kingston from its Chapelries, and constituting Petersham and Kew a distinct vicarage, the then impropriator was George Hardinge, esq.; and that gentleman, in 1786, disposed of the whole of his advowsons, &c. to the Provost and Fellows of King's college, Cambridge; in whom the presentations are now vested.[20] The names of the vicars instituted since that time have been recorded under Petersham.[21]

The present *Church* stands on the open area of Kew-green, on a plot of ground (containing one hundred square feet) granted by Queen Anne; who also contributed the sum of one hundred pounds towards the expense of the building. Further subscriptions were made by Lady Capel, Sir Charles Eyre, knt., and other inhabitants; and the edifice was completed and consecrated "by the name of the Chapel of St. Ann, of Kew Green," on the 12th of May, 1714. At that

George the Third, inserted in the "*Annual Obituary*" for 1821.—"In horticulture his Majesty took great delight. As he was extremely fond of the delicacies of the season, his fruit trees were cultivated to great perfection. No expense was spared in rearing esculents of all kinds, and he frequently visited Kew Gardens for the express purpose of superintending their culture. It was in one of these excursions that he saw and noticed the celebrated William Cobbett. The young man, with a few half-pence in his pocket, and Swift's 'Tale of a Tub' in his hand, had been so captivated by the wonders of the royal gardens, that he repaired thither in search of employment. His Majesty, on perceiving a clownish boy with his stockings tied about his legs by scarlet garters, enquired concerning him, and humanely desired that he might be continued in his service."

In the year 1842, the King of Hanover presented the inhabitants of Kew with a neat Plan of the parish, (now in the church), drawn by Mr. T. Warren, of Isleworth, from his own survey. It states, that "The residences of his Majesty the king of Hanover, and his Royal Highness the duke of Cambridge, the old Palace, part of Kew Garden, Botanic and Kitchen Gardens, Pleasure grounds, various dwellings and buildings (connected with them), the lake, moat and terrace," occupied 185a. 1r. 36p.; exclusive of the aites in the river, viz. 4a. 0r. 17p. The entire area of the parish is 346a. 1r. 38p.

[20] See under Kingston, *ante*, p. 28.

[21] Vide Petersham, *ante*, p. 129. It has been mentioned that Mr. Stephen Duck became a preacher at Kew after entering into holy orders; and for some time, from the singularity of his advancement, large crowds flocked to hear him. His melancholy suicide in 1756, by drowning, at Reading, has been noticed under Byfleet. He left a son and three daughters; all of whom were buried at Kew; the former, in 1801, aged seventy-three; the eldest daughter, in 1804, aged seventy-nine; and the two others, respectively, in 1816 and 1818; they were each eighty years old.—The Rev. Daniel Bellamy, minister of Kew and Petersham, who died on the 15th of February, 1788, was author, in conjunction with his father (of the same name), of "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse," 2 vols. 12mo.; 1746.—He was succeeded as minister of Kew and Petersham, by the Rev. William Foster, A.M.

time, it consisted of little more than a nave and north aisle, with a school-room on the south; but, after several alterations as the population increased, its character was completely changed in the years 1837 and 1838; when it was enlarged into its present state, under the direction of Sir Jeffry Wyattville. This was accomplished through the considerate munificence of his late Majesty, William the Third, who, on his last visit to Kew, in April, 1837, had the plans and estimates prepared by the architect submitted to him for approval; and after his decease, on the 20th of June following, the requisite funds, (amounting to nearly five thousand pounds), were found to have been scrupulously set apart by the king for the completion of the work. In reference to his intentions, the following inscription, dictated by himself, and engraven on brass, has been affixed to the front of the royal gallery:—

> King William the Fourth, in the year 1836, directed 200 free seats to be provided in this Church at his Expence, for the accommodation of the Poor of the parish, and of the Children of the King's Free School; to be for ever appropriated to their use. Rev. R. B. Byam, A.M. Vicar. Edward Scard, Churchwarden.

This is a brick building, of which the dressings are more vivid than the other parts. At the east end, is a portico of the Doric order, with three entrances and balusters above; and from the roof springs an octagonal clock-turret with one bell. The interior is arranged and fitted up in a style of much simplicity and elegance; and the monuments are affixed against the end and side walls in a regular manner. There are no aisles, except what arise from the disposition of the seats and pewing, which are grained oak, and very neat. The roof, which is waggon-shaped, is supported on each side by three Doric columns, and at the ends by pilasters. The altar-recess is ornamented by Corinthian pilasters, and tables of the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Commandments, in white and gold: and in a recess beyond, (constructed for its reception), is a small richly-toned Organ, which is said to have belonged to Handel, and was a favourite instrument of his Majesty, George the Third; by whose successor, George the Fourth, it was presented to the church in 1823.

Above the pulpit, on the right of the altar-recess, is an elegant tablet of white marble in memory of John Tyrrell, esq. (of Kew), bachelor-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, and one of the commissioners for enquiring into the laws of real property; who died on the 20th of August, 1840, aged fifty years. It is ornamented with appropriate sculpture, as a law book, deed and seal, &c.—On the opposite side, over the reading-desk, is another handsome tablet, displaying an urn with drapery, commemorative of Timothy Tyrrell, esq., and others

of his family; including CHARLES TYRRELL, architect, who died at the age of thirty-seven, September the 23rd, 1832.

Against the east wall, on the left of the above, is the stately monument of the dowager LADY CAPEL, which is of an architectural design, and of different marbles. This exhibits a flaming urn under a tented canopy, with a pediment above, supported by Corinthian pilasters, fluted; and surmounted by the family arms: at the sides are weeping boys; and at the bottom, cherubs. The inscription is as follows:—

> Near this place lieth the body of DOROTHY, Lady Dowager CAPEL, Baroness of Tewkesbury, wife of Henry, Lord Capel, once Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Daughter and one of the Coheiresses of Richard Bennet, Esq.—She lived for the most part, and dy'd retir'd in this place on the 6th of June 1721, without issue, aged 79; having always supported, during the course of many years, the characters of Piety, Virtue, Charity, and Goodness in every station and circumstance of publick and private life. She was in her life-time an eminent benefactress to this place; and, at her death extended her charitable care to every different part of the kingdom to which she had any relation or tye.—GOD prepare us all to follow her.[22]

Arms:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gu. three demi Lions, ramp. coup. Arg. *Bennet*; 2nd and 3rd, Az. a Fess betw. three Dolphins, naiant, Arg.

The following memorials are affixed against the north wall, viz.—a neat tablet of white marble for JOHN HAVERFIELD, esq., "late Lieut.-Col. in the army, and Assistant Quarter-master General to the Forces": ob. Sept. 1st, 1813, aged fifty years.—Another tablet records the memory and virtues of *Mary*, widow of Col. Charles Russell, and daughter of Col. Edmund Revett: she died May the 14th, 1764, aged sixty-four.—The memorial for Brigadier WILLIAM DOUGLAS, "sprung from the most ancient and noble family of Douglas, im-

[22] Lady Capel, by will, dated in August, 1719, devised an estate (which she held in fee-simple), called *Parry* alias *Perry* Court, near Faversham in Kent, (with other tenements and hereditaments there), in trust, for the foundation and support of a *Charity School* at Kew-green, and the maintenance of eleven other Schools in different parts of the country, including those at Richmond and Mortlake, in Surrey. She also directed that the rents, or proceeds, should be annually divided, and paid over to the respective treasurers of the Charity Schools, in *Kew Chapel*, immediately after the celebration of Divine service on the anniversary of its consecration. She likewise charged her copyhold house and estate at Kew, with the annual payment to the minister there of 10*l.*, so long as her family were allowed to enjoy "the two pews which had been given to her in Kew Chapel, and the vault which she had built there."—All the twelve schools are now existing; and it appears from the SECOND REPORT of the Commissioners on the Education of the Poor, that the present proportion of each school is 37*l.* 10*s.* annually; the payments, from the alteration of the style, are now made on the 23rd of May. The new School-house, at the verge of Kew-green, was built in 1824, the first stone having been laid on the 12th of August, by the then Duke of Clarence; who stated that it was his Majesty's pleasure (George the Fourth), that it should in future be called the King's Free School, and that he had given 300*l.* towards the erection. The yearly income of the school, arising from permanent funds, annual subscriptions, and charity sermons, is about 150*l.*

mediately descended from William, 6th earl of Morton," is enriched with military trophies. Being sent into South Beveland, to command the forces of Great Britain, he died there in his fifty-seventh year, in 1747.

Arms:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Arg. a Man's heart, Gu. crowned Or, on a chief, Az. three Stars of the first, *Douglas*; 2nd and 3rd, Arg. three Piles issuing from the chief, Gu. the exterior charged with two Mullets, *Douglas* of Dalkeith and Lochleven.

Other tablets record the names of GEORGE WILSON, esq., an eminent solicitor of Symond's Inn, ("the last representative of the family of *Wilson*, of the Black Hall, in Kendal"), who died on the 3rd of October, 1804, in his seventy-sixth year; and the Rev. THOMAS COPE MARSHAM, A.M., vicar of Petersham and Kew, ob. December 11th, 1817, aged fifty-seven.

Against the east wall, south of the pulpit, is a cenotaph in memory of ELIZABETH, Countess of DERBY, daughter of Thomas, earl of Ossory, and grand-daughter of James, duke of Ormond; who died on the 5th of July, 1717, and was buried in the Ormond vault in Westminster abbey.[23] The design exhibits a large inscribed tablet, flanked by Corinthian pilasters supporting a pediment, surmounted by a shield of arms, viz.—*Derby*, impaling *Butler*.

The memory, and pious and beneficent character, of *Mrs. Elizabeth Theobold*, who had long been resident on Kew-green, is recorded on a scroll, and tablet of white marble, flanked by pilasters supporting a pediment and urn: the back-ground, which is pyramidical in form, is of variegated marble.

Arms:—On a Lozenge, Gu. six Cross-crosslets, fitchée, Or.

Another very handsome monument, ornamented with a bas-relief of a mourning female, seated and leaning on a circular pedestal, surmounted by an urn, records the interment here of Sir JOHN DAY, F.R.S., late advocate-general of Bengal, "a man of great abilities, extensive knowledge, benevolent disposition, and uncorrupted integrity;" who died on the 14th of June, 1808, aged seventy years. This was raised by his afflicted widow; who, "after three years of bodily and mental suffering," died on the 25th of May, 1811, aged fifty-seven, and was buried in the same vault.—Near the above, is a small tablet with an urn and drapery, in memory of JOSEPH HOBBS, esq., late of Mortimer-street, London, and of Kew-green; who died on the 7th of March, 1838, aged sixty-two years.

[23] This lady bequeathed a messuage and premises at Kew, for the support of the poor at Kew and Brentford, which were afterwards sold, under an order of the Chancery court, and the proceeds vested in old South-sea annuities. The dividends on the stock allotted to this parish amount to 21*l.* 11*s.* per annum; and are appropriated to the relief of poor housekeepers.

Against the north wall, an inscribed tablet, surmounted by a medallion bust of white marble, records the memory and likeness of Jeremiah Meyer, R.A., "Painter in Miniature and Enamel to his Majesty, George the Third," who died on the 19th of January, 1789, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was a native of Tubingen, in the duchy of Wirtemburgh: and coming to England at the age of fourteen, advanced his studies under the celebrated Zincke. The epitaph was written by Hayley; and underneath is a sculpture, in low relief, of the goddess of painting in mournful contemplation:—

Meyer! In thy works the world will ever see
How great the loss of Art in losing Thee:
But Love and Sorrow find their words too weak,
Nature's keen sufferings on thy Death to speak.
Through all her duties what a Heart was thine!
In this cold dust what Spirit used to shine!
Fancy, and Truth, and Gaiety, and Zeal,
What most we love in life, and losing feel.
Age after age may not one artist yield
Equal to Thee in Painting's nicer field;
And ne'er shall sorrowing Earth to Heav'n commend,
A fonder Parent, or a truer Friend.[24]

The royal gallery, which projects in a bowed form from the western end of the church, is exceedingly neat: it is supported by six slender columns; and contains accommodation for about sixty persons. In

[24] Hayley appears to have estimated the professional talents of his friend, (who had a residence on Kew-green), at a far higher degree than, possibly, would be ascribed to them at the present time; and in his *Essay on Painting*, (Epis. ii.), he has eulogized his works by the following lines:—

"Yet one short pause, ye Pow'rs of Verse, allow
To cull a Myrtle Leaf for Meyer's brow!
Though small its field, thy Pencil may presume
To ask a Wreath where flow'rs eternal bloom.
As Nature's self, in all her pictures fair,
Colours her insect works with nicest care,
Nor better forms, to please the curious eye,
The spotted Leopard than the gilded Fly;
So thy fine pencil, in its narrow space,
Pours the full portion of uninjur'd Grace,
And Portraits, true to Nature's larger line,
Boast not an air more exquisite than thine.
Soft Beauty's charms thy happiest works express,
Beauty! thy model and thy patroness.
For her thy care has to perfection brought
Th' uncertain toil, with anxious trouble fraught:
Thy colour'd Crystal, at her fond desire,
Draws deathless Lustre from the dang'rous Fire;
And pleas'd to gaze on its immortal charm,
She binds thy Bracelet on her snowy arm."

front, (besides the inscription before given), are the arms of William the Fourth, and several small hatchments of royalty. This gallery was originally constructed at the expense of George the Third, in 1805; and on the re-opening for Divine service, the king, the queen, and nine princes and princesses (their offspring), were present.

The church-yard, which is merely separated from the green by a dwarf wall, is crowded with tombs and other sepulchral memorials. Here, in kindred graves repose the ashes of three artists of high repute, namely, Meyer, Zoffany, and Gainsborough. The grave-slabs of Meyer and Gainsborough (on the south of the church) adjoin each other: and that of the former, (whose epitaph has been given above), also notices his widow *Barbara*, a daughter of John Marsden, who died in April, 1818.—Thomas Gainsborough, celebrated both for the spirit and fidelity of his portraits, and the picturesqueness of his landscapes, died on the 2nd of August, 1788, aged sixty-one years;—and with him are buried his wife *Margaret*, and *Gainsborough Dupont*, his nephew; the former died on the 17th of December, 1798, in her seventy-second year; and the latter in January, 1797, aged forty-two years.—Adjacent, is the grave-stone of Joshua Kirby, F.R.S. &c., an ingenious architect, who, from the humble occupation of a house-painter, advanced himself by his talents and assiduity, until he became clerk of the Board of Works.[25] He died on the 21st of June, 1774, at the age of fifty-eight.

On the tomb of "Johan Zoffanij, esq. R.A.,"[26] (who died on the 11th of November, 1810, aged eighty-seven years), is a further inscription for *Laura C. R. Oliver*, his grand-daughter, whose decease in infancy is thus noticed:—

> This lovely Bud, so young, so fair,
> Called hence by early doom,
> Just came to shew how sweet a flower
> In Paradise would bloom.

Here, encircled by iron rails, is a large freestone tomb, with tablets of white marble at the sides and ends, covering the burial vault of

[25] In 1761, Mr. Kirby published his "Perspective of Architecture," 2 vols. fol.; which had been commenced under the patronage of George the Third, when prince of Wales. He was, likewise, the writer of two other works, in illustration of Dr. Brook Taylor's "Method of Perspective."

[26] This artist was a native of Frankfort, and the achiever of his own fame. His picture of the Florence Gallery established his reputation; and he became celebrated both as a portrait and historical painter. His dramatic portraits of the time of Shuter, Garrick, and King, possess extraordinary truth of character; and his larger pieces, of the Members of the Royal Academy, and the Royal family of George the Third, are equally admirable for correctness of likeness, and judiciousness of arrangement and unobtrusiveness of detail.

Mr. William Aiton, "late Gardener to his Majesty at Kew," who died on the 2nd of February, 1793, aged sixty-two;—of *Elizabeth* his wife, who departed this life on the 26th of July, 1825, aged eighty-five years;—and of his four daughters. In honour of Mr. Aiton's professional abilities and private worth, his pall (when borne to the grave) was supported by Sir Joseph Banks, the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Dr. Pitcarne, Mr. Dryander, Mr. Dundas (of Richmond), and Zoffany (the painter); all of whom have been since consigned to their final resting-place!

Another large and high-raised tomb, ornamented with festoons, a shield of arms, and other sculpturing, records the memory of Thomas Gardiner, esq. (of Bedford-row); and several of his family. He died in his forty-second year, on the 29th of August, 1738; and is eulogized for his "ingenuity and early knowledge of polite learning." His sepulchre is overshadowed by the branches of a flourishing yew-tree. The last person we shall notice, whose mortal remains lie in this ground, and whose name and talents are indelibly associated with the botanic gardens at Kew, is the late venerable Francis Bauer, esq. F.R.S. &c., who was a native of Felsberg, in Austria; and coming to England in 1788, was, by the generous liberality of Sir Joseph Banks, and with the sanction of his Majesty, permanently attached as a draughtsman to this establishment.[27] His skill in microscopic investigations, and extraordinary talents, as an artist, in representing the most minute details, both of vegetable and anatomical structure, was evinced by his admirable series of botanical drawings now preserved in the British Museum; and in the engravings attached to Sir Everard Home's "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy"; but which were originally furnished to illustrate Sir Everard's papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." He died at his long-occupied residence on Kew-green, on the 11th of December, 1840, in the eighty-third year of his age.

Among the larger mansions surrounding Kew-green, are those of the king of Hanover, and the duke of Cambridge; but neither of them possess, externally, any architectural merit to need description. On the grounds connected with the former, on the north side of the green, Sir Peter Lely had a copyhold house, in which some of his

[27] Sir Joseph took upon himself the payment of his salary, not only during his own life, but also, by a provision in his will for its continuance until the termination of that of Mr. Bauer.—Vide Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1842, in which is a brief memoir of the deceased, derived from the annual address made in 1841, by the President (the bishop of Norwich) of the Linnean Society, of which Mr. Bauer had become a member in 1804.

family were remaining about the middle of the last century; but it has long ago been pulled down.[28]

Dr. Turner, the herbalist, who died in 1568, had, also, a house and garden at Kew; and many other persons of rank and scientific ability have, likewise, been resident in this parish.[29]

Kew Bridge.—In the year 1757, Robert Tunstall, gent., the then owner of a ferry between Brentford and Kew, was authorized by an act of parliament to erect a bridge instead of the ferry; but on a petition of the barge masters, stating that the river navigation would be obstructed by any erection in the place proposed, another act was passed in the following year, (31st of George the Second), to change the site of the intended structure; and under the provisions of that statute, a bridge of eleven arches was built; of which, seven were constructed of wood, and the others on either side, of bricks and stone. In 1782, another application was made to parliament by Robert Tunstall, esq., the son of the founder, for authority to erect a new bridge, of stone, in place of the former one, which required expensive reparation, &c.; and in the same year, (22nd George the Third, cap. 41), a new act was passed for that purpose; under the provisions of which the present bridge was built, from the designs of Mr. Payne: the first stone was laid on the 4th of June, 1783; and it was opened for public use in September, 1789.—This structure consists of seven arches of stone, spanning the river, and several small arches of brick on the low ground of the Surrey shore. The centre arch is sixty-six feet wide; the next adjoining ones are each fifty-five feet in width; and the others are, respectively, forty-five feet ten inches, and thirty-eight feet four inches. The clear water-way is three hundred and forty-five feet; and the breadth of the road between the parapets is twenty-four feet. There is much simplicity in the design and construction of this bridge, and its effect from the water is pleasing; but it has been remarked, that the curve is too high; and the approaches, in consequence, more steep than agreeable. This property now belongs to George Robinson, esq., who purchased it at the cost of twenty-two thousand pounds.

[28] On the death of Lely in 1680, his copyhold reverted to the duke of York, as lord of the manor; but it appears to have been restored to his son, through the good offices of the Lord-keeper North.—See North's "Life of the Lord Keeper," p. 312.

[29] *M. Niépce*, sen., the original discoverer of the Photographic art, afterwards advanced to perfection (but by entirely new processes, and under different views), by Daguerre, and thence called the *Daguerréotype*, resided at Kew in 1827; and in the month of December, in that year, he submitted a paper on the result of his experiments, with several sketches on metal, to the Royal Society, by the intervention of Mr. Bauer. His communications, however, made but little impression, at the time, upon that learned body.

MALDON, or MALDEN.

The name of this parish is thus differently spelt by equally good authorities. It "was written *Maeldune* by the Saxons, being compounded of the words, *Mael*, a cross, and *dune*, a hill." In the Domesday survey, it is called *Meldone*; but the spelling is varied in subsequent records.—On the north and north-west, this parish is bounded by that of Kingston; on the west and south, by those of Cheam, Cuddington and Long-Ditton; and on the east, by Morden. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, and the land is under tillage.

At the time of the survey (as will be seen from the extracts), there were two manors in Kingston hundred called Meldone; one of which was included among the possessions of the abbot of Chertsey; and the other, with those of Richard de Tonbridge.

"William de Watevile holds *Meldone* of the fee of the Abbot of Chertsey, who held it in the time of King Edward. It was then assessed at 2 hides; now at 1 hide wanting 1 virgate. The arable land amounts to one carucate. There are four villains, with half a carucate. It was and is valued at 20 shillings."

In another part of the record it is stated that—"Robert de Watevile holds *Meldone* of Richard de Tonbridge. Erding held it of King Edward. It was then assessed at 8 hides; now at 4 hides. There are 5 carucates of arable land. One carucate is in demesne; and fourteen villains, and two bordars have 4 carucates. There is a chapel; and three bondmen, and one mill at 12 shillings, and 4 acres of meadow, and every seventh hog for herbage.—Of these hides a Knight holds 1 hide and 1 virgate; and he has there 1 carucate, and one villain, and one bordar, and an acre of meadow. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at 7 pounds, afterwards at 100 shillings, now at 6 pounds, 12 shillings." This statement is followed by an account of the manor of *Cisendone* (Chesingdon), which was also held by Robert de Watevile of Richard de Tonbridge. It is then added, that "One hide in Meldone, held by Robert de Watevile, remains in challenge; and the Jury or Men of the Hundred report that Edward de Sarisburie and Robert de Oilgi reclaimed this land from Richard de Tonbridge, and that it remained quit, in the hands of the King."—The small manor of Meldone, the fee of which belonged to the abbot of Chertsey, does not appear to be noticed in any other record than the above.

The advowson of the Chapel of Meldone was given by Eudo de Meldon, at an early period, to the priory of Merton in Surrey; and in 1206, (7th of John), the prior paid to the king a fine of one mark for a writ to be addressed to Brien Fitz-Ralph and Gunnera his wife, ordering them to restore to the convent this advowson, which they unjustly detained.[1] Probably Fitz-Ralph joined the barons who compelled king John to grant the Great Charter; for in 1216, the last year of John's reign, a writ was issued to the sheriff, (as appears from the Close-rolls), commanding him to give seisin to Hugh de Windsor of the land of Brien Fitz-Ralph, in Meudon (Maldon). In the 24th of Henry III. (1240), Peter de Codington, otherwise Peter de Maldon, cousin and heir to Eudo and Brian Fitz-Brian (Fitz-Ralph), with the

[1] Vide Rotuli de Oblatis, et Finibus; 8vo.; 1835.

consent of William de Wattevile, heir apparent to the said Peter, granted to *Walter de Merton* the manor of Maldon, with the dependent manor of Chessingdon, and also the manor of Farleigh, rated together at three knights' fees. These manors being held by knight's service, the purchaser incurred the obligation of being made a knight; and in case of neglect, his lands might be seized by the crown. An exception, however, seems to have been made in favour of Walter de Merton, who was an ecclesiastic; for in 1245, the sheriff of Surrey was ordered to remit a distress which he had made on de Merton's estate, for not taking the order of knighthood.[2] About four years afterwards (1249), he obtained a grant of free-warren for the above manors, which was subsequently affirmed on a trial at Guildford.

Walter de Merton, who was a man of strong natural abilities, and possessed most of the scholastic acquirements of his time, was made Lord-keeper of the Great-seal in May, 1258; and he retained that office until June in the following year. He appears to have purchased these estates with a view to the foundation of a college for students; and in 1262, he obtained from Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford (a descendant of Richard de Tonbridge), as lord of the fee, a deed of confirmation of this property, with liberty to appropriate it to the "perpetual support of Clerks residing in Schools, and advantageously applying themselves to study."[3]

In the deed of conveyance to de Merton, a clause was introduced (according to the custom of that age), restraining him from transferring these manors to Jews or religious foundations; and as this interfered with the purpose for which they were purchased, he procured a fresh license to convey the property to "the House of Merton" (*Domui de Merton*); and afterwards another, to dispose of it to "the House of the Scholars of Merton" (*Domui Scolarium de Merton*). In 1264, he executed a charter of foundation; and the same year another of confirmation. The house for students, thus established, is generally stated to have been at first fixed at *Maldon*, and thence transferred to Oxford, where it became distinguished by the appellation of MERTON COLLEGE, (which it still possesses), from the name of the founder.[4]

[2] Madox, in his HISTORY OF THE EXCHEQUER, (Chap. 13, Sect. 11), has enumerated several instances of the seizure of the lands of the military tenants of the crown, for non-compliance with the above obligation.

[3] "Ad perpetuam sustentacionem Clericorum in Scolis degentium, et se studio in eisdem salubriter applicantium."—Earl Gilbert, the successor of Richard, ratified the above deed in the reign of Edward the First.

[4] Notwithstanding the inference from certain expressions which occur in several charters and other deeds, that "*Merton College* was first established at *Maldon*,—as a Seminary of Education at least,"—it is most probable that the ministers originally placed there (viz. a warden and priests), were more for the protection of the property, than as

In 1270 and 1274, Walter de Merton executed other charters of confirmation, which, it appears, he deemed requisite because the former had been given in a time of public confusion, during the war between Henry the Third and his barons, under the earl of Leicester. In his grants to the establishment, the founder reserves to himself the occasional use of the manor-houses, with such accommodation for himself and his family, during such visits, as might be consistent with the support of the scholars. In 1264, he induced the prior of Merton to release to the college all claims to the advowson of the church of Maldon, of which he likewise obtained the appropriation. In October, 1274, de Merton, who had been twice lord-chancellor, was promoted to the see of Rochester, which he retained until his decease on the vigil of St. Simon and St. Jude, in October, 1277; his illness being occasioned by a fall from his horse, whilst attempting to cross a river in his diocese. He was interred in Rochester cathedral; where a splendid monument was erected to his memory in the year 1598, at the expense of the master and fellows of Merton college.[5]

The members of Merton college appear to have retained uninterrupted possession of the estate and manor of Maldon until the time of Henry the Eighth, who took from them one hundred and twenty acres of their demesne lands here, which, unfortunately for them, adjoined some of the lands which he had appropriated for the formation of the Great park of *Non-such*, afterwards known by the name of Worcester park. The collegians suffered yet more severely from the rapacity of Queen Elizabeth; for that princess, wishing to recover the estate and palace of Non-such, which had been purchased in the reign of Mary by the earl of Arundel, obliged the Mertonians to grant her a lease of their manors of Maldon and Chessingdon, with

actual students; and that they were removed to Oxford, after the establishment of Merton college, to form one body with the scholars there. In the original Latin Charter, of which there is a copy in the British Museum, (vide CART. ANTIQ. 53 Hen. III. n. 12), and of a part of which the following is a translation, the founder says—

"In the name of God Omnipotent, &c. I Walter de Merton, as well by the authority conceded to me by the illustrious Lord Henry, King of England, the son of John, &c. as by the right and power which I have in my manors of Meaudon and Farnlege, with their appurtenances,—give, assign, and grant those manors, with all their appurtenances, in whatever terms they can be granted, for the foundation of a House which I will to be called and named the House of Scholars of Merton, which I, for the profit of the Holy Church of God, and for the safety of the soul of my Lord the King, &c.—by the authority of the Venerable Father, J. Bp. of Winton, found and establish, for the perpetual support of twenty Scholars in the schools residing at Oxford, or elsewhere, being a place in which Study has been accustomed to flourish; and for the support of two or three Ministers of the Altar of Christ, in the said House residing."

[5] In Manning and Bray's SURREY, vol. iii. pp. 2—8, is a long and circumstantial account of this benevolent prelate, and his respective charities.

the advowson and appropriation of the living of Maldon, for *the term of five thousand years*, at the annual rent of 40*l.*; and this lease her majesty immediately assigned to lord Arundel, as an equivalent for Non-such. Maldon next came into the hands of lord Lumley, who married a co-heiress of the earl of Arundel; and he conveyed it to William Goode, physician to Mary, queen of Scotland.

In 1621, the members of Merton college, dissatisfied with the terms on which they had been constrained to give up their estate for a comparatively trifling rent-charge, brought an ejectment against the person who then held it. He applied to the court of Chancery, alleging that those whom he represented, relying on the validity of the royal grant, had paid a valuable consideration for the lease. At length, in 1627, with the consent of the contending parties, the chancellor made a decree, that the lease should be assigned to trustees, for the benefit of the then holder for eighty years to come; and on the expiry of that term revert to the college; to whom, also, the advowson was to be restored immediately. The members of the college having thus far succeeded in recovering their rights, also obtained from King Charles the First, in 1633, a confirmation of the proceedings; but with an especial reservation, on the part of the king, of the land inclosed in Non-such Great park by his predecessor, Henry the Eighth. In 1707, the eighty years prescribed by the chancellor for the termination of the new lease having elapsed, the estate was surrendered to the college by lady Morley, widow of Sir Thomas Morley, to whom it had descended as the heir of Dr. Goode. The college transferred all the tithes of the demesne lands, (except that of hay, which had previously belonged to the vicar), with about three acres of land near the vicarage-house, to the then vicar of Maldon; and the demesne lands, valued at 500*l.* a year, they assigned to dean Richard Willis, afterwards bishop of Winchester, at the former rent of 40*l.* and a fine of 5000*l.*;[e]—and his descendants still retain this property upon lease.

The Living of Maldon is a vicarage in the deanery of Ewell; valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 12 marks; and in the King's books at 8*l.* 5*s.*; paying for procurations to the bishop, 6*s.* 1*d.* The neighbouring Chapelry of *Chessington* is annexed to it. Since the College became possessed of the advowson, an advantageous lease of such tithes as were not included in the original endowment, made in 1279, has constantly been granted to the incumbent.—The Registers commence with the year 1676; but there appears to be an omission of marriages from 1754 to 1759. The estimated number of acres in Maldon parish is 1255½; of which, 1209 acres, 3 roods, are titheable,

[e] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 3.

viz.—arable, 1053; meadows, 125; gardens, &c., 16 . 3; glebe, 15. The rectorial rent-charge (exclusive of 3*l.* on glebe), is 240*l.*: the vicarial rent-charge (exclusive of 1*l.* on glebe), is 75*l.*—There is a small vicarage-house near the church, with a well, reported to be three hundred and thirty feet deep. The chief land-owners are, the members of Merton college, and Thomas Weeding, esq. In 1291, the prior of Merton had an estate in this parish, which is rated in the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas at 12*s.*

Vicars of Maldon in and since 1800:—

Rogers Ruding, B.D. Instituted on the 23rd of March, 1793: died February the 16th, 1820.[7]

Henry Williams. Instituted May the 23rd, 1820: died in the autumn of 1834.

George Trevelyan, A.M. Instituted November the 19th, 1834.

Maldon *Church*, a small edifice dedicated to St. John, consists merely of a body and chancel, with a square tower at the west end, wherein are two bells. The chancel, which is the oldest part, is of stone and flints; and was repaired and stuccoed about a year ago. The other parts are of brick; and were rebuilt in 1610, partly by subscription, &c., and partly with money collected by brief.[8] There is

[7] The Rev. Rogers Ruding, B.D. F.S.A. &c., was born at Leicester, on the 9th of August, 1750, being the second son of Rogers Ruding, esq., of Westcotes, in that county. He was educated at Merton college, of which he was sometime fellow; and in 1793, he was presented by the College to this vicarage. Independently of professional duties, his studies were especially directed to the Numismatics of this kingdom; and in 1817-19, he published his "Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies from the earliest Period of authentic History to the End of the 30th year of King George III." in four volumes, 4to. An octavo edition soon afterwards appeared; and within the last three or four years, a new and enlarged edition of this very valuable work has been published in quarto parts. Mr. Ruding contributed to the *Archæologia* (vol. xvii.), "Some Account of the Trial of the Pix"; and a "Memoir (vol. xviii.), on the Office of Cuneator." On the subject of Coins, he likewise communicated many interesting papers to the Gentleman's Magazine.

[8] The arms of *Bishop Ravis* (a native of Maldon), viz., a Chevron Gu. betw. three Ravens' heads, erased, Sab., "by whose good means and assistance this work was begun and brought to this pass," (and who subscribed five pounds), are in stained glass, in the east window, impaled with those of the See of London. On another shield are the arms of *Walter de Merton*, bishop of Rochester, namely, Or, three Chevrons, per pale, the 1st Az. and Gu., the 2nd Gu. and Az., the 3rd as the First, (which are, also, the arms borne by his College at Oxford), impaling the See of Rochester. In the south window of the chancel is a coat,—Az. Semée of Cross-crosslets, Arg. charged with a Lion ramp. regardant of the Second;—and in a north window of the nave, is a shield, Quarterly, Az. an Eagle displayed, Or; a Chief, Arg. &c.; being the arms of *George Mynors*, esq., "who made two pews of wainscot, and the pulpit, and paved the belfry and the church porch," in 1610. The porch has been taken down, and the entrance-arch walled up; the present entrance being through the tower.

an old carved pulpit (of James the First's time), and reading-desk; and the pews and seats appear of the same age. The font is a large stone basin for immersion, standing upon a low octagonal block of freestone.

Among the few sepulchral memorials are two mural tablets, on the respective sides of the east window, for former lords of this manor, viz.—John Goode, esq., who died on the 3rd of the cal. of April, 1627, aged fifty-nine years; and Sir Thos. Morley, knt., clerk-comptroller of the Green cloth under James the Second; he died on the 8th of the ides of July, 1693, ætat. sixty-five.—Another tablet records the memory of John Ruding, esq. (6th son of Walter Ruding, esq., of Westcotes in Lincolnshire), and *Jane* his wife: the former died in 1787, on his passage from Madras to China; and the latter in January, 1805, in Portman-place, St. Mary-le-bone, but was buried here.—Among the grave-slabs in the pavement, is one of black marble, thus singularly inscribed:—

Here lies John Hamnett, Gent. deceast April 14, 1643.—Buried in the dust and grave of his wife, *Elizabeth Hamnett*, deceast March 30, 1623.

Deare Consort! well o'ertaken, twice my wife;
In death made one dust, as one flesh in life:
Living one bedd wee had; now dead, one grave;
Thus twice made one, at last one coveringe have.
Whome God hath so together joyn'd, lett none
Asunder put till th' Resurrection,
When wee shall both together wake, though thou
Twenty yeares since to bedd wents't, I but now:
Thrice espoused, why not foure times? 'Tis sed
My Wife and Parish are both widowed.

In the small church-yard is a decayed tomb in memory of *Catherine*, Lady *Walter*, wife of Sir George Walter, knt., of Worcester-park, and daughter of Sir Wm. Boughton, bart., of Lawford in Warwickshire: she died on November the 1st, 1733, aged thirty-three years.

On the Hog's-mill stream, at a short distance from the village, are some Gun-powder mills; but the works are not extensive.

Worcester Park, the property of William Taylor, esq., but now tenanted by Kensington Lewis, esq. (of Stratford-place, London), lies on the right of the narrow lane leading from the Ewell road to Maldon, and is partly in Maldon parish. This estate, comprising about four hundred acres, was included in the Great park attached by Henry the Eighth to his celebrated palace of Non-such, and was sold under orders of Chancery in 1750, to William Taylor, gent., who had commenced the manufacture of gunpowder at Maldon in 1720. His son built the present mansion in the year 1797; but it was subsequently enlarged and improved under the direction of the late Mr. Nash. The grounds contain some good timber, with gardens, conservatory,

&c.; and on the east side is an ornamental sheet of water, supplied by the stream above-mentioned, which rises near Ewell.[9]

Dr. Thomas Ravis, who became bishop of London, was a native of Maldon. He is stated, in his epitaph, to have been of illustrious parentage, (*claris natalibus*), and to have been educated, as a king's scholar, at Westminster. In 1575, he was admitted a student of Christchurch, Oxford; over which College he afterwards presided as Dean; and he held the vice-chancellorship of the University for two years following. In 1604, he was appointed one of the contributors to the common translation of the New Testament. King James the First, in the same year, promoted him to the bishopric of Gloucester; where, says Fuller, "in so short a time he had gained the good liking of all sorts, that some who could scant brook the name of Bishop were content to give, or rather to pay him a good report." He was transferred to the see of London in 1607; and dying December 14th, 1609, was interred in St. Paul's cathedral.—Fuller, Worthies, vol. ii. p. 359. Stow, Survey of London, pp. 645, 646. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. i. col. 720, 721.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Hinton, another learned person, was born at Maldon about the year 1641, as Wood states that "he became a portionist or scholar of Merton College, Oxford, in 1658, aged 17 years, or thereabouts."[10] He afterwards removed to St. Alban's Hall, in the same University, and took the degree of A.M. in 1665. Subsequently, he obtained the mastership of the Free Grammar school at Witney, in Oxfordshire, which he held until 1684; when he went to Ireland, taught at Kilkenney, and had the degree of D.D. conferred on him at Dublin. His translation from the Greek of "Apophthegms, or Remarkable Sayings of Kings and Great Commanders," was published in the first volume of "Plutarch's Morals," in 1684.

CLAYGATE.

Some account of the manor of *Cleygate*, now called *Claygate*, has been given in our second volume (p. 416), under Thames-Ditton; but a further notice is desirable, as a Church has been erected here, and a new district parish constituted. This manor passed, by marriage, from the Vincents to the Evelyns in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and it remained vested in the latter family until the decease of George Evelyn, esq., in 1685. His estates were divided between his two

[9] Chessington, which is a Chapelry annexed to Maldon, at the distance of about three miles, will be described in Copthorne Hundred, to which it properly belongs. It was erected into a distinct parish in 1650, by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices.

[10] Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. col. 946, and *Fasti*, col. 160.—He was the son of the Rev. Edward Hinton, who had been instituted to this vicarage in September, 1639, but appears to have resigned it on becoming rector of Islip, in Oxfordshire, about 1647; two years after which, he obtained the degree of D.D. Wood mentions a Sermon by him, (published at Oxford in 1651), intituled "The Vanity of Self-boasters, preached at the Funeral of John Hamnet, Gent. late of Maldon, in Surrey." He died in July, 1678, and was buried in the chancel at Islip.

The Rev. Henry Stephens, instituted to this living in 1714, was the author of a Latin poem on the Air-pump, printed in the "*Musæ Anglicanæ*." In 1728, he published "Sermons, preached before the British Factory at Oporto, between 1709 and 1715;" with a grossly-flattering Dedication to Queen Caroline. He was promoted to a prebendal stall at Winchester in September, 1733.

sisters, coheirs; the youngest of whom, Mary, married Sir Stephen Glyn, bart.; and Claygate was subsequently alienated to Henry Byne, esq. That gentleman sold it to the Lord-chancellor King, in the year 1727; and it is now vested in his descendant, the earl of Lovelace.

Claygate *Church* was erected by subscription, from the designs of Mr. H. E. Kendal, architect, of London; its entire cost, including purchase of ground, furniture, registrar's charges, &c., was about 1600*l.*[1] It was consecrated for Divine service, by the bishop of Winchester, on the 22nd of December, 1840; and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The district assigned to it by the bishop, (under the acts of the 1st and 2nd of William the Fourth, cap. 38, &c.), comprises "all that part of the parish of Thames-Ditton which lies on the south of the admiralty Semaphore, inclusive."

In architectural design, this edifice is a somewhat anomalous composition from the later Norman and the early-pointed styles; with the appendage of a square tower, crowned by an octagonal spire at the north-east angle. There is but little ornament throughout; and the interior, which is extremely plain, is arranged with much simplicity. It includes accommodation for about three hundred persons; more than half the sittings being free. The patronage is vested in trustees. The Rev. D. B. Baker, A.M., was instituted on the 30th of January, 1841, and has a small parsonage near the church.

The houses in Claygate chiefly consist of detached farm-buildings and cottages. The only gentleman's seat of importance is Ruxley Lodge, the property of John Philip Fletcher, esq., brother of Sir Henry Fletcher, bart., of Ashley-park.[2] At the beginning of this century, the estate belonged to a Mr. Phillips; by whom it was transferred to the late Sir Robert John Buxton, bart.; and his son, Sir John Jacob Buxton, sold it to Mr. Fletcher a few years ago. From the rising ground leading to the house, which occupies an elevated spot, various rich and beautiful prospects are obtained, with the umbrageous scenery of Claremont, Hampton-court, and Windsor-castle, at different points in the distance. On the lawn are two very fine cedars, with a cypress and other trees, giving much interest to the home views, which include some flourishing plantations.

[1] Of that sum, 150*l.* was contributed by his majesty the King of the Belgians; 250*l.* by the Diocesan Society of Winchester; 200*l.* by the late Sir Robert J. Buxton, bart., of Ruxley; 100*l.* by his son, Sir J. Jacob Buxton, bart.; 100*l.* by David Bevan, esq.; 50*l.* by C. J. Bevan, esq.; and 25*l.* by his royal highness Prince Albert.

[2] In an Inquisition taken after the decease of George Evelyn, esq., in 1603, it was found that he died seised, among other lands, of the manors of Long-Ditton, and Cleygate in Thames-Ditton, and of a waste called *Rockesley* common, containing thirty acres, held of the manor of Ewell.

Addenda: Kingston Hundred. *St. Peter's Church*, Norbiton.—The proper name of the curate of this church, which was printed incorrectly in page 43, is the Rev. John Welsted Sharp Powell, A.M.

Kingston New-Town.—Since the brief account of this place inserted in page 52 was written, a new impulse has been given to its growth by the expenditure of considerable sums on the part of the mortgagees. Many of the unfinished houses have been completed, and others raised: the large space fronting the crescent has been planted, and environed by iron rails; and the foundation-walls of a spacious church have been constructed on Surbiton-hill, near the bridge over the railway. It is proposed, also, that this increasing neighbourhood shall, in future, be called Surbiton, it being wholly in that district.

The *Tithe Barn.*—Of that curious relic of the olden agricultural times, the Tithe Barn (described in p. 58), not a vestige remains standing; it having been sold by auction on the 5th of July, 1843, (under the orders of the present lay-impropriator), for the sum of 160*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; and almost immediately afterwards it was levelled with the ground, and its massy timbers and materials removed.

Carthusian Monastery, West Sheen.[3]—Among the privileges of this house, was that of Sanctuary; of which Perkin Warbeck availed himself in the reign of Henry the Seventh (anno 1499); but he was soon afterwards executed, for conspiring to escape from the Tower.

The *Observatory* at Kew, described in page 148, stands on a part of the site of West Sheen.

[3] In the Issue Roll of the Exchequer, for Easter, in the 3rd year of Henry the Fifth, April 11th, is the entry of a payment of 100*l.* to the Prior and convent of Mountegrace, "in part payment of a greater sum granted to them by the King for certain *Books* and other things ordered by them, for their Abbey of Shene, and now lately ordered to be provided there by the said lord the King;"—and in the Issue Roll for Michaelmas, in the 6th year of the same sovereign, is an entry of a payment to John Straunge, clerk of the King's Works, of 52*s.* "for carving divers Swans in the King's Chamber at Shene;" and also for the purchase of lead, "for the King's works at Shene," of 55*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*—Devon's Issues of the Exchequer, from the ancient Pell-office Rolls, 4to.; 1837.

Within this monastery, as appears from the Patent Rolls, (5th Henry V. m. 22), a Cell, or Hermitage, for a recluse was founded in the year 1416, and endowed with an annual rental of twenty marks, issuing from the manors of Lewisham and Greenwich, in Kent: this is called the Anchorite's Cell, in the Survey taken by order of parliament in 1659.

Anthony Wood (*Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i. col. 114), following Beccatell, says of Cardinal Pole, that "At seven years of age he was sent to the Monastery of *Shene*, to be trained up in Religion and Grammar among the Carthusians there"; and he afterwards, when about the age of twenty-five, or twenty-six, "retired to his old habitation at Shene, where, by the leave of the King, he had granted unto him, the apartment which Dr. John Colet, [the founder of St. Paul's School], had a little before built (for the exercising of his Learning and Devotion), where he spent two years with very great delight."—Dean Colet, according to Wood, (Id. col. 13), died at his "Lodgings in this Monastery," in September, 1519, of the sweating sickness.

Within the last four years two new *Churches* have been erected in the SURBITON district at Kingston, namely, that dedicated to St. Mark, belonging to the establishment; and another, for persons of the Roman-Catholic persuasion, which is at present unconsecrated.

St. Mark's Church, which occupies an elevated spot within a short distance of the railway, is chiefly constructed of stone; and consists of a long body and aisles, small transepts, and a square tower rising from piers at the intersection. The aisles are separated from the nave by obtuse arches springing from octagonal columns. The whole interior is very neatly fitted up; and most of the windows are filled with stained and painted glass, including various armorial bearings, the gift of different persons. The ceiling is panelled, and ornamented with bosses. The pulpit is of stone, and is entered from the vestry-room; into which, also, the passage to the belfry opens. The free sittings, chiefly in the north transept, are about two hundred and fifty in number. Here is a neat octagonal font, of freestone. The site of this edifice, which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect over the southern parts of Surrey, was given by Miss Burdett Coutts. This church was completed and dedicated to St. Mark in 1845, when the Rev. EDWARD PHILLIPS, A.M., was appointed incumbent: a handsome parsonage-house has been since built for his residence. The patronage is vested in Sir Edm. Wm. Antrobus and other trustees.

The new *Roman-Catholic Church* is a handsome building in the Italian style, situated on the southern bank of the Thames, close to the road-side, and opposite to Hampton-court Palace. It was designed by Mr. Chas. Parker, architect, of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square; and erected at the sole cost of Alexander Raphael, esq., of Surbiton Place, and M.P. for St. Alban's, upon whose estate it stands. The foundation was begun on the 2nd of February, 1846; and the building was completed about the month of July in the following year. The external walls are chiefly of Bath stone; but the pedestals, columns, and entablatures of the arches separating the nave and aisles, are of Portland stone. It principally consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a square tower, of three stories, projecting from the central part of the west front. The lower story includes the entrance-doors, in the arch above which is the Greek monogram of the cross as shewn in the early sculptures of the Christian sepulchres. The upper story is surrounded by a bold cornice, and surmounted by a cross; its entire height being seventy-eight feet. Here are two bells,—the clock bell, and the angelus bell; the latter of which, by an ingenious arrangement of machinery, is struck by the clock at the proper hours, of 6 a.m.; 12; and 6 p.m.

An open screen of cast-iron extends across the inner entrance, over which are the arms and crest of the founder: on each side are stoups for holy water; the shafts and bowls of which are of Italian marble. Here, in one corner, is a small stair-case communicating with the organ-loft within the tower, whence a further ascent leads to the bells upon its summit: the organ has two sets of keys. The nave is forty-five feet in length, and forty-three in height. It is divided on each side from the aisles by three semicircular arches springing from columns of the Ionic order, on high pedestals; and over each arch, in the clere-story are triplicated windows of a Norman character. The entire width of the nave and aisles is forty-four feet; and all the roofings (which, exteriorly, are covered with tiles made from a model obtained at Florence,) are framed with beams and rafters open to the ceiling; the principal beams being supported by moulded corbels. On either side, and at the eastern extremities of the aisles, are large windows of two principal lights, each having a released shaft in front of the dividing mullion. The nave is furnished with a double row of seats, or benches, of oak; and the area is paved with red and white hexagonal tiles. The pulpit, which is affixed to the north-east column of the nave, is octagonal, and formed of variegated Sicilian marble, having a small shaft of white marble at each angle. The font, also, is of Sicilian marble, and very handsomely wrought: its form is circular.

The chancel, or sanctuary, which opens to the nave by a lofty arch, and is ascended by a step, is twenty-two feet in length, and thirty-seven in height: on its surmounting gable is a small belfry for the sanctus bell. In the upper part of the chancel, on the east, north, and south sides, are windows, each composed of three lights, intended to be enriched with stained glass. The altar and tabernacle, which stand upon a platform elevated on three steps, are of fine Sicilian marble, the former being ornamented with Ionic piers and pilasters, and also by elegant festoons of flowers, sculptured in Italy. The door of the tabernacle is an ancient carved-oak panel, representing the Crucifixion, supposed to have been wrought in the 14th century. The sedilia for the officiating attendants are likewise of oak, and are ornamented with carvings of angel-heads and other subjects.

In the arrangements and fittings-up of this sanctuary there is much elegance;—and immediately beneath it is a vault, purposely constructed to become the last earthly resting-place of its benevolent founder, and family.

Adjoining the chancel, on either side is a small sacristy, or vestry, which communicates, on the north side, with a residence intended for the priest. On the south, is a corresponding building for schools for

children of both sexes, with attached gardens. On the east side, is a small cemetery.—This church will shortly be consecrated in honour of the archangel Raphael. Its entire cost, including a competent endowment for the priest, will amount to about 14,000*l.*

In the years 1845 and 1846, a new entrance to the *Botanic Gardens* at Kew, (vide pp. 148—151), was erected from the designs of Decimus Burton, esq., the architect to that establishment. It consists of ornamental gates and side-entrances of wrought-iron, scientifically executed in the foliated style of the early part of the 17th century, flanked by piers of Portland stone; each of those of the carriage-way being crowned by a frieze and cornice, surmounted by a vase and flowers boldly sculptured. Swags of flowers, &c., pendent from rams' heads projecting from the angles, are also included in the enrichments of each frieze; and the sunk panels of the large piers are appropriately embellished by elaborately-carved falls of fruit and flowers. These piers are 15 feet 10 inches high, to the top of the cornice (each shaft being of one stone); and thence to the top of each flower-vase is 7 feet 6 inches. The gates are thirteen feet in height. The iron-work was furnished by Mr. Walker, of York; the sculptor was Mr. J. Henning, jun.

Another work of great magnificence and curiosity, in Kew gardens, is now (April 1848) in a course of completion, namely, the *New Palm House*; which, like the new entrance, was designed by Mr. D. Burton, and commenced in 1845, under the directions of the Commissioners of her Majesty's woods and forests. This vast structure, which is chiefly composed of wrought-iron beams and glass, consists of a rectangular central part, 137 feet 6 inches in length, and 100 feet wide; with projecting wings, each of which is 112 feet 6 inches long, and 50 feet in width: the entire length is 362 feet 6 inches in the clear. The height of the central portion is 63 feet, exclusive of the lantern, which rises 6 feet: the height of each wing is 27 feet to the bottom of the lantern above.

The general form of the Palm-house is curvilinear. The main ribs are constructed of deck-beam iron, obtained in lengths of about twelve feet, and welded together to the length required, about 42 feet, and bent to the necessary curve. These ribs, which are 12 feet 6 inches apart, and foot into cast-iron sockets let into enormous blocks of Cornish granite, upon a foundation of concrete, are braced together and strutted by wrought-iron tie-rods, passing through tubes of cast-iron, that act as purlins, and form a continuous tension-rod around the edifice. The upper ribs foot into strong cast-iron hollow columns,

which also receive the upper part of the ribs of the lower roof, and become the bearers for a gallery surrounding the central part; the ascent to it being by a spiral staircase of iron.

The entire glazing is composed of sheet glass (twenty-one ounces to the foot), slightly tinged with green by oxide of copper; that tint having been chosen in order to counteract the injurious effects on vegetation arising from the scorching influence of the solar rays when transmitted through white sheet glass, which had before been used in most stove-houses.—The long-continued series of experiments on the properties of glass of different hues and manufactures, which led to this arrangement, were made by Mr. Robert Hunt, (keeper of the Mining records in the Museum of Practical Geology), to whom, on the recommendation of Sir Wm. J. Hooker and Dr. Lindley, the subject was referred by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

Due ventilation is provided for, by rolling sashes in the roofs, and vertical sashes hung on centres at the level of the gallery, and in the lanterns: fresh air can likewise be admitted through the panels of the stone pedestal of the superstructure. The flooring, between the surrounding stone foot-paths, is formed of perforated castings, each about four feet square; supported on wrought-iron bearers, and cast-iron uprights. The house is heated by hot-water pipes; the apparatus being calculated to maintain a temperature of 80° when the external air is at 20° of Fahrenheit. For this purpose twelve boilers, from the patent of Messrs. Burbridge and Healy, have been fixed in two vaults under the house; and twenty-eight thousand superficial feet of heating surface in pipes, tanks, and troughs, laid beneath the whole of the flooring; a distinct set of pipes being supplied by each boiler. The vaults communicate, by a tunnel 550 feet in length, with a lofty ornamental tower at a short distance from the house, which conceals the chimney shaft into which the flues are carried; and also contains a large reservoir near the top for the supply of water to the stove. Within the tunnel is also a rail-road, for the purpose of conveying coals to the furnaces, and carrying away the ashes.

The cost of this structure, exclusive of the shaft, tunnel, &c., will amount to 30,000*l*. The foundation and stone-work have been constructed by Messrs. Grissell and Peto; the superstructure and heating apparatus by Mr. R. Turner, of the Hammersmith Works, Dublin.[4]

[4] The chief particulars of the above descriptions are derived from communications in the "Builder," vol. iv. p. 175; vol. v. p. 602; and vol. vi. pp. 29—31; which are illustrated by views and sections.—The 2nd edition of an interesting little work, intituled "Kew Gardens, or a Popular Guide to the Royal Gardens at Kew; by Sir W. J. Hooker, K.H., F.R.A. & L.S., &c., &c., Director"; was published in 1847, with a Plan of the Gardens, and many wood-cut illustrations of curious exotics cultivated at Kew.

THE
HUNDRED OF BRIXTON.

PARISHES IN THE EASTERN DIVISION, VIZ.:—

BERMONDSEY.—CAMBERWELL; WITH THE HAMLETS OF DULWICH AND PECKHAM.—CHRIST-CHURCH; BUT MOSTLY IN SOUTHWARK.—CLAPHAM.—ST. PAUL'S, DEPTFORD.—LAMBETH; INCLUDING SEVERAL NEW DISTRICT CHURCHES.—ST. MARY, NEWINGTON; INCLUDING WALWORTH.—ROTHERHITHE.—STREATHAM.

IN THE WESTERN DIVISION:—

BARNES.—BATTERSEA.—MERTON.—MORTLAKE.—TOOTING-GRAVENEY.—WANDSWORTH.—WIMBLEDON.—THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK; WITH ITS SEVERAL PARISHES, AND UNDER A SEPARATE JURISDICTION, IS LIKEWISE IN THIS HUNDRED.

BRIXTON HUNDRED, styled *Brixistan* in the Domesday book, appears to have derived its appellation from an ancient boundary mark, or terminal stone, called *Brixi's* stone; which is mentioned in a charter granted by Edward the Confessor to the canons of Waltham Holy Cross, containing a description of the boundaries of a manor, or estate, at Lambeth, that belonged to Waltham abbey before the Norman conquest.[1] Brixius, or Brice, was doubtless a common name among the Anglo-Saxons; and it may reasonably be supposed, that a person so called was formerly a landed proprietor in this part of the county, and erected the stone to which he left his name, as a land-mark.[2]

Brixton hundred is bounded by the river Thames, on the north; by the county of Kent, on the east; by the hundred of Wallington, on the south; and by that of Kingston, on the west.

[1] See Dugdale, MONASTICON, new edit.; vol. vi. pt. 1, p. 61.

[2] In the account of *Orselei* (West Horsley) in the Domesday book it is stated, that Brixi had held that manor of King Edward; and the same individual may have, also, held the estate at Lambeth which had been granted to the Canons of Waltham.

Richard the Second, in the 20th year of his reign, granted (by letters patent) to the prior of Bermondsey, the hundreds of Brixton and Wallington, with the return of all writs and precepts; and this grant was confirmed in the 23rd of Henry the Sixth.[3] Norden, Speed, and Seller, call this the hundred of *Allington*; but on what authority is problematical, as it is invariably called Brixton in the county books.

BERMONDSEY.

This place is described by Stow and Aubrey, as part of the borough of Southwark, with which, however, it has always been entirely unconnected; for although the parish adjoins those of St. John, St. George, and St. Olave, it is included in the first division of the hundred of Brixton, and is subject to the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The name Bermondsey, (that is, *Beormund's eye*, or island,) manifestly refers to its having been the property of some Saxon or Danish Thane, and to the land being insulated to some extent by water-courses connected with the Thames. At the present time, Bermondsey consists of two precincts, denominated, respectively, "the land side," and the "water side"; and it formerly comprehended Rotherhithe, which has long been a distinct parish. It borders on the parish of St. John, Horsley-Down, on the north; on Rotherhithe and Deptford, on the east; on St. George's parish, on the south; and on that of St. Olave, on the west.

In the Domesday book, Bermondsey is thus described among the manors in Surrey belonging to the crown:—

"Earl Herald [Harold] held it; and it was then assessed at 13 hides; now at 12 hides. The arable land consists of 8 carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and there are twenty-five villains, and thirty-three bordars, with 4 carucates. There is a new and fair Church; and 20 acres of meadow. The wood yields five swine for pannage. In London are thirteen Burgesses (or Burgage-holders), at 44 pence. In the time of King Edward, (as at present), it was valued at 15 pounds; and the Sheriff hath 20 shillings.——The Earl of Moriton (Mortaign) holds 1 hide, which in the time of King Edward, and subsequently, belonged to this manor."[1]

From an account of the lands of the earl of Mortaign in Surrey, given in another part of the Domesday record, we find that he had a house in the king's manor at Bermondsey, where he probably resided; and to this hide of land, valued at "8 shillings," was attached "a bordar, or predial bondman."

William the Conqueror having taken possession of the manor of

[3] Calendar. Rot. Patent.; pp. 231, 287.

[1] The "new and fair Church," mentioned in the preceding extract, was, according to Lysons and Manning, "undoubtedly that belonging to the Priory," which had been then recently founded; the parochial church of St. Mary Magdalene having been built long after this period, by the monks.

Bermondsey, as well as all other estates which had belonged to his rival Harold, it remained among the crown lands until about the year 1094; when William Rufus, by royal charter, gave it to the prior and monks of the *Cluniac Convent*, which had been founded at Bermondsey in 1082. By the terms of that deed, the manor was to be held freely; and the grantees were exempted from all customs and services whatsoever; and the charter, in its full extent, was confirmed by King Henry the First. The estate thus conveyed to the monks of Bermondsey did not comprehend what afterwards formed the manor of Rotherhithe, although that eventually came into the possession of the cloistered fraternity. They held undisturbed control over the manorial estate until the reign of Edward the Third; when Bermondsey, having been originally a cell to the abbey of *La Charité* in France, was seized as an alien priory, in consequence of the French war; but the monks, after a few years, obtained the restoration of their estates. In 1417, at the commencement of the war with France by Henry the Fifth, some proceedings occurred on a writ of *Quo Warranto*, relative to the right of the abbot to the manor of Bermondsey, and some others; but he obtained a verdict in his favour.[2]

After the surrender of the monastery to Henry the Eighth, on new-year's day, 1537-38, the manor of Bermondsey remained vested in the crown until 1542; when the king, by his letters patent, granted the site of the priory, with other lands here, together with a court-leet, view of frank-pledge, and right of free-warren, to Sir Robert Southwell, master of the Rolls, at a reserved annual rent of ten shillings.[3] In the same year, Southwell sold the whole of the premises to Sir Thomas Pope; who, in 1545, the 36th of Henry the Eighth, obtained a grant and confirmation of the manor, with the demesne lands, rents, fines, and other royalties, with their appurtenances, and also the reserved rent to him and his heirs. Sir Thomas pulled down the ancient priory church, with some adjacent buildings; and with the materials erected a mansion called *Bermondsey-house*. This mansion, with the orchards, edifices, and gardens belonging to it, and also a stable, barn, pasture, and ponds, estimated in all at twenty acres, he (in 1555) conveyed to Sir Robert Southwell, his heirs and assigns; and by deed, dated November the 10th, 1556, he sold and conveyed the manor itself, with the estates belonging to the site of the priory, and the

[2] "An. 1417, 5 Hen. V. Erat placitum in Cancellaria D. Regis inter D. Regem et Thomam Thetford, Abbotem de Bermundesey, de maneriis de Preston, *Burmundeseye*, et Stone, in Com. Somerset; et recuperata fuerunt per dictum Abbatem." Dugdale, Monasticon Anglicanum; vol. v. p. 100: from Harleian MS. No. 231: "Chron. de Bermondsey."

[3] Originalia, 33 Henry VIII. p. 4, Com. Kanc.—Dugdale, Mon. Anglic. vol. v. p. 93.

advowson of the rectory of Bermondsey, to Robert Trapps, citizen and goldsmith of London.—This manor was retained by the family of the purchaser until the death of Thomas Trapps,[4] the last male heir, who, by will dated June the 25th, 1709, devised it *in fee* to his niece, Elizabeth Holford; and the testator dying on the 18th of February following, she succeeded to the estate. This lady, in 1711, on her marriage with Edward Thurland, esq., of Reigate, conveyed this property to trustees for sale, in lieu of other lands to be settled on herself in jointure; and by deeds of lease and release, dated July 2nd and 3rd, 1717, Mr. Thurland and his wife, in conjunction with the trustees, conveyed the premises, with other lands, to Peter Hambly, esq., of Streatham. The purchaser, by a codicil to his will, gave the estate to his son, William Hambly, esq., of Carshalton; after whose death, in pursuance of a settlement he had made, his wife Eleanor held it for life; and it subsequently became the property of his only son, the Rev. Thomas Hambly, who was instituted to the rectory in 1777. He died on the 28th of April, 1802, having (by will) made a new settlement of this and other estates, which in 1804 were held by Mrs. Ann Hambly, his widow.

Monastery of Bermondsey.

A Convent for monks, dedicated to St. Saviour, was founded at Bermondsey in 1082, by Alwin Child, a wealthy citizen of London. In the second year of the reign of William Rufus (1089) four monks, named Peter, Richard, Osbert, and Humbald, came to England, probably by invitation, from the abbey "*de Caritate*," (*la Charité sur Loire*), in France, of the order of *Clugni*; and these foreign monks were settled in the newly-founded convent, of which Peter was appointed the first prior. These arrangements appear to have been made under the direction of Archbishop Lanfrank, through whose influence over the king, he became a liberal patron and benefactor to this establishment; and in addition to the grants of the founder and others, in 1094 he added the manor of Bermondsey. Numerous donations followed, together with grants of rights and privileges; so that this eventually became one of the most considerable alien-priories in this country.[5]

[4] Aubrey (or rather his Editor) has given the following Inscription, from a marble grave-stone in the parish church of Mickleham:—"Here lies interred the Body of Thomas Traps, Esq. son of Edward Traps, Esq. by Elenor, daughter of Sir Francis Stydolfe of Norbury: he was the last Heir Male of the collateral line of Traps, in the county of York, which came over with the Conqueror."—Aubrey, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 296.

[5] Charters, and other deeds, relative to the grant or confirmation of lands and franchises to the priory of Bermondsey were executed by the kings, William Rufus, Henry the First, Stephen, Henry the Second, Henry the Third, Edward the First, Edward the Second, Edward the Third, Richard the Second, Henry the Fourth, and Henry the Sixth.

In 1113, Robert Marmion gave to the prior and convent one hide of land called *Witheflete*, or *Widflete*, with a mill and other appurtenances, in Southwark, extending likewise into Lambeth, Kennington, and Newington. This land and mill, in 1319, were valued at 6*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; and in 1434, the estate, described as the mills of Widflete, with a garden called *Paris Garden*, and certain lands, tenements, meadows, and pastures, were held of the monks at the rent just mentioned, by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Robert Parfew, the last superior of this monastery, in June, 1536, induced the fraternity to convey to King Henry the Eighth, this their manor, or Hyde, of Southwark, with its members and appurtenances, &c.; and either as a bribe, or in reward for his subserviency, the abbot, about the same time, was promoted to the bishopric of St. Asaph.

Henry the First, in 1127, gave to the convent one moiety of Rotherhithe, the manor of Dulwich in Camberwell, one hide of land in Southwark, and the manor of Whaddon (or Woddens) at Croydon; and at the same time, confirmed grants of estates by his predecessor and others. King Stephen, in 1141, granted to the monks an ample charter of liberties, exempting them and their lands and men from the jurisdiction of the county and hundred courts, and empowering them to hold courts of their own; and in 1160, they obtained from Henry the Second a confirmation of their lands and franchises. In 1329, Edward the Third confirmed all charters and liberties granted to the monks of Bermondsey by preceding kings, with a clause importing that "although they might have neglected to exercise their privileges under such grants, they should still enjoy them, without let or impediment."

In 1371, King Edward wanting money to prosecute the war with France, which had been renewed after the treaty of *Bretigni*, a parliament was assembled, at which, says Holinshed, "there was demaunded of the spiritualtie a subsidie of fiftie M. poundes, and as much of the laitie. The temporall men soon agreed to that payment, but the Cleargie excused themselves with fayre wordes and shyfting answeres."[a] The historian adds, that the king was displeased; and one of the measures which he consequently adopted was, to sequester the revenues of the alien priories in England. This proceeding interrupted the intercourse between the priory of Bermondsey and the parent monastery of *La Charité*, and ultimately led to the independence of the former. All the superiors of this convent, from the time of its foundation, had been foreigners; but on the death of prior Peter de Teloneo, in December, 1372, he was succeeded by Richard Denton,

[a] Holinshed, CHRONICLE, p. 991.

or Dunton, an Englishman; to whom, by letters patent dated the 18th of January, 1373, the custody of the priory was committed, saving the right of the king to the advowsons of the churches held by the convent. In 1376, King Edward restored to the prior and monks the lands of "*le Breche* in Retherhith," which he had taken by escheat, on account of the misprision committed by Tidemann de Lymbergh, a German merchant.

In 1380, Richard Denton, then prior, paid to King Richard the Second the sum of two hundred marks; in consideration of which, the house (or priory) of Bermondsey was made denizen (*indigena*), and liberated from all connexion with the foreign monastery to which it had hitherto been accounted a cell. This prior resigned his office in 1390, and was succeeded by John Attilburgh, who, in 1399, was created the first Abbot of Bermondsey, by Pope Boniface the Ninth, at the desire and request of King Richard. Henry the Fourth, almost immediately after his accession to the throne, granted an exemplification and confirmation of all charters and liberties to the monks of Bermondsey, including the charter of naturalization given by his predecessor.

Priors and Abbots of Bermondsey:—

1.—Peter (or Petreius), died in 1119.
2.—Herebrand, died in 1120.
3.—Peter, the second of that name.
4.—Walter, died in 1134.
5.—Clarembald, promoted to the abbacy of Feversham in 1148.
6.—Robert de Blois, resigned in 1154.
7.—Roger, made abbot of St. Ouen, in Normandy, in 1157.
8.—Adam, removed to the abbacy of Evesham in 1161.
9.—Geoffrey, resigned in 1163.
10.—Peter, the third prior so named, resigned in 1166.
11.—Raynold, resigned in 1167.
12.—Roger, the second of the name, chosen abbot of Abingdon in 1175; and died in 1184.
13.—Robert de Bethlehem, resigned in 1176.
14.—Werricus (or Gueric), who succeeded Clarembald as abbot of Feversham, on the death of the latter in 1178.
15.—Bertinus (or Bertrand), died in 1184.
16.—Constantius (or Constantine), died in 1186.
17.—Henry de Soilli (or de Suliacô), died the same year.
18.—Adam, also died in 1186.
19.—Henry, resigned in 1189, on being appointed abbot of Glastonbury.
20.—Richard Norman (or Northman), died in 1201.
21.—Hugh, died in 1210.
22.—Richard, chosen prior of Wenlock in 1221.
23.—Hugh, the second of that name, died the same year.
24.—Geoffrey, the second so named, died in 1222.
25.—Odilo, died the same, or the next year.
26.—Hugh, the third, (or Hugo), died in 1223. According to the Chronicles of Bermondsey, this Hugh was succeeded by a second Odilo.
27.—Haymo, died the same year.
28.—Hugh, the fourth of the name, died in 1225.
29.—Gilbert, died in 1226.
30.—Hugh, the fifth of that name, died the same year.
31.—William, died in 1227.
32.—Josbert, died in 1229.

33.—Bernard, died within a month after his election.
34.—Haymo, the second, died in 1231.
35.—Hugh, the sixth prior so named, died in 1234.
36.—Peter, died in 1240.
37.—Humbert (or Ingbert), called also Gilbert, died in 1245.
38.—Roger, the third of the name, died in 1247.
39.—Ymbert, died in 1253.
40.—Haymo, the third, (or Aimon), died the same year.
41.—Symon, died in 1255.
42.—Haymo, the fourth so named, died in 1258.
43.—Guichard (or Gwicard), made prior of Wenlock in 1265.
44.—John de Chartres, died in 1273.[7]
45.—Henry de Monte Mauri, resigned in 1276.
46.—John, died the same year.
47.—Peter de Monte S. Vincent, died in the same year also.
48.—John the second, or third, died in 1278.

[1] SEAL OF JOHN DE CHARTRES.

[2] CONVENTUAL SEAL OF BERMONDSEY.

[3] COUNTER SEAL.

[7] The annexed *Seal* [1], which has been copied from a Deed in the Chapter-house at Westminster, (relating to lands at Chalk, in Kent, obtained from Sir Wm. de Apeldrefield, knt.), and represents the Flight into Egypt, may be referred to this Prior, as the Deed bears date in the 50th year of Henry the Third; anno 1266. The words remaining of the legend are—Sigi .... oris .... Bermondeseye.

The *Seal* [2] and *Counter-Seal* [3] are attached to a Grant, now in the Augmentation Office, dated in the 30th year of Edward the Third, (anno 1356), by which Prior Cusance and the Convent of Bermondsey assign to the King, a Messuage and Toft at *Rethereth* (Rotherhithe). The principal Seal appears to represent Our Saviour between two

49.—Peter the second, or rather the fourth (?) died in 1283.
50.—Robert, died in 1285.
51.—Henry Northam, died in 1288.
52.—John Norman, died in 1290.
53.—William de la Charité, died the same year.
54.—Peter the third (?) also died that year.
55.—Henry, died in 1300.
56.—Peter the fourth (?) died in 1307.
57.—Henry the second, died in 1312.
58.—Peter de St. Laurence, died in 1319.
59.—Geoffrey de Delviz, died the same year.
60.—Peter the fifth (?) died in 1321.
61.—Walter, died the same year.
62.—Henry, the third, made prior of Wenlock in 1323.[8]
63.—Walter, the second, died the same year.
64.—John de Cusancia (or Cusance), resigned in 1359.
65.—John de Caroloco, died in 1363.
66.—Peter de Teloneo, died in 1372.
67.—Richard Denton (or Dunton), resigned in 1390.
68.—John Attilburgh, created abbot in 1399.[9]

Abbots.—

1.—John Attilburgh, made bishop of Athelfeld in 1400.
2.—Henry Tomston, died in 1413.
3.—Thomas Thetford, died in 1432.
4.—John Bromlegh, (or John Say, alias Bromley), resigned in 1473.
5.—John de Marlow, living in 1516.
6.—Robert Wharton, (alias Parfew), according to Manning, became abbot in 1520; but it appears from Bishop Kennett's *Excerpta*, from the *Originalia*, that Parfew had the temporalities of the abbey restored to him the 17th of Henry the Eighth, 1526. He was promoted to the see of St. Asaph, July 2nd, 1536, having on the 30th of the preceding month, obtained a dispensation to hold this abbey, *in commendam*, with his bishopric.

Apostles, preaching to the people. The legend is—Sigill . ec . e . sci . Salvatoris . de . Bermondesey. On the Counter-Seal is a half-length of Our Saviour with a Mound, surrounded by the legend, or text—Ego . sum . via . veritas . et . vita.

Besides the Seals here represented, there are several others extant, which refer to this priory; the most important of which is thus described in the new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 95. It is appendant to a Book of Indentures at Westminster, relating to the establishment at Bermondsey Abbey, of an anniversary for King Henry VII., and is that, probably, which was usually attached to instruments of the greatest consequence.—The impression is round and large; with the counter-seal of the same size. The obverse represents the Transfiguration of Our Saviour, before Peter, James, and John; the sun, moon, and stars being shewn in those spaces of the area which are not filled by the figures. Legend,—Sigillum . commune . Monasterii . sancti . salvatoris . de . Bermondesey. The reverse, or Counter-seal, represents Our Saviour seated on a rainbow, the right hand elevated, and holding a mound in the left: on each side is a shield of arms supported by an angel; the dexter coat, France and England, quarterly; the sinister, England alone. The sun, moon, and stars again appear in the upper part of the area; and the base contains an assemblage of persons amidst a grove of trees, all, apparently, in the act of adoration: the centre figure, with a mitre and crosier. Legend—Salva . nos . Xp'e . Salvator . per . virtutem . Sancte . Crucis.

[8] In 1324, King Edward the Second issued letters patent for arresting the prior of Bermondsey and certain of the monks, who were charged with entertaining rebels.—Rot. Pat. 17 Edw. II. P. 1, m. 7. Mr. Manning, with great probability, conjectured that these rebels were some of the adherents of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, who after the defeat and capture of that nobleman, about two years previously to the period above mentioned, had taken sanctuary in the convent.

[9] This abbot seems to have retained his office after he was made a bishop; for in January, 1401, the archbishop of Canterbury issued a commission of inquiry into the management of the convent of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, and the conduct of the abbot,

This establishment was surrendered to Henry the Eighth, on the 1st of January, 1537-8: and the ex-abbot obtained a pension of 500 marks a year, for his readiness in anticipating the designs of the crown upon the greater monasteries, by a voluntary resignation of the conventual estates.[10] He was translated from St. Asaph to Hereford by Queen Mary, in 1554; and held that see until his decease on the 22nd of September, 1557. The nett revenues of this foundation, at the time of its surrender, amounted to 474*l.* 14*s.* 4¾*d.*[11]

From its vicinity to London, this monastery occasionally became the residence of some of our kings, and other distinguished persons. Henry the Second held his court here, on the first Christmas after his coronation, in 1154, when he treated with his nobles on the affairs of the kingdom. In the reign of Henry the Third, many of the English nobility having assumed the Cross for an expedition to Palestine, assembled at this house, to deliberate on the order of their journey. Assizes were held here on the 6th of May, in the 25th of Henry the Third, by William de Eborum, and the other justices itinerant.

who is said to have alienated the rents and possessions of the monastery, and to have wasted them by unlawfully and nefariously disposing of them.—Vide Dr. Ducarel's *Excerpta*, from the Register of Archbishop Arundel; as quoted by the Editors of Dugdale's MONASTICON ANGLICANUM, vol. v. p. 92: new edit.

BISHOP WHARTON died in 1557, and was buried in Hereford cathedral, but a cenotaph was erected to his memory in the chancel of Mold church, in North Wales, where his effigy, *in pontificalibus*, is still preserved. Beneath it is a scroll, inscribed thus:—Rob'ti p'miss' d'i'a ep'i assaben. During the time he held the See, he seldom resided at St. Asaph, but chiefly at Denbigh or Wrexham; and out of five episcopal palaces, he is said to have left only that of St. Asaph to his successors. This is attributed to his great expense in house-keeping, and supporting his retinue, which obliged him to let out all the estates of the See on long leases. It is apparent, however, "that these leases were all settled before his time on certain reserved rents, supposed to be paid at this day for the lands and sites of the Episcopal palaces."—Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 202, note 1: from Browne Willis's "Survey of St. Asaph."

[10] The following list of pensions granted to the abbot and monks of Bermondsey is taken from a memorandum in the Augmentation Office, dated April 22nd, in the thirtieth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth.—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Robert Wharton, Bishop of St. Asaph, late Abbot	333	6	8	John Cutbert	6	0	0
Richard Gile, late Prior	10	0	0	Thomas Rokeley	5	6	8
Thomas Gaynesborow, Prior of Derby	7	0	0	William Paynter	5	6	8
Thomas Gale, B.D.	6	0	0	Thomas Stanbak	5	6	8
John Kynder, Sub-prior	6	0	0	Stephen Felowe	5	6	8
Peter Luke, late Chaunter	6	0	0	John Cory	2	0	0
				John Marshall	0	13	4

[11] From the Valuation of Ecclesiastical property returned to the First-fruits Office, in the 26th of Henry the Eighth, we learn that the temporalities of the monastery in this county, consisted of the firm of the site of the convent, with the offices, houses, granaries, gardens, orchards, and lakes (fishponds?) yielding no rent, as being reserved for the use

Katherine of France, the widow of King Henry the Fifth, on the 3rd of January, 1437, "departed out of this transitory life at Bermondsey, and on the 8th of February, her body was brought to St. Katherine's by the Tower, from thence to St. Paul's, and so was buried at Westminster, in Our Lady's Chapel, and her corpse being taken up again in the reign of King Henry the Seventh, she was never since buried, but remaineth still above ground, in a coffin of boards, behind the east end of the Quire."[12] Mr. Manning says, "she retired to this monastery either for devotion or safety." Whatever may have been the motive which induced this princess to seek retirement, it may be presumed that she was a voluntary resident. But there was another widowed queen who passed her last days in this convent as a prisoner. This was *Elizabeth Woodvile*, the relict of Edward the Fourth, who (in 1486) was deprived of her estates, and committed to the custody of the monks, by her son-in-law, Henry the Seventh, who suspected her, probably not without reason, of being concerned in a conspiracy against his government. She died in 1492, and was interred at Windsor.[13]

The bishops of Winchester formerly had a claim on this convent for an annual "procuration," or entertainment, for one day, at the time of their visitation of this part of the diocese. The claim being made in 1276, by Nicholas de Ely, then bishop of the see, the monks contested it; and at length a compromise took place, it being agreed that the prior and convent and their successors, on the first coming of every bishop of Winchester to Bermondsey, after his installation,

of the fraternity;—rents of assise, and other rents, and firm-tenancies in Bermondsey, Retherhithe, and other parishes and places in Surrey, 25*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; the firm of a water-mill at Retherhith, 6*l.*;—woods in Warlinghame, and Lighame, 3*l.* 4*s.*;—perquisites of courts, amerciaments, &c. 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*;—spiritualities in the county of Surrey, 53*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*;—temporalities in Kent, 46*l.* 8*s.*;—spiritualities in the same county, 46*l.* 2*s.* 5¾*d.*;—temporalities in London, 17*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*;—spiritualities there, 7*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*;—temporalities in Essex, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Berkshire, Bedfordshire, and Somersetshire, 86*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*;—spiritualities in those counties, and in Huntingdonshire, and Buckinghamshire, 28*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*;—amounting together to the gross sum of 548*l.* 2*s.* 5¾*d.*—from which reprisals being deducted, for fees, quit-rents, salaries, pensions, alms, &c., of the sum of 73*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, there remained a clear annual income of 474*l.* 14*s.* 4¾*d.* As early as the year 1291, the revenues of this house were stated at 270*l.* 3*s.* 0½*d.* per annum: vide *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas the Fourth. The Priory of St. James, at Derby, was a cell to Bermondsey.—Dugdale, Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. v. p. 104: new edit.

[12] Stow, Chronicle, p. 618.—Dart, who saw the neglected remains of Queen Katherine in the early part of the last century, says that the bones "were firmly united, and thinly clothed with flesh, like the scrapings of tanned leather." They were, at length, deposited in St. Nicholas's chapel, under the monument of Sir George Villiers, knt., when the vault was made for the interment there of Elizabeth, duchess of Northumberland, in 1776.—Vide Brayley and Neale's Westminster Abbey, vol. ii. p. 89.

[13] Vide Polyd. Vergil. Angl. Hist. lib. xxvi.

should, in acknowledgment of their duty to their diocesan, meet him in procession; and in lieu of the procuration, or entertainment, should for that time, pay him five marks of silver, at his house in Southwark; and each succeeding year, two marks and a half at Michaelmas: and besides, whenever the bishop went beyond sea, the prior and convent should receive him in procession on his return.[14]— In 1337, Simon de Montacute, bishop of Ely, excommunicated certain persons for stealing a *Hawk* from its perch in the cloisters of this priory: the offence was, doubtless, considered as an act of sacrilege; but it is a proof, also, of the high estimation in which hawks were held by persons of rank at that time.

Many persons of note were interred in the conventual church of Bermondsey, or the cemetery belonging to it. *Adeliza*, or *Adelaide*, daughter of the countess of Beaumont (in France), and wife of Hugh de Grentemesnil, an English baron, whose son, Ivo, was a benefactor to the monastery, was buried here in the reign of William Rufus, or his successor. *Richard Guet*, who (in 1098) gave the manor of Cowyk, in Essex, to the monks of Bermondsey, according to Manning, "professed a monk here, at the same time, and probably therefore was interred in this church." *Leofstan*, "goldsmith, Provost of London, was buried at Bermondsey" in 1115. *William*, earl of Mortaign and Cornwall, whose father had a house in the king's manor at the time of the Domesday survey, was interred here, probably, in the reign of Stephen. Brooke states, that this nobleman was interred among the monastic brethren.[15] *Mary*, a Scottish princess, sister of the queen of Henry the First, and wife of Eustace, earl of Bologne, gave the manor of Kynwardeston, in the county of Somerset, to the monks in 1114; and dying in the next year, she was interred in the priory church; and the earl granted a confirmation of the manor, for the health of

[14] The Prior and Convent were, also, obliged to furnish the Earls of Gloucester and their heirs with entertainments whenever they should come to Bermondsey. Ralph, earl of Stafford, who married Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Hugh de Audley, earl of Gloucester, died on the 31st of August, in the 46th of Edward the Third, seised in demesne, as of fee, of an apartment or lodging within this priory. In the 19th of Stephen, the advowson of the church of Camberwell was given to the monks by William, the son of Robert, earl of Gloucester, who was a natural son of Henry the First; and the grant, having been disputed, was confirmed by Richard de Clare, his descendant, earl of Gloucester, in 1247. In acknowledgment of this and other services, the posterity of that nobleman enjoyed the apartment in question, in the nature of a corrody.

[15] Catalogue of the Nobility, p. 103.—Earl William engaged in an unsuccessful attempt to dethrone King Henry the First; in consequence of which, he was deprived of his estates and honours. In 1140, "he came to Bermondsey, and took the monastic habit." Chronicles de Bermondsey. MS. Harl. 231, Brit. Museum; in Bibl. Deuvesiana.

her soul. The following inscription is said to have been placed on her tomb:—

"Nobilis hîc tumulata jacet Comitissa Maria;
Actibus hæc nituit: larga, benigna fuit.
Regum sanguis erat; morum probitate vigebat:
Compatiens inopi: Vivit in arce Poli."[16]

Walchelin de Maminot, the younger, a benefactor to this monastery, died here in the beginning of the reign of Richard the First, as appears from the testimony of the countess Julian his wife, recorded in a Cartulary formerly belonging to the monks of Bermondsey.[17] *Margaret de la Pole* is said to have been buried here in 1473.[18] This lady must have been Margaret, daughter of Richard, lord Scroope, and wife of Edmund de la Pole, afterwards earl of Suffolk, who was executed in 1513, a victim to the jealousy of the reigning king, Henry the Eighth. Stow, also, has left on record the names of the following persons who were buried in the conventual church:—*Sir William Bowes*, knt., and Dame Elizabeth his wife; *Sir Thomas Pikeworth*, knt.; *Dame Anne Audley*; *George*, son to John, lord Audley; *John Winkefield*, esq.; *Sir Nicholas Blonket*, knt.; *Dame Bridget*, wife to Sir William Trussell; and —. *Holgrave*, baron of the Exchequer.[19]

The *Anniversary* of Henry the Seventh, (covenanted to be kept on the 6th of February, "yerely while the worlde shall endure,") was

[16] This inscription was published by Manning, from Symmes's Collections for Surrey, now in the British Museum; and it is said to have been copied from an ancient MS. of good authority. In Dugdale's "*Baronage*," vol. i. p. 150, the verses, with a slight alteration of the name, &c., are given as the epitaph of Philippa, daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence, and consort of Edmund, earl of March. It is probable, they were merely appropriated to that lady, by the writer of a History of the Foundation and Founders of Wigmore Abbey, in Herefordshire, where the Countess Philippa was interred; or the encomium might have been borrowed by the canons of Wigmore from the tomb of the Countess of Cologne, at Bermondsey, as equally applicable to their great benefactress, the Countess of March; both those ladies being of royal blood, and doubtless endowed, in the opinion of their contemporaries, with the virtues ascribed to them.—See Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. vi. p. 353; new edit.

[17] Preston, Lib. Chart. Berm. MS.—For an account of this book of Charters, see Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. v. p. 94, a.

[18] Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 548.

[19] Survey of London, p. 790.—After the base and clandestine murder of *Thomas of Woodstock*, duke of Gloucester, at Calais, in September, 1397, who was put to death under the orders of his treacherous uncle, King Richard the Second, (whom he had offended by the spirit and freedom of his admonitions), his body was brought to England, and deposited in the church of the College of Pleshy, in Essex, which he had founded. Subsequently, his bereaved duchess obtained the king's warrant for the removal of her husband's remains to Westminster abbey: but before this warrant could be executed, another was issued, directing that the corpse should be taken to the monastery at Bermondsey, and there kept until further orders. Eventually, however, the final interment of the duke took place in the chapel of St. Edward the Confessor, in the abbey church at Westminster.—Vide Rot. Claus. 21 Rich. II. p. 1, m. 8, Fœdera.

duly solemnized in this monastery for about thirty years after his decease, in fulfilment of "an Indenture between the King, the Mayor and Commonalty of London, the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, and the Abbot and Convent of Bermondsey." Particular directions, as to the manner of solemnization, are given in the deed, and the abbot and convent of Westminster were bound to pay the sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to this house within twenty-one days after the annual ceremony, under a fine of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* additional.[20]

It is now almost in vain to search for any remains of this extensive and once-splendid abbey, which occupied the ground between Grange-walk (where was a farm), and Long-walk, which was a passage between the monastic buildings and the conventual church. The latter was situated near the middle of an attached burial-ground, and separated by a stone wall from the parochial church-yard of St. Mary Magdalene. In the Domesday book, the original fabric—"nova et pulchra eccl*esia*"—is styled both 'new and handsome,' and was doubtless of Norman architecture; but it would seem to have been rebuilt in the early part of the reign of Edward the Third, as in the year 1338, on the 3rd of the ides of January, 'the greater church of St. Saviour, of Bermondsey, and the great altar in honour of *St. Saviour*, and the most blessed Virgin Mary, and All Saints, were dedicated by the Bishop of *Epo Corboniensi fratre Minore*';—and on the octave of the same day, the same prelate consecrated three altars, viz., the altar of the Cross, in honour of the Cross; the altar *Drueth*, in honour of the blessed Virgin and St. Thomas the Martyr; and the altar next the door of the monks' burying-ground, in honour of the saints Andrew and Jude, and all the Apostles.[21] In 1380, the cloisters and refectory were rebuilt by Prior Dunton; who, also, in 1387, covered the nave of the church with lead, and made new glass windows in the presbytery. In 1430, the cloisters were covered with slate by Abbot Thet-

[20] The original Indenture is preserved in the Chapter-house at Westminster, and is that to which the large seal, described in page 176, is attached. The Anniversary was established "for the good and prosperity of the King, and for the prosperity of this his realme, and for the soule of the late Queen,—for the soules of their children and issue,—for the soul of Prince Edmond, late Earl of Richmond, father of the King,—the souls of all other progenitors and ancestors,—and for the soul of the right excellent Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, moder to our said King, &c., after her decease."—The *arms* of this monastery, (which are delineated in the initial wood-cut, page 169), were—1st, Party per Pale, Az. and Gu. within a border Arg.; and 2nd, the same, surcharged with a Lion passant guardant, holding in his paw a pastoral staff, erect, surmounted with a mitre, Or, within a border Arg. semé of B, for Bermondsey. This augmentation was, probably, granted when the priory was advanced to the distinction of an abbey.

[21] Vide *Excerpta è Chronicés de Bermondsey*; hodie MS. Harl. No. 231; and Dugdale's MONASTICON, vol. v. p. 99.

ford,—"cum petra vocata *slat.*" We have no account of any other works here after that time.

At the time of the suppression, there was a celebrated *Rood*, or *Cross*, of St. Saviour, at Bermondsey, which in the Chronicle of the priory, is said to have been found near the Thames in 1117, and to which occasional pilgrimages were made.[22] It was taken down in the year 1538, in the mayoralty of Sir Richard Gresham; as is thus incidentally noticed in a diary of the time, preserved among the Cottonian manuscripts.—"M. Gresham, mayr. on Saynt Mathies day th' Apostull the xxiiijth day of February, Sonday, did the bishop of Rochester preche at Polls [Paul's] Cros, and had standyng afore hym all his sermon tyme the pictur of the *Roode of Grace* in Kent, and was gretely sought with pilgryms, and when he had made an ende of his sermon the pictor was torn all to peces; then was the pictor of *Saynte Saviour* that had stand in Barmsey [Bermondsey] Abbey many yeres in Sowthwarke takyn down."[23]

The mansion which, as before mentioned, was erected by Sir Thos. Pope, on the site of the monastic premises, and with the materials of the demolished buildings, was sometime in the occupation of Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex, (lord-chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth), who died here on the 9th of June, 1583; having by his will, dated on the 21st of the preceding month, directed his executors to keep house at Bermondsey, during twenty days after his interment, on which they were to expend 150*l.*, and no more.[24] The inventory of his effects at this place amounted to the sum of 1585*l.*; and the expenses of the house-keeping for the time stated came to 159*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

In Wilkinson's "*Londina Illustrata*" is an engraved ground-plan of the site and precincts of Bermondsey abbey, copied from the original Survey, or Drawing, taken in the year 1679. It exhibits a ground-plot of the old conventual church, with gardens inclosed by stone walls, and bounded on the north by the church-yard of St. Mary Magdalene;—the west and north gates leading into the base court-yard, the site of the mansion, with its long gallery, built by Sir Thos.

[22] In the Harleian MS. No. 6970, fol. 97, among Excerpts from the Register of John Romane, archbishop of York, is this passage:—"XL dies indulgentiæ concessæ iis qui contribuerunt ad fabricam ecclesiæ sancti Salvatoris de Bermundesey juxta London., vel ad eam orandi causa et ad adorand.' *Venerabilem Crucem* in eadem eminenter positam accesserint."

[23] Vide "Diary of a Citizen," who lived in the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth. Bibl. Cott. Vesp. A. XXV. fol. 41, b.

[24] Dugdale's BARONAGE, vol. ii. p. 287. The Earl was buried at Boreham, in Essex, where a costly tomb was raised to his memory, which still remains. It was executed by Richard Stephens, a Dutch statuary, painter and medalist, of whom a brief notice will be found in Walpole's WORKS, vol. iii. p. 137.

Pope,—and the east gate leading into Grange-walk. In the same work, is a general view of the remains of the monastic and other old buildings, with the adjacent country, taken in 1805, from the steeple of the adjoining church; and also an east view of the ancient Gateway, with several other engravings relating to the abbey and its attached buildings.

The east gate of the monastery in Grange-walk was pulled down about the year 1760. The great gate-house, or principal entrance, the front of which was composed of squared flints, and dark-red tiles, ranged alternately, was nearly entire in 1806; but shortly afterwards, it was wholly demolished, together with nearly all the adjacent ancient buildings, and *Abbey-street* was erected on their site. The north gate led into the great close of the abbey, now *Bermondsey-square*, and surrounded by modern houses. *Grange-road*, which was built on the pasture-ground belonging to the monastery, commences near the south-east corner of the square, and extends to what was lately called the Grange (the farm before noticed), and continues onward to the ancient water-course called the *Neckinger*, over which is a bridge, leading to the water-side division of the parish. In 1810, the present church-yard, (which had been previously extended in 1783), was enlarged by annexing to it a strip of land sixteen feet in width, that formed a part of the conventual burial-ground; in doing which, many vestiges of sepulture were found, together with a stone coffin. The Neckinger was formerly navigable, for small craft, from the Thames to the abbey precincts, and gives name to the Neckinger road.

The advowson of the conventual Church at Bermondsey was settled on the monks by William Rufus, in the year 1094; and confirmed to them by a charter of Henry the First, in 1127. They continued to hold it until the reign of Henry the Eighth; but the approval of the crown was requisite, to render their election valid. In 1514, (5th of Henry the Eighth), the advowson was granted, by letters patent, for the next term, to Wolsey, bishop of Lincoln, afterwards cardinal, and John Reve, of Melford, abbot of Bury St. Edmund's.

The original parochial Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was founded by the monks of Bermondsey, but at what time is uncertain, though it is supposed to have been early in the reign of Edward the Third. The right of patronage was possessed by the monks until the era of the suppression; since which, it has generally gone with the manor, yet under peculiar circumstances, the presentation has twice or thrice been vested in other persons. The present patron is Mrs. Eleanor Knapp, who became possessed of the right from the bequest (in reversion) of her uncle, the Rev. Thos. Hambly.

The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Southwark; which, in the *Valor* of the 20th of Edward the First, is stated at eight marks a year. In Henry the Eighth's reign, it was rated at 15*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.* per annum; paying 10*s.* 10¾*d.* for tenths; 2*s.* 1*d.* for synodals; and for procurations, 7*s.* 7½*d.* The Registers commence in the year 1538; and have been continued, with but few interruptions, until the present time.[25]

Rectors of Bermondsey in and since 1800:—

THOMAS HAMBLY, B.C.L. Instituted in 1777: died on the 21st of April, 1802.

HENRY COX MASON, A.M., the revered founder (conjointly with the Rev. John Townsend), of the School for the Deaf and Dumb. Instituted on the 24th of July, 1802: died on the 3rd of Februrary, 1804.

[25] Mr. Lysons, writing about the year 1792, particularly remarks on the excellent plan on which the registers had been kept for the last sixteen years, by the Rev. Henry Cox Mason, the then curate, (afterwards rector), who had inserted the dates of both the birth and baptism of each child, as well as the profession of its parents, and the place of their abode. Mr. Mason was greatly esteemed by the parishioners, and regarded as a very excellent preacher.

The following singular entry occurs under the date of 1604:—"The forme of a solemne *Vowe* made betwixt a Man and his Wife, having been longe absent, through which occasion the Woman beinge maried to another Man, tooke her again as followeth:—

"*The Man's Speach.* 'Elizabeth, my beloved Wife, I am right sorie that I have so longe absented mysealfe from thee, whereby thou shouldest be occasioned to take another Man to be thy husband. Therefore I do now vowe and promise, in the sighte of God and this companie, to take thee againe as mine owne; and will not only forgive thee, but also dwell with thee, and do all other duties unto thee, as I promised at our marriage.'

"*The Woman's Speach.* 'Ralphe, my beloved husband, I am right sorie that I have in thy absense taken another man to be my husband; but here, before God and this companie, I renounce and forsake him, and do promise to kepe mysealfe only unto thee duringe life, and to performe all duties which I first promised unto thee in our marriage."

Then follows a short occasional prayer, and the entry concludes thus:—

"The first day of August, 1604, RAPHE GOODCHILD, of the parish of Barkinge in Thames-streat, and *Elizabeth* his wife, were agreed to live together, and thereupon gave their hands one to another, makinge either of them a solemne Vow so to doe, in the presence of us, William Stere, Parson. Edward Coker, and Richard Eires, Clark."

The following instances of *Longevity* were extracted from the Registers by Mr. Lysons.—"Sarah Terrey, widow, aged 98; buried Feb. 12, 1741-2.—Mr. Lovejoy, aged 100; from Bermondsey-street, buried July 15, 1744.—Mr. Langworthy, of Long Lane, Leather cutter, aged 103; buried Sept. 4, 1750.—Walter Wharry, aged 99; buried June 17, 1754.—Mrs. Owen, from Dog-lane, aged 104; buried Aug. 19, 1762.—Mrs. Rebecca Harrowman, aged 99; buried Dec. 16, 1764.—Joseph Day, from Bermondsey-street, aged 105; buried June 11, 1769.—Jarvis Whitehead, from Dock-head, aged 96; buried Feb. 13, 1770.—Henry Phillips, aged 100; buried Oct. 3, 1774. There are entries, also, of fifteen other persons, who have been buried at Bermondsey, from the age of ninety to ninety-three inclusive."—ENVIRONS, vol. i. pp. 555-6. Among the marriages, the following singular entry occurs:—"James Herriott, Esq., and Elizabeth Josey, Gent., were married Jan. 4, 1624-5. N.B. This James Herriott was one of the forty children of his father, a Scotchman."—Id.

CHARLES HUGHES, A.M. Instituted in 1804.

WILLIAM PAYLER, A.M. Instituted in 1812, died on the 23rd of June, 1814.

ANDREWS KERSTEMAN, A.M. Instituted in 1814, died on the 4th of June, 1827.

JOHN EDGAR GIBSON, A.M. Instituted October 12th, 1827.*

The present *Church* of St. Mary Magdalene is situated at the southern extremity of Bermondsey-street. It was erected at the expense of the parishioners, in the year 1680, on the site of the more ancient fabric, which had become ruinous and partly fallen. Many alterations and improvements have been made, at different times, and particularly in 1830, when the whole of the western front was new-modelled in accordance with the pointed style of architecture.† Further repairs were made in 1843, and the interior was repainted and embellished with much taste, at a cost of about 500*l.*

* Among the most eminent rectors of Bermondsey is former time, but a contemporary the Rev. JOHN RYDER, A.M. (instituted in January, 1562), was eminent as a Professor of the Latin tongue, and eventually became Archdeacon of Meath, Dean of St. Patrick's, and bishop of Killaloe, in Ireland, where he died November 9th, 1603.—The Rev. THOMAS PASKE, D.D., who was elected Master of Clare-hall in the University of Cambridge, December 21st, 1626, and instituted to this rectory in the year ensuing, in 1644. On the restoration, he was replaced in the archdeaconry of London and rectory of Great Hadham, Herts, and was afterwards made a prebendary of Canterbury. His decease occurred in 1662.—Of two other rectors, namely, LEWIS DAVIS and JOHN WHITTAKER (or *Whitaere*), the following brief notice is given by Lysons: "Davis and Whittaker were eminent puritan divines, the former died in 1620, the latter in 1624. Elton published a volume of Sermons in folio, an Exposition of the 5th Chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, an Exposition of the Epistle to the Colossians, and, it is probable, other works. Whittaker was a member of the Assembly of Divines, and seems to have been remarkable for his skill in the Oriental languages. There is extant a Sermon preached at his funeral, with an account of his life (which contains nothing remarkable), by Simeon Ashe; several Elegies on his Death, and panegyrical poems are annexed." They lie buried in the same grave in the chancel, where, on a black marble slab, lying in front of the altar-table, within the communion-rails, is the following inscription:—

> Where once the famous Elton did entrust
> The preservation of his sacred dust,
> Lies pious Whittaker, both justly styled
> Both dead, one grave, both living, had one mind:
> And by their dissolution, have supply'd
> The hungry Grave, and Fame and Heaven wants.
> This stone protects their bones, while Fame records
> Their greatness names, and Heaven encloses their souls.

The said Whittaker departed this life 1st June, 1624, aged 68 years.

Arms.—A Fess between three Mascles.

† This alteration is recorded by an inscription without-side, viz.:—"The west front of this Church, together with the Tower, was repaired and beautified, and the large eastern Gothic window restored, after the designs, and under the superintendence of George Porter, architect, A.D. 1830."

This edifice is chiefly of brick-work, stuccoed; but the quoins, and window and door-cases, are of stone. It consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, a short transept, and a square embattled tower, (in which is a good clock and three bells), surmounted by an ornamental turret; the entire height being about eighty feet. The interior is spacious, and from the extent of its galleries, large organ, and other adornments, has a rich and imposing effect: the ground-plan approaches to a square form; the length of the chancel being seventy-six feet, and the breadth sixty-one. The roof, which is thirty feet high, is camerated, and supported by stone columns of the Tuscan order; these divide the nave from the aisles, and are painted like Sienna marble. Here is a handsome pulpit of wainscot, and reading-desk; and the pewing is uniform and well arranged. The galleries have oaken fronts, enriched with carvings of cherubim, and various foliage. The organ is very powerful and rich in tone; and in front of its gallery, is a neat dial. At the east end, under the large window, which has been recently ornamented with stained glass, diapered, are tables of the Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Creed, ornamented with carvings; and at the sides, are old paintings of Moses and Aaron.

Of the numerous sepulchral memorials in this church, our limits will only permit us to particularize a few:—the monuments are chiefly mural tablets of white marble; some of them plain, and others enriched with urns and drapery.

On the north side of the chancel are memorials for Lieut. Henry Gaitskell, R.N., who died on the 18th of October, 1841, aged thirty-seven years;[28]—Nathaniel Roffey, esq., high-sheriff of Surrey in 1720; died in June, 1733, aged fifty years;—the Rev. Henry Cox Mason, M.A. "Curate, Lecturer, and afterwards Rector of the Parish, a faithful and eloquent Preacher of the Gospel": he died on the 3rd of February, 1804, in his forty-ninth year; *Mary*, his relict, departed this life March the 17th, 1832, aged seventy-nine years;—and Dr. Joseph Watson, on whose monument is the following inscription:—

Let us not be weary in well doing.

Sacred to the memory of Joseph Watson, LL.D., who for more than thirty-seven years held the important situation of Teacher to the first public Institution in this country for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, which was established in this Parish A.D. 1792.

The Institution commenced with only Six Pupils, and he was spared, by Divine Providence, to devote his talents to the Instruction of more than One Thousand. The difficulties which he had to encounter he overcame by a proportionate industry, and the success which attended his exertions was witnessed by the attainments of his Pupils, and the honourable and useful stations

[28] Here, also, are inscriptions for several others of the *Gaitskell* family.

which many of them occupied in Society.—To the future Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb he has afforded a convincing proof that gentleness will create teachableness, and that firmness will supply the place of severity.[29]

He died 23rd November, 1829, aged 63.

Against the south wall of the chancel is a sarcophagus tablet, recording the piety and virtues of *Elizabeth*, "the beloved wife of John Gibson, Esq., formerly of Ramsgate, and the honoured mother of the Rev. J. E. Gibson, Rector of this Parish, who died October 1st, 1834, aged 66 years." Her daughter *Sophia*, ob. April 10th, 1836, aged thirty-eight; and the above-named John Gibson, who died on the 29th of October, 1836, aged eighty-one years, are also commemorated on the same tablet.

The following pleasing epitaph preserves the memory of Miss Mary Ann Field, who died on the 2nd of February, 1827, aged twenty-two, and whose remains are deposited in the family vault behind the chancel:—

"Oh lost too soon! in Beauty's earliest bloom,
Torn from our Love, and hurried to the Tomb,
Closed are those eyes that beamed with Heavenly truth,
Gone, like a dream, the promise of thy youth.
Yet in the hallow'd dust, where never maid
More fair, more loved, more innocent, was laid,
All peace be thine!—Await th' Almighty will,
Then rise to endless life, an Angel still."

Among the various memorials against the walls and columns of the church, those for the following persons are most deserving notice, viz.:—Mrs. *Elizabeth Hardwidge*, "wife of Mr. James Hardwidge, Needle-maker to her majesty Queen Charlotte," (ob. September 4th, 1811); her daughter *Artemisia*, "who, moulded in Nature's fairest form, the delight of her parents and friends, gifted with sensibility and every virtuous attraction, was taken from hence to a better world in the short space of fourteen days' illness, which was spent in piety and resignation to her Maker's will, in the 18th year of her age"; and her husband, the above James Hardwidge, who died on the 7th of July, 1819, aged 63 years.—Mr. Jeremiah Riley, wool-stapler; ob. May 23rd, 1800, aged seventy-seven years.—Mrs. *Ann Muskett*, who

[29] The *Asylum*, or School, for the Deaf and Dumb was first established in the year 1792, in the Grange-road, under the auspices of the late Rev. John Townsend, of Jamaica-row Chapel, and the late Rev. Henry Cox Mason, then curate of Bermondsey; and although, as stated in the above inscription), it was commenced with six pupils only, its utility and success were quickly so apparent, that the funds were soon increased by new subscribers, and fresh claimants were rapidly admitted; the whole being taught to read articulately, and to write and cypher. The establishment was afterwards removed into the spacious new Asylum, which had been erected by subscription, in the Old Kent-road, where it still remains.

died in April, 1809, at the early age of twenty; and her husband, George Alfred Muskett.—Charles Fox, "formerly of Bishops Waltham, but late of the Grange, Bermondsey, who left this world for a better on the 27th of March, 1823, in the 44th year of his age."—Gulielmus Castellus, arm., whose monument, partly hidden by the east end of the south gallery, (which abuts against it), is of an architectural character, consisting of a plinth, columns, entablature, and pediment of the composite order, mourning genii, cherubim, and other ornaments, including a tablet thus inscribed:—

M.S. Siste Viator. Quis heic jacet operæ tibi scire: Nempe Gulielmus Castellus, Armiger, Navalis Mercatorii apud Redrofium Naupegus; in Agro Surriensi trenarcha; Militiæ quæ ejusdem (Majorem vocant), Instructor: et ob. fidelem operam in ijs muneribus navatam, serenessimo R. Carlo 2nd, inter paucos charus. Vir in arte suâ præstantissimus; cujus si pietatem in Deum, in Regem fidem, in Pauperes munificentiam, in Omnes Comitatem spectes, parem illi inter superstites ægrè invenies: Plura dicere non opus est. Abi, et Imitare. Obijt die 26 Junii, salutis humanæ, 1681, et anno ætatis suæ 54.

Arms:—Arg. three Castles; impaling, (according to Aubrey), those of his fourth wife, viz. Quarterly, 1st, Gu. a Saltier betw. four Fleurs de Lis, Or. 2nd, Arg. on a Chief Sab. two Boars' Heads, couped, Or. 3rd, Sab. a Chev. Erm. betw. three Owls, Arg., crowned Or. 4th, Sab. three Nags' Heads, erased, Arg.

Affixed to columns in the nave are memorials for Sir William Steavens, knt.; ob. 5th March, 1712, aged fifty-four years;—Robert Rich, esq., formerly commandant of the Bermondsey Volunteers, who died on the 6th of April, 1829, in his seventy-seventh year; his widow *Sarah*, second daughter of William Bennet, esq., of Faversham, in Kent;[30]—and *Ann*, wife of Lawrence Banks, esq., whose decease occurred January the 2nd, 1806, aged forty years:—

"Forgive, blest Shade! the tributary tear
That mourns thy exit from a world like this:
Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here,
And stay'd thy progress to the realms of bliss."

Near the south entrance is the monument of William Browning, esq., fellmonger, and patron of this rectory, who died on the 11th of May, 1758, aged eighty-one years: it also records the decease of his

[30] Mr. Rich was highly respected by his fellow parishioners, and we shall here insert some particulars of his character, as given upon his monument:—

"It is due to the memory of this excellent person to engrave on this durable stone that, by his persevering industry and assiduity he attained to that happy independence which enabled him to stand foremost, in the days of danger, as the protector of his Church and King; having been honoured with the Command of the Loyal Bermondsey Volunteers; and that, as testimonials of his high value in the community, he was intrusted with His Majesty's Commission of the Peace for the Counties of Surrey and Middlesex, and was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of the former County.—In private life, the Deceased was piously moral and exemplary, leaving his Consort of fifty years, and seven Children, gratefully impressed by his undeviating virtuous example."

wife *Elizabeth*, and two sons; of whom, the Rev. Wm. Browning, M.A., was rector of Bermondsey from February, 1726-7, until the 23rd of December, 1740.

In the western division, under the tower, are several inscribed tablets for the *Heaton* and other families.—Here, likewise, on the north side, are several tables recording the names, &c. of numerous benefactors to the church and poor, and charity-schools of this parish.

BENEFACTIONS TO THE CHURCH AND POOR:—

A.D.		PER ANN.
	Mr. Thomas Kendall gave two tenements called the *Per Annum* Almshouses, which were pulled down in 1757, and the ground laid into the church-yard.	
1563.	Mr. Owen Clunn gave a House and Garden for the purchase of bread and coals; on which land the workhouse was afterwards built.	
1578.	Mr. Hugh Full, for the purchase of bread, for ever	£ 2 12 0
1597.	William Gardner, esq., 6*l.* 13*s.* for a Communion cup; 10*l.* for the poor, and in land, for ever	10 10 0
1606.	Stephen Skidmore, for fuel, for ever	1 0 0
1607.	Ralph Pratt, esq., for the poor, for ever	2 13 4
1609.	Francis Terrell, for six chaldron of coals, yearly	6 0 0
	Mrs. Lucia Easson, two houses in Marigold Alley.	
1614.	Richard Archden, 40*l.* for a dozen of bread, weekly, for ever	2 12 0
1625.	Mrs. Jane Trapp, 100*l.* to purchase free lands for the poor, and to the minister for two Sermons yearly, now producing	6 0 0
1629.	Thomas Chibbald, 100*l.* to purchase free land (at Yelding), now yielding	2 12 0
	Free Land at Marden, purchased for the poor, now yielding	12 0 0
1630.	Bernard Hyde, money vested in the Salters' Company, to allow 10*s.* each, every tenth year, to eighteen poor maids and widows.	
Dates unknown.		
	Richard Lockwood, two houses and ground, for ever	8 10 0
	Sir John Fenner, in land for poor sick persons, and the purchase of twenty Bibles, for ever	5 0 0
	Henry Martin, in land, to buy Bibles, for ever	3 0 0
1642.	Henry Smith, money vested in trustees for the poor	20 0 0
1659.	Robert Barryward, land by deed	10 0 0
	Mrs. Susan Williams, 40*l.* towards the erection of Almshouses.	
	Mrs. Frances Rothwell, 100*l.* for the poor.	
1672.	Mrs. Joyce Howlett, 100*l.* to buy freehold land for the poor, and for an annual sermon 13*s.* 4*d.*	
1673.	John Wright, money vested in St. Thomas's Hospital, for two annual sermons at one mark each, 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for broad cloth for clothing, 3*l.* for teaching seven poor children, and 3*l.* for bread	20 0 0
	William Steavens, 55*l.* for bread	2 12 0
	John Scragg, vested in the Leather Sellers' Company	0 6 8
1675.	Andrew Dandy, a house at the Mill to relieve five poor widows	20 0 0
1688.	John Samuel, 50*l.* for bread	2 10 0
1703.	Josiah Bacon, esq., gave so much of the residue of his real and personal estates as should be requisite for the purchase of ground and building a Free-school, &c., not to exceed 700*l.*; and for the maintenance of the said School, per annum	150 0 0

DATES unknown.

George Wheeley, 78*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, now made 80*l.*, the profits for ever, to apprentice poor boys.

John Taylor, 100*l.*, now increased to 130*l.*, the profits for poor housekeepers.

Mrs. Rebecca Carys, 15*l.* for bread.

Mrs. Winifred Ellwood gave two brass branches for eighteen lights, and the fine metal front of the organ.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt gave a silver plate to collect the offerings in at the Communion.[31]

David Apsey, 100*l.*, one pound of the interest to the rector for an annual sermon; the rest for bread.

1750. Mrs. Mary Parker, a moiety of the nett produce of a Corn-meter's place in the city of London, during a certain term which expired in 1762.

Mark Whitcomb, 20*l.* for the poor.

1783. Edward Evitt, (Purser of the Sphynx sloop-of-war), 15*l.* 7*s.* for the poor.

BENEFACTIONS TO THE CHARITY SCHOOLS.

A.D.		£	s.	d.
1712.	Madame Warner	21	0	0
1718.	Mrs. Susanna Waring ..	50	0	0
1719.	Mr. Edward Hewson....	5	0	0
1721.	Mr. Joseph Messer.....	5	0	0
	Lady D. Green	10	0	0
1722.	Mr. Richard Newton ...	5	0	0
	Mr. Nathaniel Smith ...	10	0	0
1748.	Mr. S. Butler.....	20	0	0
1755.	Mr. N. Smith, for ever, per annum	40	0	0
1766.	Mr. John Goodman	20	0	0
	Mr. Humphry Randall..	10	0	0
1767.	Mr. Edward Pyke.....	20	0	0
1776.	Mrs. Mary Bullman	50	0	0
1777.	Mr. Joseph Pangbourn, 100*l.* 3 per cent. Bank Annuities			
	Mr. John Egan	5	0	0
1778.	Mr. Thomas Sparshott..	7	10	0
1783.	Mr. John Burnett, of St. John's, Southwark....	10	10	0
1786.	Mr. John Brooke, 100*l.* 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities.....			
1789.	Mr. Edward Dockley, per annum, for ever.....	2	0	0
1794.	Richard Russell, esq....	100	0	0
1799.	Mr. Thos. Nicholls, 100*l.* 5 per cent. Annuities; for one boy when put apprentice, and one girl, each, annually, 2*l.*....			
	Mr. George Parker, late Treasurer	10	0	0
1806.	Mr. William Garland, late of Walworth	10	0	0
1807.	Mr. Thomas Godfall, late Treasurer	20	0	0
1803 to 1809.	The Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, sundry donations	62	15	0
1809.	Joseph Warner, esq., late of this parish; a House in Bermondsey-street.			
	Jas. Riley, esq., Treasurer	21	0	0
1812.	Mr. Henry Blackburn ..	5	0	0
	Mr. Josiah Butterworth.	5	0	0
	W. M. Carter, esq.....	10	0	0
	John Dobbs, esq.	10	0	0
	William Darnell, esq....	10	0	0
	Philip Finnimore, esq...	10	0	0
	Henry Gaitskell, esq. ..	10	0	0
	Thomas Gaitskell, esq...	20	0	0
	Mr. John Harcourt	5	0	0

[31] Among the Communion plate is an ancient silver *Salver*, now used for the collection of alms, which is supposed to have belonged to the abbey of Bermondsey. In the centre is a chased engraving of a knight in plate-armour, kneeling before a female, who is about to place a helmet on his head, at the gate of a castle or fortified town. From the fashion of the armour, and form of the helmet, this curious specimen of art in the olden times may be assigned to the age of Edward the Second.

A.D.		£	s.	d.
1812.	James Hardwidge, esq...	10	0	0
	Rev. Charles Hughes...	20	0	0
	Mr. John Meek.....	5	0	0
	James Newsome.....	20	0	0
	W. T. Nicholls, esq.....	5	0	0
	William Nottidge, esq...	20	0	0
	H. Reed, esq.....	5	5	0
	Robert Rich, esq.....	10	10	0
	James Riley, esq.....	10	10	0
	Thomas Rowcross, esq..	15	0	0
	Thomas Smith, esq.....	5	0	0
	John Undershell, esq. ..	5	0	0
	Mr. Thomas Walker....	20	10	0
	Mr. James Walker	15	5	0
	Messrs. R. & W. Watts.	5	0	0
	Mr. John Whayman....	5	0	0
	John Williams, esq.....	5	0	0
	Alexander Wright, esq..	10	0	0
1816.	Fine for an assault on Mr. Elkington	5	0	0
	Mr. Gaitskell.....	5	0	0
	Mr. John Vonder Hyde.	10	0	0
	Mr. Thomas Walker....	10	10	0
	Mr. James Walker.....	5	5	0
	John & Joseph Barton..	50	0	0
	Mr. Matthew Aston....	50	0	0
1809 to 1820.	Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, several donations.....	84	5	2
1820.	Mr. Wm. Coleman, 3 per cent.....	100	0	0
1821.	John & Joseph Barton..	50	0	0
1823.	Mr. Geo. Clay, a Legacy	50	0	0
1824.	William Pownall, esq., a share of Residue, by will.....	252	16	7
1826.	Bryan Donkin, esq.....	5	0	0
1828.	William Coxon, esq., a Legacy	210	0	0
1829.	Robert Rich, esq. a Legacy	19	19	0
1830.	Thomas Gaitskell, esq...	10	0	0
	Mr. F. Farrand.....	5	0	0
	George A. Muskett, esq.	5	5	0
	William Nottidge, esq...	5	0	0
	Messrs. John & Francis Bacon.....	5	5	0
1836.	Henry Gaitskell, esq., a Legacy.....	18	18	0
1837.	Mr. Jackson; a fine for an assault	10	0	0
	Mrs. Rebecca Williamson, a Legacy.....	100	0	0
1839.	Worshipful Company of Ironmongers; several donations from 1820..	168	0	0
	The Society of Patrons of Charity Schools; several donations	78	5	0
	Thomas Gaitskell, esq., a Legacy.....	19	19	0

The Church-yard is an extensive inclosure, skirted by a brick wall and iron railing, and crowded with tombs and other memorials of sepulture. Against the south wall of the church is an inscribed tablet, commemorative of the *Steavens'* family, (buried in an adjacent vault), of whom, Sir William Steavens was sheriff of Surrey in 1709; and his son, Sir Thomas Steavens, in 1727. Of the inscriptions most noticed, are those which record the memory of Mr. James Black, oil and colour-man, *Elizabeth* his wife, and Maria their daughter, "who were unfortunately suffocated in the dreadful fire at their house, No. 150, Bermondsey-street, June 23rd, 1817":—Mr. David Wightman, of Artillery-street, Bermondsey, "whose death was occasioned by a cut in his thumb, 11th January, 1814, aged twenty-eight years":—*Mary*, wife of Wm. Collyer, of Long-lane, who died on the 3rd of August, 1815, aged sixty years, "being afflicted 19 years and 7 months with the Rheumatism, and under 19 Doctors without any good effect"; *Sarah*, his second wife, who died in March, 1824, "after an illness of

three quarters of an hour":—Mrs. *Sarah Utton*, "who patiently bore three years affliction with the dropsy, and underwent 25 operations, in which 157 gallons of water were taken from her," and departed this life 31st January, 1823, in her seventy-eighth year:—Mrs. *Susanna Wood*, wife of Mr. James Wood, of the Kent-road, mathematical-instrument maker, who died June the 16th, 1810, in her fifty-eighth year, after a long and painful illness, during which "she was tapped 97 times, and had 461 gallons of water taken from her, without ever lamenting her case or fearing the operation";—and the above-named Mr. James Wood, who died on the 10th of May, 1837, at the great age of one hundred and eight years!

St. James's Chapel, Bermondsey.—The increased and still-increasing population of this parish, in the early part of the present century, had long rendered the erection of an additional place of worship in connexion with the established church of great importance; and, at length, about the year 1825, arrangements were made to carry that purpose into effect. A liberal grant was obtained from the Commissioners for building new churches, with which, and from a rate levied on the inhabitants, the present edifice was commenced in the Spa road, from the designs of James Savage, esq., architect; under whose superintendence the building was raised. The first stone was laid with great ceremony, on the 21st of February, 1827, by Dr. Tomline, the then bishop of the diocese; and the church was completed and consecrated on the 7th of May, 1829, by Dr. Sumner, his revered successor, in the presence of a crowded auditory, and dedicated to St. James.[32]

This edifice, which stands on a convenient spot, within an extensive burial-ground, inclosed by an iron-railing, is a composition in the Grecian style of art of the Ionic order; and by far one of the most handsome that has been built under the Commission. In its ground-plan it consists of a spacious nave and aisles, with a chantry and vestries at the east end; and, on the west, a portico and entrance lobbies: the portico being raised on a platform of granite, and

[32] In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1830, part ii., engraved views are given of the churches of St. James, Bermondsey, and Christ-church, Doncaster; both which were of contemporaneous erection, and both opened for Divine worship in the year 1829. These views, the one representing a church designed in the Grecian style of architecture, the other a church in the pointed style, (but in which a neat and uniform simplicity takes the place of florid decoration), afford an easy reference for forming an opinion as to the general effect of each mode of building on the eye and feelings of the spectator. Although without room to *discuss* the question of superiority at any length, we cannot refrain from referring to the contrast exhibited by these churches, as furnishing a demonstrative proof how greatly in elegance, airy lightness, and picturesque character, the Grecian style is exceeded by the Pointed architecture.

surmounted by an entablature and pediment. It is approached by a flight of steps, both in front and at the sides, and at the back is the principal doorway, which is crowned by a frieze and cornice: smaller entrances, of a similar character, open from the lateral divisions of this front. The superstructure is of brick, with stone dressings, window cases, &c., based on a granite plinth; and, extending under the entire area of the building, are vaulted compartments, appropriated as catacombs.[33] The central elevation of the west front is surmounted by a lofty steeple, of a square form, generally, but exhibiting much variety in the members and ornaments of its different stories. In the pedestal of the second division is a good clock, with a dial on each face; the clock-bell being in the story above: the whole is crowned by a baluster column and a dragon vane. The roofs of the nave and aisles are slated.

In the interior, the nave is separated from the aisles by five square piers, of stone, on each side, forming bases for a like number of Ionic columns, which are surmounted by an entablature and attic. The attic pilasters are disposed in pairs over each column, and between them are the windows of the clerestory, which are glazed with ground-glass, and, although slightly arched in their exterior lines, are lintelled internally, and bounded by architraves. The ceiling is horizontal and panelled in divisions (corresponding with the intercolumniations), with deeply-sunk caissons, inclosing flowers. Each end of the nave is terminated by an arched recess; that to the east being occupied by the altar and its usual adjuncts; and that to the west, by a powerful and richly-toned organ, constructed by Bishop, of Lisson-Grove. In front of the organ-gallery is another and a larger gallery, in which is an excellent dial, "The Gift of John Thomas Martin, of Quy Hall, Cambridge, Esq., 1829." The side galleries are capacious and well-arranged; and at each end (occupying the angles of the building), are smaller galleries for the schools and parochial children. In the nave, under the dial, is a handsome octagonal font, of freestone, (with a small bason for the consecrated water), which was presented by Samuel Henry Sterry, Esq., of the Grange-road. The pulpit and reading-desk, placed in front of the chancel, are also of an octagonal

[33] This most reprehensible system of interring the dead in buildings where the living congregate for religious worship, will surely be abrogated whenever the sound conclusions of common sense have their full and proper sway. But argument, alas! however founded, has little effect when opposed by the cupidity of avarice and the bias of superstition. In these vaults, however, especial regard has been paid to ensure a free ventilation (as well by windows, as by lateral trenches), and also, to prevent any vitiated air from rising into the body of the church.—In one instance of interment here, viz. that of *Elizabeth*, late wife of the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, the coffin has been properly encased in stone, as in a tomb.

form, and alike in design; they are both of grained oak, varnished, and elevated on stone pedestals. The altar-recess, (which is inclosed from the area by an enriched foliated railing, of bronze), displays much elegance of decoration, but has an air of incompleteness, or unfinished design, from the want of an appropriate painting to occupy the large blank space above the altar enrichments;[34] and around the arch of which is a series of panels, involving flowers. The stylobate, (composed of a plinth, dado, &c.), is painted in imitation of Sienna marble, and the cornice, of veined marble. In the centre, between tables of the Decalogue, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, is the figure of a Dove within an irradiation, or glory. The pewing and open seats are symmetrically arranged and neatly painted; and the side walls are coloured to imitate masonry. This chapel affords accommodation for 1880 persons; including 900 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor. There are gratings in the floor for the admission of warm air from the stoves beneath. The gas-lights are supplied from the Phœnix gas-works on the Bankside, a distance of two miles.

The monuments are but few:—on the north side of the altar-recess is a tablet of white marble, commemorative of *Elizabeth*, (an orphan daughter of Robert Ridley, esq., of Demerara,) and wife of the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, A.M., of Pembroke College, Oxford, "Perpetual Curate of this Church." She died in November, 1840, aged thirty-one: the inscription is singular, viz.:—

> In the Crypt beneath this Chancel slumber the mortal remains of *Elizabeth*, (the faithful, beloved, affectionate, and lamented wife of the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, A.M.), there to rest until summoned by the voice of the Archangel and the trump of God, to rise and put on Immortality, with the rest of the Dead in Christ. By Baptism; by Holy Communion; by the Grace of God conveyed thereby; and by Faith which worketh by love, She was, and is, a Member of Christ, the Child of God, and an Inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven.

Against the pier on the same side, is a neat tablet in memory of the late William George Watts, who, with his brother, Richard King Watts, carried on the tanning and leather-dressing business at Dock-head to a great extent. The former died on the 11th of June, 1836, aged sixty-seven years; the latter, (who is also commemorated by a like tablet against the opposite pier), on the 4th of August, 1836, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. They married two sisters; of whom, *Sarah*, the relict of William, died on the 20th of November, 1842, in the seventy-third year of her age; and *Mary*, Richard's widow, on the 26th of April, 1843, in her seventy-seventh year. Their coffins are all deposited in the same vault, under the area of the nave.

[34] The defect complained of, will possibly be soon remedied; the sum of 500*l.* having been bequeathed by the late Mr. John Harcourt, of Artillery street, to supply a picture for this chapel.

Another handsome memorial, distinguished by a medallion sculpture, records the decease of THOMAS KEETON, of Jamaica-row, Bermondsey, who died June the 11th, 1837, aged fifty-two years: the death of *Ann* his wife, two daughters, and a son, (the latter of whom was drowned in July, 1833, "by the upsetting of a boat off East-lane Stairs"), are likewise noticed on the same tablet.

Under the provisions of the act passed in the 59th year of George the Third, cap. 134, sec. 11, a distinct district, called the St. James's district, was assigned to this chapel by Order of Council, on the 13th of July, 1840. By this arrangement, the parish of Bermondsey was separated into two parts; the largest and eastern side, (including the waterside division), being appropriated to the new chapel, and the patronage, (as in all similar cases), vested in the incumbent of the old parish of St. Mary Magdalene. The Rev. JOHN EVANS, A.M., of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, was the first minister, appointed in 1829. On his resignation, June the 21st, 1840, he was presented by the parishioners with a piece of plate, "In testimony and affectionate remembrance of the Fidelity with which for eleven years he discharged the duties of his sacred office." The Rev. HENRY MACKENZIE, A.M., was appointed his successor on July the 1st, 1840; and on his resignation in March, 1844, the Rev. RICHARD PRICKETT, B. A. was nominated, and is the present minister.

Directly opposite the west front of this chapel are the *St. James's* district Schools, which have been recently built, by subscription, for the children of the poor in this division of Bermondsey. The site was given by James Roberts West, esq., of Alscot-park in Gloucestershire; and the Schools, (forming one building), which afford accommodation for four hundred children of both sexes, were erected from the designs and under the superintendence of George Porter, esq., architect. The cost was somewhat more than 2,300*l.*; towards which 160*l.* was given by the National society for educating the poor, and 400*l.* by grant of Privy Council. The building is in the Elizabethan style, with a low centre and gable-roofed wings; the schools being at the back, adjoining each other. They were first opened on the 11th of November, 1841; on which occasion a sermon was preached in St. James's chapel, by Mr. Archdeacon Wilberforce.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY.—In Bermondsey and its vicinity, particularly in the lower parts, the members of the Roman Catholic church are very numerous. They had, formerly, a chapel in East-lane, but as that had become ruinous, and a fresh lease being unattainable, the more influential Catholics determined to erect a new church on a larger scale, and more commensurate

with the spiritual necessities of the congregation. Accordingly, a subscription was opened for the purpose, and the late Baroness de Montesquieu, (whose remains are deposited in the vaults), in a spirit of piety and munificence highly praiseworthy, purchased a residence for the priests, and a plot of ground for the site of the building, and to form a cemetery. She, also, contributed 1500*l.* towards the expense of the erection; and Dr. Bramston, (the then vicar apostolic, prelate of the London district), gave 300*l.*; whilst many smaller sums were subscribed by different persons. The Church stands in Parker's-row, near Dockhead: the first stone was laid with great ceremony, on the 3rd of August, 1834, by Bishop Bramston, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, his coadjutor, and a numerous body of the Roman Catholic clergy; and the church was first opened on the 16th of June, 1835. The superstructure is of brick, with little ornament; but the interior is commodiously fitted up with large galleries, confessionals, altar, &c., in accordance with the congregational belief. Its length is one hundred and four feet; its width, sixty feet; and its height, seventy feet: and there are spacious vaults below the basement. In aid of the necessary charges, a small collection, (at the will of the donor), is made at the entrance. The Catholic population attached to this church consists of upwards of nine thousand persons, chiefly of the labouring classes. There are two numerous Schools in connexion with it; and the priests, or chaplains, are also charged with the duty of attending the poor inmates of four extensive workhouses.

Adjoining to this edifice a CONVENT was founded in the year 1838, for the order of "*The Sisters of Mercy*"; and at this time it includes twenty-two persons belonging to the sisterhood. Among them, under the appellation of Sister Mary, is the lady Barbara Eyre, 2nd daughter of Francis Eyre, 6th earl of Newburgh, and sister to Francis, the 8th and present earl. She was a liberal benefactress to the chapel and convent, and took the vows and assumed the sober garb of her order, on the 12th of December, 1839; together with five other females, one of whom, Miss Ponsonby, now Sister Vincent, was a convert to the Catholic faith. The ceremony was of an impressive and devout character; and the assemblage of spectators was very numerous.

Among the principal dissenting chapels is that called *Southwark Chapel*, in Long-lane, which belongs to the Wesleyan connexion, and is settled upon trustees. It was erected in the year 1808, on a spot formerly a tenter-ground, and includes sittings (exclusive of the orchestral seats), for fifteen hundred persons; five hundred of which are free.—The Independents have a chapel in Jamaica-row, (frequently called *Townsend's Chapel*, from the name of its former pastor), which

was originally Presbyterian, and had been founded by the celebrated JAMES JANEWAY.[35]—There are, also, several smaller places of worship in this parish, belonging to dissenters of various denominations; and in Long-lane, is a burying-ground that belongs to the Society of Friends, but they have no meeting-house here.

Bermondsey has been long known as a place of great trade; and for nearly two centuries, has continued to be the principal seat of the LEATHER manufacture, as carried on in this country. The cause to which this localization seems to be most correctly assigned is, the existence of a series of tidal streams from the river Thames, "which, twice in twenty-four hours, supply a large quantity of water for the use of the tanners and leather dressers";—and although the construction of artesian wells has rendered this supply less necessary than formerly, "yet the streams still remain, and are still employed by many of the manufacturers." Steam machinery, also, has of late years been brought into use at several of the tanneries, and water-power, in consequence, is less needed. The chemical works in Great George-street, belonging to Messrs. Davy, Mackmurdo, and Co., are conducted entirely by steam: and on the extensive premises of Messrs. John and Thomas Hepburn, in Long-lane, a steam-engine is employed of twenty horse power, the present chimney for which, erected in 1843, is one hundred and seventy-five feet high.

The tanners of this district were incorporated by a charter of Queen Anne, dated on the 5th of July, 1703, by the name and style of "the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty, of the Art or Mystery of Tanners of the Parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey." They form a very numerous body, and by a natural connexion between the several trades, are here associated with fellmongers, wool-staplers and combers, curriers, parchment makers, furriers, hatters, and other artizans.

For the greater convenience of business, which had far out-grown the space afforded by the old city establishment at Leadenhall, a new LEATHER and SKIN MARKET was erected by the principal tanners and salesmen of Bermondsey, in the years 1832 and 1833. The expense, including the purchase of the freehold ground on which it stands, on

[35] "His successor, *Thomas Rosewell*, was a man of some eminence, and is remarkable for having been tried by Judge Jefferies, and having escaped harmless. Among the most eminent of the succeeding patrons were *Thomas Mole*, and *Dr. Flaxman*. In New Court Yard was formerly a Meeting-house of Presbyterians, of which *Dr. Benson*, well known by his "Notes and Paraphrases of St. Paul's Epistles," and Mr. Pickard, an eminent divine also, were successively ministers,—and afterwards *Mr. Samuel Fancourt*, who is remarkable as having been the first person who established a circulating library." —Lysons's ENVIRONS, vol. vi. p. 8, Supp.

the north side of Long-lane, amounted to upwards of 40,000*l.*, which was raised in shares of 100*l.* each. The front, in New Weston-street, is substantially built with brick, upon a stone basement, and has two entrance gateways. It comprises a number of capacious warehouses, together with two courts, the innermost of which constitutes the hide and skin market. This includes an open area of considerable length, surrounded by a covered pavement, twenty-six feet wide, on which the skins are laid for sale. This space is separated by cast-iron columns into forty-eight bays, which are let at an annual rent of 12*l.* per bay. The market days are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Most of the sheep-skins of the metropolis are brought hither for sale, as well as some portion of the hides; and many leather factors and salesmen conduct their whole business here.—In New Weston-street, near the leather market, are Davies' Emery and Black-lead mills.—The HAT MANUFACTORY of the Messrs. Christy and Co. (considered to be the largest in the world), occupies two distinct ranges of building in Bermondsey-street, on opposite sides, each range being approached by a gateway leading from the street. About five hundred persons, (one-third of whom are females), are employed in the various dapartments of this factory.

At the NECKINGER MILLS, now occupied by the Leather-dressing establishment of the Messrs. Bevington, a manufactory of *Straw-paper* was for some time, about fifty years ago, carried on by a company associated for that purpose; but the concern (afterwards removed to Thames-bank), proved ultimately a failure.[36] The mills were supplied with water by the Neckinger inlet, or tide-stream from the river, which has already been noticed in the account of the abbey. The Greenwich railway passes over a portion of the grounds that belonged to the manufactory.—In Messrs. Bevington's establishment, which is one

[36] In the method originally employed for converting straw into paper, the straw, after being cut up into pieces about two inches in length, was steeped in cold-lime water, and next subjected to the cutting action of the paper mill:—but the paper thus produced was harsh and ill-coloured; and fit only for wrapping and packing. Eventually, many improvements were made by the aid of chemistry; and the new process has been thus described:—"The straw was first freed from knots; and then boiled in a solution of some of the common alkalies, in order to extract the colouring matter, and to dispose the straw to become fibrous. After being washed, it was next exposed to a mixture of quick-lime, sulphur, and water, to free it from the mucilage and silicious particles which exist in all straw. It was then washed and beaten to remove the odour of the chemical ingredients employed; then bleached by chlorine, or by some other agency: and lastly, worked up into a pulp as in the common method." The results, although far more successful than in the former instance, were, however, insufficient to enable the parties to continue the manufacture. The quality of the paper thus produced may be seen by the first edition of Accum's SYSTEM OF THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, 2 vols. 8vo., which was printed upon straw paper, of a light yellow colour, in 1803.

of the largest at Bermondsey, the different processes employed in the fabrication of leather may be seen in all their variety of ingenious and scientific application.[37] Adjoining is the Glue manufactory of Mr. Alfred Bevington.

In the Spa road is a Turpentine Manufactory, belonging to the Messrs. Flockton; and in Blue-anchor road is the establishment of Messrs. Donkin and Co., Engineers and Machinists. At Bermondsey-wall, in the waterside division of the parish, are several paper and lead mills; and the banks of the river are, principally, occupied by granary-keepers; wharfingers; boat and ship builders; mast and block makers; rope, twine, and sail makers; coopers, and other artificers connected with maritime pursuits and employments. St. Saviour's Dock is an inlet from the Thames, extending to Dockhead, and bounded on each side by wharfs and workshops.—It is generally considered, that a greater variety of trades and manufactures are carried on in this parish, than in any other throughout the kingdom.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the General Registration act of William IV. cap. 86, Bermondsey was divided into three districts, viz.—St. Mary Magdalene, Leather-market, and St. James; and the following information is condensed from the replies made by the respective registrars in October, 1842, to inquiries regarding the *Sanatory* condition of the parish at that time and shortly previous.[38] The labouring occupants of the two first districts are, chiefly, fellmongers, tanners, and leather-dressers; and of the St. James's district, coal-porters and whippers, along-shore labourers, costermongers, watermen, and sailors: in the former, the food is principally bread and potatoes; in the latter, there is a share of butcher's meat. Intemperance prevails to a great extent among these classes, although the wages are in general low, and the earnings irregular. In the more densely-populated neighbourhoods, there are four or five families living in a house, and from four to six persons in each room. The drainage, in many parts, is very bad; and in others, insufficient and not effective, numbers of small houses having been built, "the proprietors of which, looking only to the cash returns, pay little attention to the drainage or cleanliness." In winter, generally speaking, the poor have but little firing, and this, conjoined to their

[37] There are four distinct methods of preparing leather by tanning, viz.—by oak-bark; by sumach; by alum; and by oil; all which are in operation at this factory. Some ingenious machinery is likewise employed here; and particularly the improved machines for splitting, or slicing sheep and other skins into halves, for which the Messrs. Bevington obtained a patent some years ago. Much morocco leather is manufactured from goat skins at this establishment.

[38] Vide Fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, &c.; pp. 309, 310; Appendix.

low diet, induces unhealthfulness. The Long-walk, Medley-place and Mellick-street, and the close rents and blind alleys about Snow's-fields, being thickly inhabited, are occasionally subject to epidemic diseases; and dysentry, cholera, and typhus fever, have been most prevalent "in London-street and its vicinity, and the Tar-yard. In both these places drainage is bad; and the inhabitants of the former locality obtain their supply of water from a running ditch—a common receptacle for every thing, where a hundred cloacinæ empty themselves."[39] The general supply of water is pretty good throughout the parish, a more efficient service having been obtained of late years. With the above exceptions, each district is considered to be generally healthy. On the south-east side, in the St. James's district, are extensive market-gardens. According to the Population returns, the number of statute acres in Bermondsey is six hundred and twenty.

Bermondsey Spa.—There was, formerly, a much-frequented place of entertainment in this parish, called Bermondsey Spa, which acquired its name from a chalybeate spring discovered here about the year 1770. The estate was occupied by Mr. Thomas Keyse, a self-taught artist, who obtained considerable eminence as a painter of *Still Life*; and had been rewarded, in 1764, with a premium of thirty guineas, by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. "for his discovery of a method to fix crayons so as to stand even a severe scrubbing of soap and water." Shortly after, he opened his premises as a tea-garden; the chief source of attraction being a collection of his own works, of which the butchers' shops, fishmongers' shambles, and other familiar objects, were delineated with great faithfulness. About the year 1780, he obtained a license for musical entertainments, and converted the Spa garden into a minor Vauxhall, where fireworks were occasionally exhibited; and, eventually, an excellent scenic representation of the Siege of Gibraltar; in which the chief effects were produced by fireworks and transparencies. This spectable was arranged and constructed by himself: the height of the rock was about fifty feet, and its length two hundred feet; and the entire apparatus occupied about four acres of ground. Mr. Keyse died on the 8th of

[39] This is the exact locality of *Jacob's Island*, of which such a graphic picture has been given by Dickens, in his novel of "Oliver Twist," where the death of Bill Sikes, the murderer,—strangled in the noose of his own rope,—is recorded. This division of the parish is intersected by several streams, or water-courses, which rise and fall with the tidal currents of the Thames, when the sluices are open at the Lead mills. Many of the buildings, however, which covered the Island have been pulled down, scarcely two years ago, since Dickens wrote; yet the uneven surface of the ground still indicates the crowded contiguity in which they stood; and the neighbourhood of London street and the Mill-pond, or Folly-ditch, as it is now called, still furnishes evidence of the verisimilitude of the Novelist's description of a region of squalor, filth, poverty, and wretchedness.

February, 1800, in the 79th year of his age. His pictures were sold by auction; and the garden was shut up about the year 1805: its site has been since built on, but is still kept in remembrance by the name of the Spa-road. There are several *Tokens* extant (about the size of a half-penny), which relate to this place; and also a portrait of its former owner.[40]

Bacon's Free School.—This School stands on the south side of the Grange-road. It originated in the benevolence of Mr. Josias Bacon, a native of Bermondsey, and a merchant of London; who, by will, dated October 4th, 1703, devised the residue of his real and personal estate (after certain charges), to raise a sufficient sum, not exceeding 700*l.*, to build a Free School, &c.; and a further sum, not exceeding 150*l.* per annum, for the support and maintenance of the same school. A substantial edifice of brick, with a house adjoining for the master, was accordingly erected in the year 1708, at an expense, including the purchase of the land, of 1100*l.* Soon afterwards, Thomas Bacon, esq., the executor, under an order of the court of Chancery, granted an annuity of 150*l.* (payable out of certain premises at Midloe and Little Paxton, in Huntingdonshire), for the purposes of the trusts declared in the will of his predecessor.[41] The testator directed that the children admitted should be those of the parishioners "whose parents or friends were *not able to pay* for their learning"; that they "should be taught to read English, and also writing and arithmetic, to fit them for trades, or to keep merchants' books"; and that "there should be always forty, and never more than sixty scholars belonging to the said school at one time."

The utility of this school has been much increased since the year 1805; prior to which, great dissatisfaction had been expressed by the parishioners in respect to its management. New trustees were then appointed, (the nomination being vested in the minister and churchwardens for the time being), and new regulations made; and by deed, bearing date on the 11th of January in that year, (and indorsement thereon dated January 31st, 1815), the legal estate of the school-premises and annuity is vested in eight of the principal inhabitants of the parish.[42] There are now sixty boys on the foundation list, and

[40] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. Appendix, pp. civ. and cxvii. In the brief notice of the decease of Mr. Keyse, which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1800, he is characterized as "remarkable for painting legs of mutton and rumps of beef in the true Dutch style."

[41] Under the same Order, the annuity was to be thus distributed, viz.: 80*l.* a year to the schoolmaster; 50*l.* to the usher; and 20*l.* for repairing the school and school-house, and other necessary charges.

[42] Vide Second Report of the Commissioners on the Education of the Poor, pp. 144-5.

twenty supernumeraries, who are placed on the usher's list, and succeed to the foundation from seniority: the vacancies are filled up every quarter, from outstanding candidates. In 1807, an accumulation fund was established, and since that time the trustees, from various sources, have been enabled to invest about 1000*l.* in the public funds. In a niche in front of the school is a *Bust* of the founder, in a flowing periwig; and under it this inscription:—"Josiah Bacon, Esq., gave 700*l.* for Building this School; and 150*l.* for Educating 60 Children of this his Native Place."

The charity schools of St. Mary's, now called the *Parochial and National Schools,* were originally established in the years 1712 and 1722; the first being for boys, and the latter for girls. The boys' school, recently held in Bermondsey-square, but removed in 1843 into a new building in Star-corner, affords the rudiments of education to three hundred and ten boys; of whom, sixty are clothed. In the girls' school, which was formerly kept in a room over the church porch, but removed in 1830 into a new building in the Grange-walk, one hundred and fifty girls receive instruction; of whom, forty are clothed.—These schools, (including the National school, instituted in 1814), and also that belonging to the St. James's district, are now united under one management, consisting of a committee of trustees and governors: the girls' schools are superintended by a committee of ladies. The income of the schools, arising from funded and other property, &c., in 1842, was 534*l.* 16*s.*; of which sum, the subscriptions and donations amounted to 263*l.* 5*s.*; and the collections at charity sermons, to 116*l.* The expenditure in the same year was 537*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

In Great George-street, a school for boys, on the Lancasterian, or British system, was erected in 1834, and opened in the following year; the cost of the building having been defrayed partly by private subscriptions, and partly by a grant from the Treasury. This school contains accommodation for about two hundred children; but at the present time, the average attendance does not exceed one hundred and thirty: each boy pays two-pence weekly in aid of the general expenses.—There are several minor schools in other parts; and among them, an Infants' school, kept in the old Catholic chapel in East-lane, which was opened on the 1st of January, 1842; the present attendance is about one hundred and twenty.

Under the Poor-law Amendment act of the 4th and 5th of William IV., cap. 76, the poor of Bermondsey were consigned to the general management of a board of guardians, consisting of eighteen of the principal parishioners, whose meetings are held on every Wednesday, at three o'clock, at the Union workhouse in Russell-street. This

building, which contains twenty-four wards, was erected in 1791; but is now undergoing alteration and a great enlargement on the east side, with a new and handsome entrance. At the present time, (June, 1844), its poor inmates amount to three hundred and sixty-three, viz., three hundred and thirty-one adults, and thirty-two children: there are, also, forty-one adults, and one hundred and seventy-one children, belonging to the parish, in a subordinate establishment, at Merton, in Surrey; all of whom will be removed hither when the new wing is completed, about Michaelmas next.

In the year 1749, an act of parliament, (22nd George II., cap. 47), was passed, constituting a *Court of Requests* for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, in the borough of Southwark, and the adjacent parishes of Newington, Lambeth, Christchurch, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe. The court consists of one hundred and thirty-two commissioners, elected annually on Easter Tuesday, eighteen of whom are chosen by the inhabitants of this parish. Its meetings are held twice weekly, viz., on Tuesdays and Fridays, in the town-hall, Southwark.—The paving, lighting, and cleansing of the parish, are under the management of five separate boards of commissioners, appointed at different times, and under various local acts.

It should have been noticed, in connexion with Bermondsey priory (pp. 170-183), that, adjoining to its walls, on ground belonging to the cellarer, an *Almonry*, or *Hospital*, for "indigent children and necessitous converts," was erected by Prior Richard in the year 1213. He dedicated it to the then recently-canonized Thomas à Becket; and hence it was called *St. Thomas's* hospital, and has been confounded by Stow and others with St. Thomas's in Southwark: but the latter was a distinct foundation, originally subjoined to the priory of St. Mary Overy. Lysons remarks, that "we find no traces of this Hospital after the Reformation."[43]

The Greenwich railway crosses the whole of the north-eastern side of this parish; and many of the arches upon which it is carried are occupied as warehouses, &c. Of the several bridges connected with it, is that spanning the Neckinger road, which is supported by a row of cast-iron columns, of the Doric order, fluted, on each side.

Although but thinly populated in the early part of the seventeenth century, this parish suffered greatly from the ravages of the *Plague* in the years 1603, 1625, and 1665; in the first of which, there were 665 burials; in the second, (when twenty persons were frequently interred in one night), 1117; and in the last, 919. After the *Fire* of London, however, in 1666, a rapid augmentation took place, both in the build-

[43] Lysons, Environs, vol. vi. p. 10: Supp.

ings and in the population; and in 1739, according to Maitland, there were 2111 houses in Bermondsey. The following table, constructed from the returns made under the Population acts of the present century, will shew a vast increase during the last forty years; within which time upwards of 2500 houses have been built; and the population has more than doubled.

BUILDINGS AND POPULATION OF BERMONDSEY.

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.
Houses inhabited	3,137	3,365	4,278	4,918	5,674
„ uninhabited	....	86	362	421	263
„ building	66	54	51	49	33
Population: Males	7,986	8,836	12,125	14,389	16,938
„ Females	9,183	10,694	13,110	15,332	18,009
Total Population	17,169	19,530	25,235	29,721	34,947
Families employed in Trade	....	4,085	5,354	6,060	
„ in Agriculture	....	77	123	131 [44]	

In the Postscript to the 2nd part of Massey's "Essay on the Origin and Progress of Letters," (8vo. 1763), which relates to the art of *Calligraphy*, or fine Writing, is a brief account of a Mary Johns, "the daughter of Joseph Johns, a Cooper in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey." He informs us that she had a natural genius for *Writing* and *Drawing*, in her very young years, and without the assistance of any masters to instruct her, arrived to a great proficiency in those arts. Many of her performances were in private hands; and among those which he had seen, was Sir Matthew Hale's Character, and his Sum of Religion, in *Roman* and *Italic* print, written in 1747. Among her last works, as he imagined, was "the Ten Commandments, in Roman print;" and "the Lord's Prayer in the compass of a silver penny, with the giving of the Law by Moses, in black and white, written and drawn in 1752." She was still alive, he adds, in 1762, and under forty years of age; but having "married about ten years ago, she became engaged in family business, and so had little or no leisure to do anything in that way since that time;"—"the prudent management of a family, and the careful bringing up of children, being a *married woman's* greatest and wisest employ." Her husband was a carpenter, named Taylor, who lived in good credit in Great Bandy-legg Walk, Southwark.

CAMBERWELL.

In the Domesday survey the name of this manor is written *Cambrewell*; but in most records of a subsequent date, until the sixteenth or seventeenth century, it is called *Camerwell*. In Aubrey's time, it had regained its former appellation, with the transposition of a letter,

[44] Under the last Population act, no returns were made as to the families engaged in trade and agriculture. The returns for Bermondsey, of which the totals are given above, are thus stated, separately, as to the two districts, viz.:—St. Mary's, houses inhabited, 3,551; uninhabited, 159; building, 24; males, 10,986; females, 11,510. St. James's, houses inhabited, 2,123; uninhabited, 104; building, 9; males, 5,952; females, 6,499. The return for St. Mary's includes 391 persons, who were in the Bermondsey Union Workhouse, in Russell-street.

being spelt Camberwell; which name it still retains. With respect to its etymology, little can be said, unless we refer the termination *well* to some remarkable but now long-forgotten spring: a part of the parish is called *Milk-well*; and a mineral water was discovered at Dulwich many years ago.[1]

On the north, this parish is bounded by Lambeth; on the east, by Newington-Butts, St. George's (Southwark), and Rotherhithe; on the south, by Deptford and Beckingham, in Kent; and on the west, by Croydon, and a detached part of Battersea called Penge. At different times, its limits appear to have been altered; and the manor of Bredinghurst, at Peckham-rye, in the south-eastern quarter of the parish, has, in some inquisitions, been described as within the county of Kent. Hatcham, also, an ancient appendage to Camberwell, was at one period regarded as in Kent; but in 1636, it was declared by the Judges of Assize to be in Surrey; and it has long been annexed to the parish of St. Paul, Deptford. In a grant of the reign of Queen Mary, the manor of Deptford-Strond is described as being in the parishes of Deptford, Camberwell, and Rotherhithe, in the counties of Kent and Surrey; but it is now considered as being wholly in this county.

The parish of Camberwell, (including the hamlets of Peckham and Dulwich), comprises several manors. Two are mentioned in the Domesday book, viz.:—

"Haimo the Sheriff holds *Cambrewelle*. Norman held it of King Edward; and it was then assessed at 12 hides; now at 6 hides and 1 virgate. There are 6 carucates of arable land. Two are in demesne; and there are twenty two villains, and seven bordars, with 6 carucates. There is a church; and there are 63 acres of meadow. The wood yields sixty swine. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at £12; afterwards, at £6; and now, at £14.

"The Bishop of Lisieux holds of [Odo] the Bishop [of Baieux] *Pecheham*, which Alfleda held of Herold in the time of King Edward, when it was included in Patricesy. It was assessed then, as at present, at 2 hides. The arable land is one carucate. There are one villain, and three bordars, and 2 acres of meadow. It is valued at 30 shillings, as it was in the time of King Edward; but when received, at 20 shillings."

Hence it appears, that Peckham formed a part of Battersea manor in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and this statement corresponds with the account of that manor, among the lands of the abbot of Westminster, in the Domesday book, where it is mentioned, that the bishop of Lisieux held 2 hides, of which the church of Westminster was seised in the reign of King William, but was afterwards dissesed by the bishop of Baieux.

[1] See Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 68.

At different periods subsequent to the Domesday survey, the following manors, or reputed manors, have existed in this parish:—

1. Camberwell-Buckingham.
2. Camberwell, or Peckham.
3. Camberwell-Fryern.
4. Dowdale's Manor.
5. Bretinghurst.
6. Basing.
7. Cold-Abbey.
8. Milk-well.
9. Deptford-Strond.
10. Dulwich.

The manors, or reputed manors, called Dowdale's, Bretinghurst, Basing, and Cold-Abbey, have long been reduced to single farms. Milk-well appears to have been called a manor merely as being a monastic estate.

The Manor of Camberwell-Buckingham.—Although the manor of Camberwell belonged to Haimo, as immediate tenant of the crown, at the time of the Domesday survey, yet it seems probable that there was land at Camberwell not within his jurisdiction; for we find from the *Testa de Nevill*, that in the reign of Henry the Third, or Edward the First, Martin de Camerwell held one knight's fee here, of the king, *in capite*, of the Honour of Gloucester, from the Conquest.[2] What became of this estate afterwards, or whether it constituted either of the manors above-mentioned, into which the original manors, or lordships, of Camberwell and Peckham seem to have been divided, cannot now be ascertained. The manor held by Haimo descended to the Clares, earls of Gloucester, and their representatives. Robert Fitzhamon, a son of Haimo, married Sibil, daughter of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury; and Mabel, the daughter of Roger and Sibil, becoming a ward of the crown, King Henry the First gave her in marriage to his natural son, *Robert Fitzroy*, alias *Robert de Melhent*, whom he created earl of Gloucester. The earl had Camberwell, as part of her dower; and the king gave him *Peckham* also, which had escheated to the crown, in the preceding reign, through the rebellion of Bishop Odo. Thus the superiority of both these manors became included in the Honour of Gloucester. Robert Fitzroy was succeeded by his son William; and both those noblemen made considerable grants from these manors, as will be subsequently noticed. Earl William left three daughters, his coheiresses, who are supposed to have held the manor of Camberwell in succession; but at length it devolved on Amicia, wife of Richard de Clare, whose son, Gilbert de Clare, became earl of Gloucester, in right of his mother. His great grandson, Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, was killed at the battle of Bannockburn, in the reign of Edward the Second, and leaving no issue, his three sisters divided his estates, when Camberwell

[2] Testa de Nevill; 1802; F. p. 226.

fell to the share of Margaret, one of the coheiresses, whose second husband, Hugh de Audley, in 1338, obtained the title of earl of Gloucester. He died in 1348, seised of tenements in *Camerwell*, held of the king, *in capite*, by one-eighth of a knight's fee, value 60*s.*; also of one quarter of a knight's fee there, held by William Vaughan, value 40*s.* per annum, (forming the manor of *Cold-Abbey*); also of a quarter of a knight's fee, held by the prioress of Haliwell, value 40*s.* (*Camberwell-Fryern*); and half a knight's fee there, held by Henry de Bekewell, value 20*s.* (afterwards known as "the other manor of *Camerwell*"); also of two knights' fees in Camerwell and Tichesey, held by Thomas de Ovedale, Andrew Peverill, and Roger de Stanyngdene, (the lands in Camerwell constituting the manor afterwards called *Dowdales*, from de Ovedale), value 10 pounds.[3]

Margaret, the daughter and sole heiress of Hugh de Audley, married Ralph, earl of Stafford; whose descendant, Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, held the manor of Camberwell in the reign of Henry the Eighth; and from this nobleman, or his immediate predecessors, it received the designation of Camberwell *Buckingham.* This estate having become vested in the crown, through the attainder of the duke, in 1521, it was granted by Henry the Eighth to John Scott, who had previously held it as a tenant under the Stafford family, at a rental of 7*l.* a year. He was made a baron of the Exchequer in 1529; and died seised of this manor in 1553. His son and successor, of the same name, was thrice married; and by his first wife, he had six sons; by the second, an only daughter; and by the third, two sons. Having previously given to his eldest surviving son, Richard, an estate at Peckham, he, by will dated November 3rd, 1557, devised the manor of Camberwell, late belonging to the duke of Buckingham, with a messuage at East Dulwich, alias Peckham-rye, to his five younger sons, of whom, Edward, William, Bartholomew, and Acton, were the issue of his first wife; Edgar, of the third; two of his eight sons having, probably, died before him. Edgar Scott, in 1583, sold his share of the manorial estate to Edmund Bowyer, esq., of whom hereafter. Partly in consequence of the death of his brothers, the remaining shares came into the possession of Bartholomew Scott. That gentleman, also, had three wives, (the first of whom was Margaret, the widow of Archbishop Cranmer); but leaving no issue, his nephew Peter, the son of Acton Scott, inherited the estate.[4] He was knighted; and died June

[3] Vide ESCHEATS, 21st Edward the Third, n. 59.

[4] It appears from Cole's ESCHEATS, (Harleian MSS. n. 759, f. 25,) that the Scotts had an inferior manor, called *Camberwell*, held of Camberwell-Buckingham's by the service of a *Pair of Horse-shoes.*

28th, 1622, leaving John his son and heir, and three daughters. His descendants, or representatives, sold the Camberwell property to the family of Cock. Walter Cock, who held it in 1695, died in 1712; and his widow Johanna, on whom it devolved, settled the estate on her eldest son, Peter, on his marriage with a daughter of Lord Trevor. Mrs. Cock, it seems, was engaged in trade, and having been ruined by participating in the South-sea scheme, she was made a bankrupt in 1722. She survived till 1756, when, her son being dead, her grandson, Matthew Cock, esq., joined with her in levying a fine, and making a conveyance of this estate to Wm. Belchier, esq., a banker in Southwark, who was a member of parliament for that borough in 1747, and again in 1754. He eventually became insolvent, and mortgaged the estate to a Mr. Collins, who instituted proceedings in the court of Chancery; in consequence of which, a sale of the property took place in 1776. The purchasers on that occasion were, Mr. Wright and Mr. Salter; who resold to Mr. George Daniel, Messrs. John and Simon Halliday (bankers), and Dr. John Coakley Lettsom: of the four fifths of the manor of Camberwell-Buckingham transferred by this sale, Messrs. Halliday had two thirds, and Dr. Lettsom one third.

That portion of the manor which was not included in these sales consisted of the fifth part, or share, which had been sold by Edgar Scott, in 1583, as above stated, to Edmund Bowyer, esq., who also held the rectory and advowson of the living, as well as other estates in this parish. He was made a knight; and was twice married, but died without issue, February the 18th, 1626-7, having left his Camberwell estate to his nephew, of the same name, who obtained the honour of knighthood. This Sir Edmund Bowyer was a leader of the petitioners to parliament, in 1648.[5] His son and successor, Anthony Bowyer, esq., died without issue in 1709.[6]

Edmund Bowyer, the brother and heir of Anthony, died childless in 1718; when the Bowyer estate at Camberwell was divided, in pursuance of a settlement made by Anthony Bowyer and a bequest of Edmund. Part of it descended to Sir William Bowyer, bart., of Denham, in Buckinghamshire, a distant relation of the Camberwell family, to whom Anthony had devised the reversion of a portion of

[5] See Vol. i. Military Occurrences in Surrey, pp. 59—62.

[6] A fee-farm rent from this manor was reserved to the crown, when the grant was made to John Scott, by King Henry the Eighth; and it was afterwards assigned, (with others), to Queen Henrietta Maria, for life. On the abolition of feudal tenures in the reign of Charles the Second, when a general sale of the fee-farm rents took place, that issuing from the manor of Camberwell was purchased in trust for Peter Scott, of whom Mr. Anthony Bowyer purchased the share charged on his portion of the manor.—Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 70.

his property, on failure of the issue of his brother. Sir William Bowyer died in 1722; and his grandson and heir, of the same name, sold part of the estate to Mr. Windham Bowyer, let the other part on building leases, and at length disposed of all the remainder of his land at this place to Mr. Robert Edmunds, of New-cross, an extensive market-gardener.

That portion of the Bowyer estate which Edmund Bowyer had in his power, he bequeathed to his niece Martha, the daughter of his sister Elizabeth by her husband, Sir James Ashe of Twickenham, and her issue, with remainders. Martha Ashe, who, in 1715, had married a younger son of William Windham, esq., of Felbrig in Norfolk, (who took the name of Bowyer under Edmund's will), had two daughters; the elder of whom married her cousin, John Windham; whose son and heir, Joseph Windham, esq., F.S.A., died seised of this and other estates in Surrey, in 1810, when he was succeeded by his sister Anne, the wife of Sir William Smythe, bart., (or more correctly *Smÿth*), of Hill-hall, Essex, who died on the 1st of May, 1823. He left three sons surviving, viz., Thomas, John, and Edward; all of whom possessed the baronetcy in succession. Sir Edward Smÿth assumed the additional surname and arms of Bowyer, under the sign-manual of Queen Victoria, 10th of June, 1839.

The Manor of Peckham.—This manor is described in the Domesday book as quite distinct from that of Camberwell, the two lordships being held respectively by different tenants in chief; but in the reign of Henry the First, his son Robert, earl of Gloucester, became proprietor of both, as before stated, and the superiority was for some centuries vested in his descendants; hence this manor seems to have been sometimes confounded with that of Camberwell, and in some records it is called the manor of Camberwell. Several considerable grants of lands in Camberwell and Peckham were made to different parties by Robert of Gloucester, and his son and successor, Earl William; and thus the two original manors, in process of time, were divided into a number of subordinate manorial estates, some of which still subsist, and others have been variously subdivided.

The manor of Peckham, which was held of Odo, bishop of Baieux, by the bishop of Lisieux, escheated to the crown, in consequence of the rebellion of Odo against William Rufus, shortly after his accession. That prince having made a treaty with his elder brother, Robert, duke of Normandy, who had been his principal opponent, agreed to furnish Duke Robert with a loan of 10,000 marks,[7] on mortgage of his territorial

[7] Manning, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 404, from Eadmer: M. Paris says, the amount of the loan was 1,000 pounds of silver.—Hist. M. p. 27.

estates, to enable him to proceed on an expedition to the Holy Land; and towards raising this sum, the king borrowed two hundred pounds of silver of the church of Canterbury, and as a security, assigned to the abbot and convent his royal demesne and vill of *Peckham*, for seven years, the annual rent being valued at thirty pounds of copper money, or perhaps thirty pounds of silver pennies? "30 *libræ denariorum.*"[8]

Henry the First, as before stated, gave the manor of Peckham to his natural son, Robert, earl of Gloucester; and the earl granted the whole vill of Camberwell to two knights, named Etaly and Tichesey; and to Alexander de Prechesland, as far as Peckham: he also made grants of land here to Robert de Rouen, and to Reginald Pointz, or Pinux.[9] Mr. Manning says, the manor of Camberwell, which was distinct from that of Camberwell-Buckingham, and which was sometimes called the manor of Peckham, probably consisted of the lands said to have been granted to Etaly, Tychesey, and Prechesland. In 1307, the 35th of Edward the First, Robert de Bekewell, or Becwelle, died seised of the manor of Camberwell, held of the heir of Gilbert, earl of Gloucester, by the service of half a knight's fee, consisting of a capital messuage, value 6*s.* 8*d.* a year; a windmill, 10*s.*; a wood, 6*s.* 8*d.*; 221 acres of arable land, at 6*d.* an acre; 26 of meadow, at 2*s.*; 26 of pasture, at 3*d.*; rents of assise, 9*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; customary works, 20*s.*; perquisites of courts, 6*d.*: in all, 20*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*[10] Stephen de Bekewell, his son and heir, held this estate in the 8th of Edward the Second; and in the 43rd of Edward the Third, it belonged to Henry de Bekewell; for in that year, Thomas Doleshill, or Dolsely, died seised (jointly with his wife Joan) of the manor of Peckham, held of Henry de Bekewell, by the service of 5*s.* 10*d.* a year, to be paid at his manor of Camerwell.[11] In 1418, 5th of Henry the Fifth, Isabella, wife of William Scot, (supposed to have been a coheiress of Bekewell), died seised of a moiety of the site of the manor of Camerwell, held of Ann, countess of Stafford, as of her dower, by the payment of a *pair of gilt spurs*, or 6*d.*, and left William her son and heir, then seven years of age. John Scot, or Scott, (whose father had a grant of the manor of Camberwell-Buckingham, from Henry the Eighth), died in 1558, seised of "a moiety of the manor of Camerwell, held of the other manor of Camerwell, late the Duke of Buckingham's." He is supposed, with great probability, to have given this estate to his eldest surviving son, Richard Scott, as previously stated. That gentleman died December the 16th, 1560; and his infant son and heir, Thomas,

[8] Eadmer. Histor. Novor. p. 35.
[9] Vide Dugdale, Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 394.
[10] Inquis. P. Mort. 35 Edw. I.
[11] Id. 43 Edw. I.

having died on the 19th of January following, the estate devolved on his uncle, Edward Scott; who, in 1564, conveyed his moiety of this manor to Thomas Muschamp and Matthew Muschamp, and the heirs of the latter. Sir Matthew Muschamp, knt., died seised in 1579, leaving two sisters his coheirs; and Sir Thomas Grymes, who married one of them, eventually obtained the share of the other by purchase. The other moiety of the manor passed from the Beswell, or Bekewell, family in the reign of Henry the Sixth; and in 1558, it was held by Ralph Muschamp, whose grandson, Francis Muschamp, died in 1632, leaving a son, (who had no issue), and two daughters, one of whom became the wife of Edward Eversfield; and he afterwards being possessor of this moiety of Camberwell, or Peckham, sold it to Sir Thomas Bond, who married a sister of Sir Thomas (or Sir George) Grymes, to whom belonged the moiety of the manor first mentioned. Either through this connexion, or as a purchaser, Sir Thomas Bond became proprietor of the whole estate, which appears to have included the mansion-house, and some lands in the vicinity.

This gentleman was patronized by Mr. Jermyn, (afterwards earl of St. Alban's), who was privately married to the widow of Charles the First, and she appointed Mr. Bond comptroller of her household; and Charles the Second made him a baronet, (when at Brussels), in 1658. He returned to England at the restoration, and he afterwards rebuilt the mansion, and laid out the grounds and gardens in the French taste, at a considerable expense. Sir Thomas was a staunch partizan of the Stuart family, and he, at length, followed the exiled king (James the Second) to France.[12] His son and successor, Sir Henry Bond, who resided chiefly in that country, sold the Peckham estate to Sir Thomas Trevor, chief-justice of the Common-pleas, who was created Lord Trevor by Queen Anne, in 1711, being one of the twelve individuals who were made peers at once, during the struggle for power, before the dismissal from all his employments of the duke of Marlborough, in order to secure for the ministry a majority in the House of Peers. The Judge resided here occasionally; and after his decease, in 1731, the estate was sold to Mrs. Hill; from whom it descended to her nephew, Isaac Pacatus Shard, esq.; and in 1812, it belonged to his second son, Charles Shard, esq., of Lovel's-hill, near Windsor, who had succeeded his elder brother.—The old mansion was taken down in 1797, and a street, named Hill-street, was built on the site of the house and gardens.

[12] "There is a tradition that the mob were so exasperated against him, that they plundered his house at Peckham, and were with difficulty restrained from pulling it down." —Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 119.

The Manor of Bredinghurst.—The manor called Bredinghurst, or Bretinghurst, situated at Peckham-rye, near the borders of Kent, was, according to Philipot, formerly included in that county.[13] In an account of lands in Camberwell belonging to the priory of Haliwell, London, it is stated, that a grant of the vill of Camerwell was made by Robert, earl of Gloucester, to two knights, one of whom was named Tichesey;[14] and this donation appears to have been confirmed to the same person, or another of the same family, by William, the next earl of Gloucester; for we learn from the *Testa de Nevill* that, in the time of King John, or Henry the Third, Geoffrey de Tychesey held one-fourth of a knight's fee in Camerwell of the Honour of Gloucester, which William, earl of Gloucester, had given to Alexander de Tychesey, the ancestor of Geoffrey. In the reign of Edward the First, Geoffrey de Bretinghurst, who had, probably, purchased land here from the family of Tichesey, in consequence of a claim to the superiority of the estate by Thomas de Tichesey, made a public acknowledgment that he held of that person forty acres of land in Camerwell, by the service of 2*s.* 8*d.* a year, and suit to his court of Camerwell, from three weeks to three weeks, undertaking to perform that service in future for the lands in question, and admitting that he was at the mercy of the prosecutor.[15]

The Bretinghursts held this estate until the time of Edward the Third; in the 9th of whose reign, Johanna, wife of Robert de Bretinghurst, died seised of one hundred and twenty acres of land in Camberwell and Peckham, by the service of paying ten shillings every thirty-two weeks towards the ward of Dover castle.[16] In 1370, the 43rd of Edward the Third, Thomas Dolsely, or Doleshill, died seised of this manor, held of the king, *in capite*, by knight's service, viz., ten shillings every thirty-two weeks, to the ward of Dover castle; and he also held other manors in this parish.[17] Edward, the son and heir of Thomas Dolsely, having died without issue, the inheritance became vested in the descendants of Joanna and Isabella (his father's sisters), viz., Margaret the wife of Robert Bernard, and John Worsted.

[13] Villare Cantianum, p. 127.

[14] Dugdale, Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 394: from MS. Cotton. Vitell. F. 8.

[15] It may fairly be conjectured that this transaction occurred before the 18th of Edward the First, when the Statute was made, intituled, (from the words with which it commences,) "Quia Emptores Terrarum," by which it was enacted, that when lands were alienated by a mesne tenant, the services due from that tenant should revert to the superior lord; and Bretinghurst may have afterwards become the immediate tenant in fee, not of Tichesey, but of the Earl of Gloucester, or rather, of the crown; and thus, having obtained the substantial possession of the estate, it was subsequently known by the name of his family.

[16] Calend. Inquis. post Mortem. vol. ii. p. 65. [17] Id. p. 296.

Margaret Bernard died childless in 1408; and of the family of Worsted, nothing further appears; but Mr. Manning says, it is probable he left two daughters his coheirs, one of whom was Isabella, the wife of William Scott, of London, who died in 1418, the 5th of Henry the Fifth, seised of part of a tenement in Peckham called Bretynghurst, held (as above) of the king, *in capite*, leaving William Scott her son and heir, aged seven. In the 1st of Queen Elizabeth, John Scott, who held the manor of Camberwell-Buckingham, and other estates here, died seised of a moiety of Bredinghurst, which is supposed to have been held successively by his sons, Richard and Edward Scott.

In the 28th of Henry the Eighth, William Muschamp was the owner of a moiety of this manor, which may have descended to him from one of the coheiresses of John Worsted. He married the daughter of a William Scott, by whom he had no issue; by a second wife he had a son, Thomas; and by a third, another son, named Ralph, who inherited the moiety of this manor, which descended to his grandson Francis, who died July 25th, 1632, and left a son and heir, Edmund Muschamp, a minor, and two daughters. Edmund had no issue; and the estate being sold by his sister to Sir Thomas Bond, together with Peckham, was again sold by his son to Mr. Hill; from whom it, at length, came into the possession of William Shard, esq., whose widow held it in 1812. At that time, the site of the ancient manor-house, which is supposed to have been pulled down upwards of two hundred years ago, was still remembered by means of a fish-pond, near which it had stood.

The Manor of Basynges, or Basing.—This manor, probably, obtained its appellation from a family to whom it belonged in the 13th century. Solomon de Basing devised to the priory of Haliwell all the land, with its appurtenances, called *Newelereſfeld*, by the service of twelve pence paid to John Neweleres, and his heirs.[19] Solomon was one of the sheriffs of London in 1215. The land here mentioned, according to Mr. Bray, "retains the name [of Newlersfield] to the present time." The Basing estate, after the period last mentioned, was held by the Dolselys and Worsteds; to whom, likewise, belonged Bredinghurst. In 1557, Henry Baker died seised of the manor of Basings, in Peckham, held of Ralph Muschamp, as of the manor of Camberwell. Richard Baker, the son and heir of Henry, is conjectured to have died without issue, and to have been succeeded by his sister Frances. Sir Thomas Gardiner, who may have been the husband of this lady, died seised, *inter alia*, of the manor of Basing in 1631; and as his son William died before him, the inheritance

[19] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. pp. 412—414.

devolved on his grandson George. It does not appear how this estate was subsequently transferred; but in 1812, it was the property of Sir William East, bart., of Hall-place, in Berkshire.[19] His son, Sir Gilbert, died without issue in December, 1828; and was succeeded by his nephew, East George Clayton, esq., who, under the sign-manual of George the Fourth, assumed the additional surname of East in 1829, and was created a baronet in 1838.

The Manor of Camberwell-Fryern.—William, earl of Gloucester, the grandson of King Henry the First, granted lands here belonging to the Honour of Gloucester to Robert de Rouen, and Roger Pointz; the former of whom gave the whole of his grant, and the latter a portion of the lands he had thus obtained, to the priory of Haliwell. After the suppression of the convent, Henry the Eighth, in the 36th year of his reign, made a grant to Robert Draper, page of the jewel office, of the manor of Camerwell, alias Frern, and a tenement called Freren, formerly belonging to the nuns of Haliwell, which, with lands called Cornbury in Peckham, were held of the king, by a rent of 16*s.* 4*d.* Henry, the son of Robert Draper, died in 1557, having devised this estate to his brother Matthie; and he, being without issue, conveyed it during his life to Edmund Bowyer, his nephew; from whom it descended, with other property of the Bowyers at Camberwell, to the lady of Sir William Smythe.[20]

Dowdale's, or Uvedale's Manor.—In the reign of Edward the First, 1297, Thomas de Tychesey died seised of lands in Camerwell, which had been granted to one of his ancestors by Robert, earl of Gloucester, probably in the reign of Stephen. The estate was then divided between his three sisters; one of whom, named Alice, married Gilbert de Eton; whose daughter and sole heiress, Isabella, became the wife of John de Ovedale, or Uvedale; and their descendants long held the lands from them called d' Ovedale's, or Uvedale's. William Uvedale had livery of this manor in the seventh year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Nothing is known of the descent of the estate after that period; but there is a farm named Dowdale's, or (corruptly) Dowlas's, a little to the north of the High street of Peckham, on the site of buildings where the manor-house is supposed to have stood. "Tradition says, that one or more of the children of Henry the Eighth were nursed here."[21]

The Manor of Cold-Abbey.—This manor, called also *Colde-herbergh*, seems to have been dependent on that of Camberwell-Buckingham. In 1363, Sir Thomas Vaughan, knt., died seised of the manor of Coldherbergh, in Hachesham, consisting partly of a messuage and

[19] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 415. [20] Id. p. 411. [21] Ibid, p. 412.

land, held of the king, as of the manor of Hachesham; and in part of tenements in Camerwell, held of the earl of Stafford, by knight's service, and suit of court at Camerwell.[22] Richard Skynner, of Peckham, by will dated in 1492, bequeathed to his son Michael all his interest in the manor and land called Cold-Abbey, in Peckham, Camberwell, and Deptford, or in the purparty of Christopher Middleton therein. In 1551, the 4th of Edward the Sixth, John Bowyer, of Lincoln's Inn, purchased the fee-simple of an estate in this parish, including a moiety of the manor of Cold-Abbey, of Ann Lovell, widow, and Ann Hawkes, widow; and he also purchased leases of the premises, which had been granted by those persons to Henry Savill. At the time Mr. Bowyer thus became owner of the estate, it comprised a mansion-house, two barns, a stable, garden, orchard, and divers lands. The moiety of the manor, or reputed manor, thus transferred, descended, with other landed property of the Bowyer family, to Joseph Windham, esq., who died in 1810; when it passed to his sister, Lady Smythe.—A lane at Peckham is still known as Cold-harbour lane.

The Manor of Milk-well.—This manor, which extends into the parish of Lambeth, and was once held of the king *in capite*, belonged to the Hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark; and it was granted by the fraternity of that house, in 1305, to the monastery of St. Mary Overie, in consideration of a rent-charge of ten shillings a year. The prior and convent of St. Mary's, in 1538, the 29th of Henry the Eighth, executed a lease of the manor, for a term of forty years, subject to which the king, in 1541, granted it to Sir Thomas Wyat; and he having been executed and attainted of treason in the reign of Queen Mary, it again reverted to the crown. Richard Duke, esq., clerk of the court of Augmentations, having procured a grant of the freehold from Queen Elizabeth, endeavoured, but without success, to set aside the lease. In 1609, the estate belonged to Sir Edward Duke, knt.; and it then contained about four hundred acres of land. In 1616, Sir Edward obtained a license to alienate to Robert Cambell and his heirs, and a conveyance was executed accordingly, December the 1st, in the same year. Mr. Cambell, who was an alderman of London, died in 1639; and the estate was afterwards held, under his will, by his family; from whom it was transferred, by sale, to the Bowyers, and, like the manor last-mentioned, it descended, through the Windhams, to Lady Smythe.

The Manor of Deptford-Strond.—This manor was held of the barony of Maminot, and of the superior manor of Sayes Court, or

[22] Inquis. post Mortem. 36th Edward the Third.

West Greenwich, with which it has sometimes been confounded. In 1399, the 22nd of Richard the Second, Roger Mortimer, earl of March, died seised of a certain site styled Le Strond, in Greenwich, and seventy-three acres of land in Deptford-Strond. His grandson, Richard, duke of York, who at length became his heir, and was competitor for the crown with King Henry the Sixth, was killed at the battle of Wakefield, in 1459; when this, with other estates, devolved on his eldest son, who ascended the throne under the title of Edward the Fourth. This manor was settled, as part of her jointure, on Jane Seymour, the third wife of Henry the Eighth; but after her decease, in 1537, Thomas Hatcliffe, esq., obtained a lease of the property for twenty-one years, subject to which Queen Mary, in 1554, granted it to Sir Thos. Pope, knt., and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs. At the beginning of the present century, it was held by the late Benjamin Way, esq.

Dulwich, and Dulwich College.

Dulwich.—This place, formerly called *Dylawys*, and *Dilwisshe*, is an extensive and pleasant hamlet, situated about two miles to the south-west of the village of Camberwell, on the borders of Kent.—That part of Camberwell which forms the manor of Dulwich, was given to the monks of Bermondsey by King Henry the First, in the year 1127, and they continued to possess it until the suppression of the house in 1537-38. In the 45th of Henry the Third, anno 1261, a question arose as to whether this manor, and Leigham in Streatham, were liable to tallage; but on the examination of records, it was found to have been previously decided, after an inquiry before Hugh Bigod, the king's justiceary, that these manors, having been ancient demesne of the crown, were liable to taxation, "when the king caused his demesnes through England to be tallied"; and a writ was therefore issued, commanding the sheriff of Surrey to levy a reasonable tax on these manors.[23]

In the year 1545, "the manor of Dulwich in Camerwell, and a messuage called *The Hall Place*, formerly belonging to the Prior of Bermondsey," were granted by Henry the Eighth (under his letters

[23] In the reign of Henry the Third, or his father John, it appears that *Henry de la Wyk*, called also *Henry de Dilewisse*, and his partners held two knights' fees in *Camerwell*, of the Honour of Gloucester. In the 4th of Edward the First, 1276, Henry de *Delawys*, (possibly the same person, or his son), was outlawed for felony; and he then held one messuage, eighty acres of land, and seven shillings rent in *Dylawys*, of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester; and eight acres of the Prioress of Haliwell.—See *Testa de Nevill*, p. 220; and *Escheats*, 4th Edward the First, n. 64. This Henry of Dulwich was, perhaps, a tenant under the prior of Bermondsey: or, otherwise, the grant of Henry the First to the monks may not have included the entire vill of Dulwich.

patent), to Thomas and Margaret Calton, to be held *in capite*, at the annual rent of thirty-three shillings; together with the advowson of the vicarage of Camberwell, which the convent of Bermondsey had held from the gift of Robert, earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry the First.[24] Their grandson, Sir Francis Calton, in the autumn of 1606, sold the lordship and its appurtenances, to Mr. Edward Alleyn, the ever-estimable founder of Dulwich College, for the sum of 5000*l.*; independently of eight hundred marks, (533*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*), for the patronage. In the following August, Alleyn increased his property by buying twenty-two acres of land (copyhold of the manor of Dulwich), and three tenements, and four acres and one rood of freehold ground, for 410*l.* 10*s.*, from Ellis Parrey, citizen and weaver, to whom they had been previously sold by Sir Francis Calton.[25] In a similar manner, that is by purchase, at different times, he acquired most, if not all, of the remaining copyholds in Dulwich.

Before proceeding with a description of the College, it may be expedient to insert a Memoir of its benevolent founder; and of the progressive steps by which he accomplished his design, and secured the permanence of his charity.

Edward Alleyn was born in the parish of St. Botolph, without Bishopsgate, on the 1st of September, 1566, and as appears by the register, he was baptized on the day following. He was the second son of Edward Alleyn, "Cittizen and Inholder, of London," (as he is styled in his will),[26] and Margaret, daughter of John Towneley, esq., of Towneley, in Lancashire. Fuller says, he was "born near Devonshire house, where now is the sign of *the Pie*,"—and "bred a Stage-player;"[27]—and it is not improbable that the *Pie* was the Inn which his father kept, and where himself had birth.[28] The elder Alleyn died in September, 1570, when his son was only four years of age; and his widow was subsequently married to a person named Browne, who was both an *actor*, and a haberdasher. There is reason to conclude, therefore, that young Alleyn was, as Fuller states,

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[24] Rot. Patent. 36th Henry the Eighth, p. 3.

[25] Vide Collier's Memoirs of Edward Alleyn, (published by the Shakespeare Society in 1841, chiefly from original documents preserved at the college), pp. 82-83 and 143-147. In reply to some unfriendly and unjust remarks respecting his purchase of the manor, made by Sir Francis several years after the transaction, Alleyn affirms that "he had paid, in all, 1000*l.* more than any other man would give for it." Calton appears to have squandered away his patrimony in dissipation and extravagance, and to have been indebted to Alleyn for frequent pecuniary advances; on account of 3000*l.* of the purchase money, which had been left unpaid upon interest, for six years, until all fine and recognizances had been legally executed. Alleyn is styled "Lord of the Manor of Dulwich," in a bond still extant at the college, and bearing date on the 18th of October, 1606.

[26] Collier's Memoirs, &c., Appendix, No. 1.

[27] Worthies, vol. ii. p. 84; edit. 1811.

[28] Considerable remains of the Pie Inn, with extensive vaults, were remaining long within memory, and it was still open as an inn and coffee-house, and known by the sign of the "Magpie and Stump." The older portions were partly of stone, and receded to some distance from the street, having the appearance of an age, at least, anterior to Queen Elizabeth's reign.

brought up "a stage-player," his histrionic talents being cultivated to much advantage by Browne, his step-father.[29] Little is known of the early career of this celebrated actor; but it is evident, that he had acquired a high reputation full as early as 1592, when Thomas Nash published a satirical tract intituled "Pierce Pennyless, his Supplication to the Devil," in which he is twice mentioned in terms of strong commendation. He appears to have excelled in tragic characters, "so acting to the life," as Fuller informs us, "that he made any part, especially a majestic one, to become him." Heywood, a cotemporary dramatist, Sir Richard Baker, in his "Chronicle," and others, have likewise done homage to the talents of this eminent performer. Heywood, in a prologue delivered at the Cockpit, in Drury-lane, on the revival of Marlowe's "*Rich Jew of Malta*," speaks of Alleyn as

——— "being a Man
Whom we may rank with (doing no one wrong)
Proteous for shapes, and Roscius for a tongue,
So could he speak, so vary."——[30]

In speaking of the fortune which Alleyn must have early acquired, Mr. Lysons says, "the tradition of the College has always been that he had three wives;"—but that report is now known to be erroneous, as he had only two; the last of whom survived him. His first wife, Joan Woodward, to whom he was married on the 22nd of October, 1592, was the daughter of a Mr. Woodward, who "appears to have been extensively engaged in the iron mines and founderies of Ashdowne Forest;" and whose widow, Agnes, had for second husband, Philip Henslowe. She possessed considerable property in her own right (under the will of her father), a part of which is supposed to have been a lease of the parsonage of Firle, in Sussex; which was sold by Alleyn in 1596, for 3000*l.*

Soon after his first marriage, Alleyn entered into partnership with Henslowe, his wife's step-father, in respect to the Rose Theatre, and the Bear Garden (or Paris Garden), on the Bankside, in Southwark; of the former of which Henslowe was wholly, and of the latter, a joint proprietor.[31] There can be no doubt, that this connexion was of great

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[29] The earliest known record of his time, which connects him with the stage, is of the date of the 3rd of January, 1588-89, when he purchased for 37*l.* 10*s.* the share of "playing apparels, play-books, instruments, and other curiosities," which Richard Jones owned jointly with the brothers, John and Edward Alleyn, and their step-father, Browne. John was the eldest brother, and, most probably, succeeded to his father's occupation and business, he being described as a citizen and innholder.—About the year 1594, he became a distiller, and resided in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. There was a third and younger brother, named William, who seems to have been dead in 1590.—Collier, MEMOIRS, &c. p. 4.

[30] "Not Roscius nor Æsope," says Nash, "those Tradegians admyred before Christ was borne, could ever performe more in action than famous Ned Allen." Ben Jonson, also, in his "*Epigram*," addressed "to Edward Allen," (first printed in 1616, but written some ten or fifteen years earlier), has compared him with the same great Roman actors.

[31] In the old Treasury "Chest of God's Gift College," as it is called in the carving on the lid, is a small octavo memorandum book, which was kept by Alleyn himself, in which the following entry occurs:—

"What the *Bear Garden* coste for my own part in December, 1594.

First to Mr. Burnabye	200*l.*
Then for the Patten[t]	250
Some is....	450
"I held it 16 year, and Rd. 60*l.* per annum, which is.....	960*l.*
Sould itt to my father, Hinchloe, in Februarie, 1610, for	580*l.*"

It should be noticed that, in the Dulwich papers, Henslowe's name is much varied in the spelling, as Hensley, Hinchloe, Hinslie, and otherwise.

advantage to both parties, and the efficient source of those emoluments by which Alleyn was enabled to erect the Fortune theatre, and eventually to purchase the manors of Kennington, Dulwich, and Lewisham, as well as other estates. He was also in possession of some messuages, which had belonged to his father, in his native parish of St. Botolph. The companies of actors in which he was successively engaged, were known as "The Lord Strange's players"; the "Lord Admiral's, or Earl of Nottingham's players," and the "Prince's (Prince Henry) players."

In the year 1599-1600, Alleyn commenced the erection of the *Fortune Theatre*, on a vacant plot of ground without Cripplegate, situated between Golden lane and Whitecross street. The interference of the Earl of Nottingham, and the subjoined influence of Lord Hunsdon, and Sir Robert Cecil, enabled Alleyn to obtain the assent of the local magistrates; and this speculation proved a very lucrative and successful one. The new playhouse was first opened in May, 1601; the total expense of erecting it, together with the purchase, first, of the lease, and afterwards of the inheritance of the land, was 1320*l.*

The Exhibitions at Paris Garden were carried on under a commission, or license, (at 40*l.* per annum), granted by Sir John Dorrington, "Chief Master and Overseer of the Queen's Games of Bulls, and Bears, and Mastive Dogs, and Mastive Bitches"; who died soon after the accession of James the First, and was succeeded by Sir William Stewart, As that person refused to renew the commission, Henslowe and Alleyn were obliged to purchase the assignment of his patent for the sum of 450*l.*; after which, in November, 1604, they were jointly and severally constituted "Masters of the King's Games of Bulls and Bears," &c.[32] They afterwards complained, in a petition to the king, of the high price they had been compelled to give for their patent, "the fee being only xvjd. per diem"; and prayed, that "in respect to their great and daily charge in keeping the said Game of Bears, Bulls, and Dogs," that ij s. viij d. might be added to their fee, it "beinge never as yet increased sense the firste foundation of the office." In the same petition they complain of not being allowed to "bait the game on *Sondays*," which "in the late quene's tyme was permitted without restraint, in the after none after divine service"; and "which was the cheffest meanes and benyfite to the place."[33]

Having no child to inherit the property he had accumulated, (which, at the present time, it is presumed would be equal in value to forty or fifty thousand pounds), Mr. Alleyn determined to devote it, chiefly, to the foundation and support of a benevolent establishment of a superior kind;—and hence the origin of "The College of God's Gift," (as it was called by the founder himself), at Dulwich. With the view of making the necessary arrangements for this purpose, he relinquished his profession as an actor about

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[32] In the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James the First, bear-baiting, bull-baiting, dog-fighting, and other brutal combats of a like character, were included among the fashionable sports and pastimes of persons of the highest rank; and the Bear Garden of Alleyn and Henslowe seems to have been the place of chief resort for the patrons and admirers of those exhibitions. Their establishment was well stocked; and Sir John Dorrington being required to furnish a display of bear-baiting for the gratification of Queen Elizabeth at a short notice, found it necessary to apply to Alleyn and his partner for assistance.—The following advertisement, preserved among Alleyn's papers at Dulwich, may in some measure shew how those sports were conducted:—

> "To-morrow being Thursdaie, shal be seen at the Bear garden on the Bank-side, a greate match plaid by the gamesters of Essex, who hath challenged all comers whatsoever, to plaie 5 dogges at the single beare, for 5 pounds; and also to wearie [worry] a bull dead at the stake; and for their better content, shall have pleasant sport with the horse and ape, and whipping of the blind bear.—*Vivat Rex.*"

[33] Collier's Memoirs of Alleyn, &c. p. 75, 6; where the petition is copied.

the year 1612; and in May, 1613, he commenced the buildings of the College.[34] The work was slowly carried on, but in the autumn of 1616, some inmates were admitted; and on the 1st of September in that year, the chapel was dedicated with great solemnity by Archbishop Abbot.[35]

It has been surmised that, up to that time, Mr. Alleyn had expended from eight to ten thousand pounds upon the college;[36] and we learn from a "Diary" of the founder (still extant at Dulwich), which commences on Michaelmas day, 1617, and ends at Michaelmas, 1622, that during the intervening five years, the further sum of 1315*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* was expended on this foundation; of which, 802*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* was for building and repairs.

When Alleyn had completed his own arrangements for the endowment of the College, he experienced much difficulty in obtaining the royal patent for settling his lands (held *in capite*), in mortmain, in consequence of the opposition of the Lord-chancellor Bacon, who "stayed the Patent at the Great Seal;"—the occasion of which is thus detailed in a letter written by the Chancellor to Villiers, marquis of Buckingham, who had undertaken to procure the king's signature. "I thank your lordship for your last loving letter. I now write to give the King an account of a Patent I have stayed at the Seal. It is of license to give in mortmain 800*l.* land, though it be of tenure in chief, to Allen that was the player, for an Hospital. *I like well that Allen playeth the last act of his life so well*; but if his Majesty give way thus to amortize his tenures, the Court of Wards will decay, which I had hoped should improve. But that which moved me chiefly is, that his Majesty now lately did absolutely deny Sir Henry Saville for 200*l.*, and Sir Edward Sandys for 100*l.* to the perpetuating of two Lectures, the one in Oxford, the other in Cambridge, foundations of singular honour to his Majesty, the best learned of Kings, and of which there is great want; whereas Hospitals abound, and Beggars abound never a whit less. If his Majesty do like to pass the book at all, yet if he would be pleased to abridge the 800*l.* to 500*l.*, and then give way to the other two books for the Universities, it were a princely work; and I would make an humble suit to the King, and desire your Lordship to join in it that it might be so."[37]

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[34] Aubrey, (Surrey, vol. i. p. 190), whose superstitious credulity is well known, speaking of the College, says—"The Tradition concerning the Occasion of the Foundation runs thus; That Mr. Alleyne, being a Tragedian, and one of the Original Actors in many of the celebrated Shakespear's Plays, in one of which he play'd a *Damon*, with six others, and was in the midst of the Play surpriz'd by an *Apparition* of the *Devil*, which so work'd on his Fancy, that he made a Vow, which he perform'd at this place."—This absurd report would seem to have originated from an event recorded in "The Blacke Book," by Thomas Middleton, printed in 1604, wherein it is said (Sign. B. 4.), that "the old Theatre [the *Rose*] cracked and frighted the audience," while a Devil was upon the stage in Marlowe's Faustus.—Mr. Collier remarks, that we have no distinct evidence that Alleyn ever performed in any of Shakespear's plays.

[35] The entire form of the Dedication, with the prayers used on the occasion, have been printed in Wilkins's Concilia, (vol. iv. pp. 455—458), from the Register of Archbishop Abbot in the Lambeth archives.

[36] Vide Biographia Britannica; art. Alleyn.—In the same work it is stated, that the college was built "after the design and direction of Mr. Inigo Jones, who was a witness to his [Alleyn's] deed of Settlement." This, however, appears to be erroneous; as the original Indenture for erecting the college says, the "*Plott* thereof" was "made and drawn by John Benson," a bricklayer, of Westminster, to whom "forty shillings" was to be paid for the execution of every rod of brick-work,—Alleyn himself covenanting to dig the trench for the foundation, and find the scaffolding, bricks, and other materials. The building was to consist of a Chapel, with a porch, and a tower of brick, eighteen feet square, and threescore feet high; a School-house and offices; a Kitchen, and twelve Almshouses.—Vide Collier's Memoirs, App. No. V.

[37] Vide Lord Bacon's Works, vol. iii. p. 365: edit. 1765, 4to.

At length all difficulties were overcome; the king's signature was obtained, and the Great Seal was affixed to Alleyn's patent, either on the 15th or 16th of July, 1619; the patent itself bearing date on the 21st of June. The deed of foundation of "God's Gift College" bears date on the 13th of the preceding April, and it was enrolled in Chancery on the 15th of May. This completion of the founder's design was celebrated in the September following; and the ceremonies were concluded by a festive entertainment, of which some particulars are given in the autograph Diary, viz.—"Sept. 13, 1619. This daye was the fowndation of the Colledge finisht, and there were present the Lord Chancellor; the Lo. of Arundell; Lo. Coronell Ciecell; Sir Jo. Howland, High Shreve; Sir Edward Bowyare; Sir Tho. Grymes; Sir Jo. Bodley; Sir Jo. Tunstall; Inigo Jones, the K. Surveyor; Jo. Finch, Councillor; Ric. Tayleboyce; Ric. Jones; Jo. Anthony. They first herde a Sermond, and after the Instrument of Creacion was by me read, and after an Anthem, they went to dinner." [38]

After the decease of Mr. Henslowe and his wife, (the former in January 1615-16, the latter in the summer of 1617), the attention of Alleyn was necessarily recalled to theatrical affairs, although he never resumed his profession as an actor. He had succeeded to most, if not all, the property in the Rose, the Fortune, and the Paris Garden (public) theatres; he possessed much leasehold property, including the (private) Playhouse in the Blackfryars; and he had, also, some interest in the receipts at the Red Bull theatre, in St. John's street.

Alleyn's first wife,—his "religious and loving wife," as she is called in the mural inscription in the College chapel at Dulwich, and with whom he had lived in "uninterrupted comfort and harmony" during upwards of thirty years,—died on the 28rd of June, 1623. He did not, however, long remain a widower; but was married, secondly, in the summer of 1624, to *Constance*, a daughter of the well-known poet and divine, Dr. Donne, by his wife Ann, a daughter of Sir George More, of Loseley, in this county.[39]

When Mr. Alleyn left the stage, he removed from Bankside, and retired to Dulwich, where he resided at Hall-Place, (which had been the seat of the Prior of Bermondsey, when lord of the manor), or at the mansion now called Dulwich Court. He survived the completion of his undertaking about seven years, and retained to himself the management of the College until his decease in November, 1626; not, however, in the character of master, as some have supposed, for he had appointed his kinsmen, Thomas Alleyn, citizen and barber-surgeon, of London, to be master, and Matthias Alleyn, gent., to be warden, in 1619; but in that of *founder*, the right to make statutes and rules for the better ordering of the college, &c., "as long as he should live," having been reserved to him by the letters patent of King James.[40]

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[38] The dinner consisted of two courses, the viands composing which, with their respective quantities and prices, are appended to the above entry.—The details, (extracted from the Diary), may be seen in Lysons' Environs, vol. i. pp. 98, 99. The entire expense of the banquet amounted to 20*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; or upwards of 100*l.* at the present value of money.

[39] Before the marriage was solemnized, Mr. Alleyn had promised to settle on the lady, the sum of 1500*l.*; but in consequence of some difference with his father-in-law, (who, after the union, appears to have departed from his word in respect to a similar engagement), no settlement seems to have been made. Alleyn, however, very honourably fulfilled his promise, by a bequest to his wife of 1500*l.* secured upon his property in Southwark, on the Bankside, consisting of the "capital messuage and Inn, called the Unicorn, and three other houses, bearing the signs of the Barge, the Bell, and the Cock. He also left her an additional 100*l.* in money, for "present use."—Vide Collier's Memoirs of Alleyn, pp. 171—176.

[40] The names of the first fellows of the College were,—Samuel Wilson, M.A.; John Harrison, M.A.; Martyn Symmonds, clerk; and Thomas Hopkins, organist.

He was interred in the College chapel; and Aubrey has recorded the following commemorative inscription, from "a greyish marble in the middle of the chancel":—

> "Here lieth buried the Bodie of EDWARD ALLEYN, Esquire, the Founder of this Church and College, who died the 21 Daye of November, 1626." [41]

For this, which seems to have been obliterated, another inscription was substituted, as follows:—

> "Sacred to the memory of EDWARD ALLEYNE, Esq. the worthy Founder of this College: who departed this life Nov. 26, A.D. 1626, Ætat. 61.—As likewise of *Joan*, his beloved Wife, who finished her mortal race, June 28th, 1623."

From the examination of the Dulwich papers made by Mr. Collier, it clearly results that neither inscription is correct. Alleyn's will, bearing date November 13th, 1626, states that he was then "sick in body;" and the account book of the warden, Mr. Matthias Alleyn, expressly mentions "the death of the Founder of the said College," as taking place on "the xxvth of November 1626, being Satterday." In respect to the date of his birth, he has himself several times recorded it in his Diary; the last entry of the kind being as follows:—"Sept. 1st, 1622. We took the Communion, feasted the pore, and gave the 12 [alms-people] ther newe gownes; and this being my birth day I am full 56 years owld: blessed be the Lord God, the giver of lyffe. Amen." Consequently, his exact age, at the time of his decease, was—sixty years, two months, and twenty-five days.[42]

Dulwich College was endowed by Mr. Alleyn with the following estates, viz.:—all the manor or lordship of Dulwich, with the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging; the manor-house, or capital messuage, called Hall Place, alias Knowles's; lands called Rycotts, or Rygates, and all other premises, &c., in Dulwich, which he had purchased of Sir Francis Calton, knt.; eight messuages and land, called Howlett Rycotts, Nappes, and Stonie Nappes, purchased of Sir Edmund Bowyer, knt.; a messuage and land, late copyhold of the said manor, purchased of John Bowyer, esq.; four messuages and land, called Great Bownes, North Croft, Carter's Hall, Addington's Mead, Great and Little Browning, and Carter's Garden, purchased of Thomas Calton, gent., and others; a messuage and land called Berryefield; three messuages and land; a messuage and land, late copyhold of the said manor; a messuage and seven acres, called Renalls; another messuage, and nine acres of land; a messuage and forty-five acres of land, late copyhold of the said manor,—all in Dulwich; eighteen acres of pasture in Lambeth, purchased of Sir Edw. Duke, knt.; messuages and lands in St. Botolph's, London, which had descended to Mr. Alleyn from his father; messuages, lands, gardens, &c., called the Fortune, in Whitecross-street, and Goulding's-lane, in St. Giles's without Cripplegate, but now in St. Luke's parish.[43]

The founder, having ordained the final statutes for the government of the college on the 29th of September, 1626, by his will, dated in

[41] SURREY, vol. i. p. 198. Aubrey further says—"There have been eight lines more, but so worn out as to be now illegible."—Ib.

[42] Vide Collier's MEMOIRS, pp. 2, 151, 180, 182, 184.

[43] FURTHER REPORT of the Commissioners for Inquiring concerning Charities, p. 895.

the November following, gave to the establishment a seal-ring with his arms, to be worn by the master and his successors; and appointed a common seal to be made for the college. He likewise bequeathed to the college his pictures, books, musical instruments,[44] and some pieces of furniture.

By the statutes ordained by Alleyn about two months before his decease, (and consisting of 124 articles), the College was established for the perpetual support of a master, a warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, six sisters, and twelve scholars: there were, also, to be six chaunters (to be deemed junior fellows), for music and singing in the chapel, (but none of whom were ever appointed); six assistants, viz., the churchwardens for the time being of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; St. Saviour's, Southwark; and St. Giles, without Cripplegate, now St. Luke's; (in each of which parishes he had either founded, or directed to be founded, an *almshouse*), and thirty out-members, or almsmen and women, to be chosen (as vacancies occurred) by the churchwardens and vestries of the above parishes.—The founder ordered that the master and warden should be of his own blood and surname, or in default of persons so qualified, of his surname only:[45] that they should be of the full age of twenty-one years, and both single; and that if either of them should marry after his admission, he should be immediately removed from the college, and made incapable of its benefits.[46]

When the office of master becomes vacant, the warden immediately succeeds to it; and a new warden is chosen, after notice of the vacancy has been published in the three parishes above-named.[47] If

[44] These instruments consisted of "a lute, a pandora, a cythern, and six vyols."—Collier, MEMOIRS, p. 77, note. Alleyn, also, bought an organ for the college chapel.

[45] It was objected against Anthony *Allen*, a candidate for the office of warden in 1670, that his name was spelt differently from that of the founder, and he was therefore held to be disqualified;—but that objection has since been frequently overruled.

[46] This restriction was not enforced in the origiual appointments; for the first master and warden (Alleyn's kinsmen) were both married men; their wives were supplied with diet from the college, and Matthias Alleyn, the warden, becoming a widower, was permitted to take a second wife. This, however, must have been by special favour of the founder, and was not regarded as a precedent, for some of the succeeding masters endeavoured in vain to procure permission from the Visitor to enter into wedlock. In August, 1681, Archbishop Sancroft, who was then visitor, expressly ordered that no woman whatever should come to eat at the common table with the society.

[47] It is ordered in the Statutes, "that the Warden should presently after his election, and before admission, give security in 1000*l.* to one or two persons nominated by the majority of the electors present, that he would faithfully account for all sums of money received by him from the estates of or on account of the College." The revenues of the college having vastly increased within the last 40 years, the warden, in 1833, gave security himself in 8000*l.*, and four bondmen in 2000*l.* each. In March, 1833, the warden had in his hands a balance of 5521*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, to answer the charge of the ensuing half year. It appears that the disbursements for the precedent year amounted to 7893*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*—See FURTHER REPORT of Commissioners, &c.; p. 899.

more than two candidates appear on the day of election, equally qualified, the master, fellows, and assistants, (in whom the right of choice is vested), may select two, who are to draw lots for the office. The fellows, also, must be single men; the two seniors being, at least, masters of arts, of either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and to officiate as preachers: the junior fellows were, likewise, to be graduates and divines; "the first of them to be an approved schoolmaster, and the second, a sufficient scholar to be usher of the [college] school." On the removal of any fellow, by death or otherwise, the master, warden, and surviving fellows, must provide, within six weeks afterwards, two proper persons to draw lots for the vacant office. The two senior fellows have almost invariably been masters of arts; the third fellow has always been a graduate and in holy orders; and the fourth has sometimes been in orders, but more frequently a layman. For many years past, the usage has been, that the first senior fellow performs the duty of preacher; the second, that of schoolmaster; the third acts as usher; and the fourth, as organist.—The archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, was appointed *Visitor* of the college by the original letters patent of King James.

The poor brethren and sisters must be sixty years of age at least, and unmarried, at the time of admission; not decrepit, nor infected with any offensive disorder; of religious and sober life and conversation. Marriage or incontinence renders the individual liable to expulsion, and to incapacity in future for any benefit or relief from the college. It does not appear that any member ever incurred this penalty, by such transgression; but very soon after the foundation, we find it mentioned in the register,—"that two of the sisters were expulsed for *ungodly unquietness*." [48]

The twelve poor scholars are required by the statutes to be "between six and eight years of age, or thereabouts," at the time of admission; and to remain in the school until the age of eighteen at most. They are to be taught reading, writing, grammar, music, and good manners; and when their education is completed, to be apprenticed at the charge of the college to some trade or manual occupation fitting their capacity; or else, sent to the University, with a provision for their support; but not more than four poor scholars to be maintained there at one time. However, from 1619 to 1650, no scholars were sent to university; from 1650 to 1690, twelve; from 1690 to 1714, none; from 1714 to 1770, six; and since that time, none.[49] The boys are taken from the parishes of St. Saviour, St. Botolph, St. Luke, and Camberwell, namely, three from each parish.[50]

[48] At the present time, "the benefits of the College are so considerable, that few of the poor men and women who have been sent from any of the parishes for a considerable number of years back, have exactly answered the description given in the Statutes; most of them having rather been decayed housekeepers of respectable character, who were in other respects duly qualified."—FURTHER REPORT, &c.; p. 898.

[49] FURTHER REPORT, p. 406. The last boy had 25*l.* per annum, for eight years.

[50] Under the original Statutes, (No. 70), the inhabitants of Dulwich have a right to have their "men children freely taught in the College School, only giving 2*s.* for every child's admittance, and 6*d.* a quarter to the Schoolmaster towards brooms and rods; and, every year, at Michaelmas, 1 lb. of good candles for the use of the school;"—but the number, including the twelve poor scholars, is "not to exceed eighty at any one time." This privilege, however, is seldom claimed.—Vide FURTHER REPORT, p. 904.

The Scholars are now taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, with the elements of history and mathematics: they have, also, a good religious education, and are instructed in the Westminster Latin grammar, and well-grounded in the rudiments of the Latin language. But this branch of knowledge is not carried so far as, in the opinion of the Commissioners, it ought to be:—"it appears clearly," they remark, "to have been the intention of the founder that a classical education should be afforded, through which Scholars for the Fellowships of the foundation should constantly be supplied."[51]—The boys, also, form a choir, and assist in the performance of Divine service in the college chapel; for which purpose they are taught music and singing by the 4th fellow, or organist.—By the statute, No. 7, the founder allows the scholars to remain at the college until the age of eighteen; but a subsequent injunction of one of the Visitors empowers the master, warden, and fellows, to put them out at the age of fourteen. Accordingly, at that age, they are commonly apprenticed to respectable tradesmen, 30*l.* being paid as a premium; besides 10*l.* yearly for clothing and washing: an outfit of 20*l.* is also given to each boy; and, on bringing a certificate of good conduct at the expiration of his apprenticeship, he generally receives a further donation of 40*l.*[52]—In the year 1635, the right of the Churchwardens of St. Botolph's, without Bishopsgate; of St. Saviour's, in Southwark; and of St. Giles's, without Cripplegate, (now St. Luke's), Middlesex, to attend the *audits*, as Assistants, "touching the ordering of the College and revenues thereof," was confirmed by the Visitor. The audits are held half-yearly, on the 4th of March, and 4th of September; or, "on the next day following," if either should fall on a Sunday.

The Statutes numbered, in sequence, from 53 to 59, relate to various details connected with the government and inspection of the college, and the conduct of its inmates. By the 53rd statute, not any fellow, brother, or sister, is allowed to "keep dogs, poultry, or other noisome animals, besides a cat"; nor (by the 55th) to frequent any tavern or alehouse, nor be drunk, on forfeiture of three days' pension, for the first, second, and third offence; and for the fourth, shall be set in the stocks in the outer court of the college for one hour, and lose one week's pension; and for the fifth offence, be set in the stocks for two hours, and lose one week's pension; and for the sixth offence, three hours, and two weeks' pension; and for the seventh offence, be expelled.[53] By the 58th statute, the master, warden, and four fellows, or the most part of them, "shall command and inhibit any person resident in the college from resorting to the house of any particular man or woman in Dulwich, or within a mile of the same."—The general good conduct of all the inmates of the college for a long series of years, has rendered the enforcement of these statutes wholly unnecessary.

It is directed by one of the statutes (No. 119), that "If by any

[51] Further Report, &c.; p. 904. The statute, No. 83, directs that, "if any of the poor Scholars sent to the University shall proceed to B.A. or M.A., the College shall allow 5*l.* at the times of taking either degree; and if capable to have a Fellowship in the College, then, when any be vacant, and they will *stand for* and *desire* it, shall be forthwith *admitted thereto*, without lots or further election, taking the oaths prescribed."—Under this statute, three poor scholars have claimed their privileges, and been admitted into fellowships, viz.—in 1666, Roger Bailey (St. Botolph's), 3rd fellow; in 1689, Benjamin Bynes (St. Saviour's), 1st fellow; and in 1752, William Swann (St. Luke's), 2nd, and afterwards 1st fellow.

[52] Every year, at Whitsuntide, one of the archbishop's chaplains comes to the college, to examine the twelve scholars as to their proficiency in learning; and he reports accordingly, to the archbishop.

[53] In the *Private Sittings Book* of the College are the following entries:—

1758. March 17: Ordered, that a Pair of Stocks be made for the use of the poor Brethren and Sisters.

1760. May 30: Dorothy Miller makes use of the Stocks for being Drunk.

means the revenue of 800*l.* (the original amount), shall decrease under 600*l.* (which, says the founder, God of his goodness forbid!) there shall be, by consent of the Visitor, a general defalcation of all allowances." In accordance with this rule, and in consequence of some extraordinary expense occasioned by the fall of the tower, on the 6th of July, 1638, Archbishop Laud divested the master, warden, and fellows, of their respective salaries, during six months; but the almspeople and the scholars were allowed two shillings per week, each.

During the Civil war, the College suffered amidst the general confusion. The Master and Warden did not openly join either of the parties into which the nation was divided; but the Fellows took up arms for the king; in consequence of which, their fellowships were sequestered, and a Schoolmaster and Usher only were appointed by the Parliament. These persons, Stephen Street and Edmund Colby, in 1646, petitioned the Committee for Plundered Ministers, for a two-fold allowance of money for diet, alleging that they stood in the place of the four fellows; and their request, although at first refused, was afterwards granted, as being consonant to the will of the founder.[54]—In 1647, when the parliamentary army, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, was quartered at Putney, and in the neighbourhood, a company, commanded by Captain Atkinson, was billeted on the College; and, at that time, the soldiers greatly damaged the chapel organ, (which had been purchased by Alleyn), and committed other outrages. They are, likewise, said to have "taken up the leaden coffins in the chapel and melted them into bullets." [55]

On the 16th of July, 1647, an Order was made by both Houses of Parliament for the suppression of plays and play-houses;—notwithstanding which, dramatic exhibitions were continued at the Fortune theatre (which formed a portion of the estates devised to the College), until more severe measures were resorted to; and it was ordered that the play-houses should be rendered unfit for the business of the stage.[56] The actors, therefore, were forced to relinquish their occupation; and on the rent falling into arrear, the members of the college resumed possession of the theatre in November, 1649. Several petitions for the redress of grievances were presented to Parliament from the College; and, at length, in February, 1655-56, Oliver Cromwell issued letters patent, appointing Nathaniel Fiennes, Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, Oliver St. John, General Lambert, and others, to form a Committee, with power to visit and settle the affairs of the college; but their proceedings seem to have terminated in the appointment of a new preacher and schoolmaster. A petition from Elias Alleyn to Richard Cromwell, in 1659, charging the master and warden with mal-administration of the estates, and praying redress, was, as might have been expected under an unsettled government, productive of no advantage.

On the restoration of Charles the Second, the affairs of the college reverted to their former channel; and they have been since carried on with but little other deviation from

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[54] Lysons, ENVIRONS, vol. i. p. 103; from the Reports of the Committee in the Bodleian Library.

[55] Id.—This report is very questionable. The present tradition at the College is, that the soldiers melted the organ pipes into bullets. The College was afterwards paid 19*s.* 8*d.* in respect to the billeting of the troop, under Capt. Atkinson.

[56] Lysons, ENVIRONS, vol. i. pp. 103-4, from "Perfect Occurrences," of the dates, July 16—23, 1647; August 6—13, 1647; and February 11—18, 1647-48.—It appears, however, that eight or ten years before this time, the rents of the Fortune theatre had fallen much into arrear; and that its affairs had been thrown into Chancery, the College having been "compelled to take moneys up at interest to supply their wantes." At that time the annual rental of the Fortune property was 128*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*—See Collier's ALLEYN PAPERS (published by the Shakespeare Society, in 1843), pp. 95—102.

the original basis than what the change in manners and circumstances has rendered necessary. In the "*Mercurius Politicus*," February 14—21, 1661, the Fortune play-house, with the ground belonging to it, was advertised to be let for building on; great part of the edifice having fallen down, and the remainder being in a state of ruin:[57]—this is supposed to have happened in consequence of what was done, under the Order of Parliament above-mentioned, to render it unfit for dramatic representation. About three years afterwards, (July 16th, 1664), certain injunctions were issued by the Visitor, Archbishop Sheldon; from which it appears that the decay of the Fortune theatre had been a loss to the college of more than 2,400*l.*; owing to which, and to the falling "of one whole side, and a great part of the other side of the College," the foundation had been greatly involved in debt;—but "that *now* the College was completely out of debt, and the rents and profits were nearly as high as at its first institution;" namely, about 800*l.* per annum. By the same injunctions, it was ordered, that the College should consist "of one Master, one Warden, four Fellows, six poor Brethren, six poor Sisters, twelve poor Scholars, and certain servants; all which persons were to be inmates dwelling within the College; and certain servants, who were not to be entertained as in-members, but to be servants at large; and, moreover, that there should be, as the statutes ordained, six Assistants, and thirty poor-people Pensioners of the College; who were to be out-members."[58] On the 9th of October, 1667, the ordinances and statutes were again enforced by the same Visitor.

In December, 1724, Archbishop Wake, in an Injunction, enjoins the attention of the College to that part of the statutes which orders that a certain portion of the boys shall be educated for the University; and that a certain annual payment shall be made to them whilst there;[59]—but declares, that the founder had never any power, or authority, in law, to appoint the six Assistants, the six Chanters, and the thirty Out-pensioners. About two years afterwards, a suit was instituted against the College in the Court of Chancery; in respect to the right of the churchwardens of St. Botolph's, St. Saviour's, and St. Luke's, to act as assistants to the Corporation. This was decided in 1728; when the Lord-chancellor King, by his decree, dated April 4th, declared "that the Founder could not by his ordinances and statutes of the 29th September, 1626, add any Person to the Corporation, or make any new person a member of the body Corporate, but that he could appoint Assistants to the Corporation";—and he therefore ordered "that the Churchwardens and their successors should be admitted to be Assistants to the Corporation according to the ordinances, and be quieted in the possession thereof";—but without prejudice to the rights or power which belonged to the archbishop of Canterbury, as visitor.

At the time of making this decree, disputes existed between the three Parishes and the College, in regard to the claims of the out-pensioners for their allowance in clothing and money, which had been regularly continued (with a sole exception), from the year 1667 until 1725-6, but was then altogether withheld. In order to admit of the question being legally determined, the orders respecting the out-members which had been made by the Visitor (Archbishop Sheldon), in 1664, were suspended by Archbishop Wake in January, 1728-29; but the Churchwardens, fearing possibly to incur the expenses of a suit at law, brought no action; and the orders of Archbishop Sheldon have never since been enforced.

Since that time, complaints have been frequently made against the college, for not carrying out the intentions of the founder in a more efficient and enlarged manner than had become the practice; but no proceedings at law were again instituted until 1836.

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[57] Vide Collier's ALLEYN PAPERS, pp. 98, 99.

[58] Vide JUDGMENT delivered by Lord Langdale, (29th July, 1841), in the case against the College brought before the Court of Chancery by his Majesty's (King William IV.) Attorney-general in 1836.

[59] The same was enjoined by another Injunction, issued by Archbishop Potter, in 1742.

In that year, in consequence of a suggestion embodied in the 29th Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities, an Information was filed in Chancery against the College, by the Attorney-general, *ex officio*, alleging in effect, "that the thirty members, or out-pensioners appointed by the Statutes were essential to the Corporation,—that the revenues of the College had so greatly increased, that the charity ought to be extended to a greater number of objects,—that the interests of the Scholars were not sufficiently attended to, and that their number ought to be augmented,—and that the directions of the Court were necessary for the better government of the College, and the due appropriation of its income in accordance with the Statutes and ordinances, and the will of the Founder."—The above questions were solemnly argued before the Master of the Rolls (Lord Langdale), in December 1840, and January 1841; and on the 29th of July in the latter year, his lordship pronounced an elaborate judgment; the chief points of which were as follow, viz.—"That the College having been founded and endowed under the letters patent of King James, and the lands mentioned in the license having been conveyed by the Founder, to the sole and only use of the Master, Warden, four Fellows, six poor Brethren, six poor Sisters, and twelve poor Scholars, and their successors, and to and for no other intent and purpose whatsoever,—the Founder was not entitled by Statutes purporting to be made under a license, or by his will, to make any alteration in the constitution of the College, or to divert the revenues of the estates with which he had endowed the College, to any other purpose whatsoever; nor was the Founder competent after the lands had been conveyed to the use of the College, to subject the same lands to any trust for other persons or purposes."—In regard to the other branches of the Information, his Lordship considered that there was "no such abuse in the internal regulations of the College, or in the distribution or application of its revenues, as to make it necessary for the court to interfere;"—particularly, "as a special Visitor had been appointed by the Founder," who did not refuse to act, and who had power to enforce the necessary regulations, as to the several charges contained in the Information, should such complaints be well founded."

The annual income of the college, as stated already, was estimated by the founder at the sum of 800*l.*; but at different times, subsequent to his decease, it fell much below that amount. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, however, a gradual increase took place; and this progressively continued until, in 1728 (1st of George the Second), it had risen to 1,368*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*: the expense being 985*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* in the same year. But the most rapid augmentation has taken place since the end of the last and the beginning of the present century; partly, in consequence of the improvement of the neighbouring roads, (which rendered the land more valuable for building purposes); but chiefly, from the passing of an Act of Parliament, (48 George the Third, cap. 116), which received the royal assent on the 18th of June, 1808, for enabling the master, warden, fellows, &c., in their corporate capacity, to grant building leases of their estates for eighty-four years; and also to extend the term of certain leases which had been already granted for sixty-three years, by an additional twenty-one years, the possessors of such leases, trusting "to the honour and good faith of the College, not to take any undue advantage," having built valuable houses (or rebuilt others), on the lands thus held by them;—and the College, by the original foundation, not being authorized to grant

any lease for a longer term than twenty-one years. The fines or premiums received under this act were to be applied (in aid of a fund of 5,600*l.* in the three per cents. already accumulated), "in repairing the said College, or in rebuilding the same, either on the present site, or on such other part of the Estates belonging to the same College, as the Visitor thereof for the time being shall approve."[60]

At the time of passing the Act, as appears from the schedules annexed to it, the total revenue of the college, (independently of the rents of two houses, about 100*l.*, in St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, which were not mentioned), amounted to the sum of 3,833*l.* per annum. But a great increase has since taken place, in consequence of the leases granted for erecting villas and country residences; the very eligible situation of the land, not only arising from its inherent pleasantness, but also from its contiguity to the metropolis, rendering it especially attractive to the retired tradesman and the merchant.

When the Commissioners made their Report in the year 1833, leases had been granted of the estates for different periods, at certain rents, and under covenants for the lessees to expend upwards of 30,000*l.* in new buildings and substantial repairs. At that time, the annual income of the College property amounted to 7,881*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*; (an increase nearly ten-fold on its value when settled by the founder!), and fines had been received from persons specified in the 1st schedule of the act, to the amount of 2,972*l.* 10*s.* Of the latter sum, the College had expended 1,294*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* in redeeming the land-tax on the Camberwell part of Dulwich; and at a subsequent period, they laid out 526*l.* 12*s.* in redeeming the land-tax on the Lambeth part of their Dulwich estate,—out of monies derived from the sale of about one acre of land, and some timber.

By the original statutes the revenue of the College, then "amounting to 800*l.* or thereabouts," was directed by the founder to be separated into two portions; of which, 600*l.* was to be appropriated in discharge of the pensions to members, diet, &c.; and 200*l.* for repairs, law-suits, preferment of scholars, &c.; after which, should any part of the latter sum above 15*l.* remain (beyond 100*l.* to be kept in the treasury-chest against emergencies), the same was to be divided into

[60] Vide Act, 48 George III., cap. 116, sect. iv. The first schedule in the Act refers to lands and houses in the parishes of St. Giles, Camberwell; and St. Mary, Lambeth, wherein leases had been granted, the rental of which amounted to 1,177*l.* 10*s.* The second schedule refers to the manor of Dulwich, the parishes of Camberwell and Lambeth intermixed; and the parish of St. Luke, Middlesex. In the manor of Dulwich, the lands, houses, gardens, &c., which were then occupied, produced an annual rental of 2,428*l.* 10*s.*; those in Camberwell and Lambeth intermixed, 27*l.* per annum; and the messuages (on the site of the Fortune theatre), in the parish of St. Luke, (all leased to one person), 200*l.* per annum.

six hundred parts, and at every yearly audit, on the 4th of March, to be distributed to the members of the College in certain specified proportions. In all these arrangements, the founder made provision, as well for the present statutory members of the College, as for the chanters, or junior fellows (who were never appointed), and the thirty out-pensioners, who, as we have stated above, were finally discarded in 1726. The intended allowances to these parties are, in consequence, thrown back, annually, into the surplus fund arising from the unexpended part of the 200*l.*: and the members of the college receive, from that cause, a larger sum than they would be, otherwise, properly entitled to.

From the schedule of the receipts and payments of the College in 1832, reported by the Commissioners, (vide 29th, or Further Report, p. 919), the following particulars are extracted; and but little alteration has occurred in the collegiate affairs since that time:—

	£	*s.*	d.
Receipts for one year, inclusive of the fixed rents, casual receipts, and a small fractional balance (in 1831)	7893	10	2
Expenditure. For the Diet, &c., of the Master, Wardens and Fellows, Scholars, &c., and general expenses of the establishment, for one year	1911	2	0
Servants' wages and liveries	197	3	4
Apprenticing and clothing poor Scholars, and gratuities at the end of their apprenticeships	275	0	0
Apparel, &c., for the twelve poor Scholars, 127*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; books and stationery, 22*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; and medical assistance, 9*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*	159	16	11
Salaries of the Master, Warden, and Fellows	141	2	4
Pensions to the twelve poor Brethren & Sisters, 5*l.* 12*s.* per month, 72*l.* 16*s.*; allowances to ditto, in lieu of bavins from the woods, 24*l.*; and balance of their six parts for bettering their gowns for two years, 161*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*	257	19	3
General repairs of the College, and College estates, roads, &c.	585	3	5
Bailiff's expenses in managing the estates, woods, farms, &c., including the repair of the private roads (from which a toll is received) and allowances.	451	9	6
Taxes and Quit-rents	209	15	9
Insurance of the College buildings	112	10	0
Furniture, 54*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; the Library, 30*l.*; the Steward's annual bill, 63*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; the Assistant's horse-hire, 2*l.* 15*s.*; and casual expenses during the year, 100*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*	251	10	2
	£4552	12	8

Surplus Fund:—	parts.	£	*s.*	d.
To the Master	40	590	0	0
Warden	30	442	10	0
1st Fellow, preacher	12	177	0	0
2nd ditto, schoolmaster	12	177	0	0
3rd ditto, usher	10	147	10	0
4th ditto, organist	10	147	10	0
Twelve Brethren & Sisters, 1-12th, being 134*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.* each	109½	1615	2	6
The Churchwardens, assistants	3	44	5	0
		£7893	10	2

The above sums, accruing from the surplus fund, and paid to the

members of the College in the proportions stated, are independent of the statutory allowances, and of all other advantages which they derive from the establishment.

The following Lists contain the names of all the Masters and Wardens of the College from the era of its foundation until the present time:—those wardens who have an asterisk prefixed to their names have become masters.

MASTERS:—

Thomas Alleyn	A.D. 1619	James Alleyn	A.D. 1721
Matthias Alleyn	1631	Joseph Allen	1746
Thomas Alleyn	1642	Thomas Allen	1775
Ralph Alleyn	1668	William Allen	1805
John Alleyn	1678	Lancelot Baugh Allen	1811
Richard Alleyn	1686	John Allen	1820
John Alleyn	1690	George John Allen	1843
Thomas Alleyn	1712		

WARDENS:—

*Matthias Alleyn	1619	Thomas Alleyn	1735
*Thomas Alleyn	1631	Henry Alleyn	1740
*Ralph Alleyn	1642	*Joseph Allen	1745
*John Alleyn	1669	James Allen	1746
Elias Alleyn	1678	*Thomas Allen	1752
*Richard Alleyn	1680	*William Allen	1775
*John Alleyn	1686	*Lancelot Baugh Allen	1805
*Thomas Alleyn	1690	*John Allen	1811
*James Alleyn	1712	Jeffrys Thomas Allen	1820
*John Alleyn	1721	*George John Allen	1842
*William Alleyn	1731	John Gay Newton Alleyne	1843

Present Establishment; August, 1844.

Visitor:—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Master:—George John Allen, esq., A.M.

Warden:—John Gay Newton Alleyne, esq.

Fellows:—1st, Rev. Charles Howes, A.M.; 2nd, Rev. John Vane, A.M.; 3rd, Rev. William Lucas Chafy, A.M.; 4th, Rev. Edward Augustus Giraud, A.M.

None of the above masters and wardens are of any public eminence, except John Allen; who was warden in 1811, and master in 1820. He was born at Redford, in Scotland, in January, 1770; and graduated at the University of Edinburgh, as M.D. in 1791. In the following year, he became a zealous and an active member of the Association then instituted in that city for promoting Parliamentary Reform, conjointly with Thomas Muir, Robert Forsyth, and other ardent friends to good government. He was, likewise, one of the earliest writers in the Edinburgh Review, in conjunction with Jeffrey (the present lord-advocate), Brougham (the ex-lord-chancellor), Murray (the late lord-advocate), the Rev. Sydney Smith, Frank Horner, and other hardy students in law, politics, and literature.

Before his departure from Edinburgh, Mr. Allen gave lectures on Comparative Anatomy, (then almost a new science); the great merit of which occasioned his acquaintance to be sought for by the celebrated Cuvier. On his arrival in London, at the beginning of the present century, he became an inmate at Holland-house, and continued, chiefly, to reside there during forty years. Here, as the intimate friend and constant associate of the late Lord Holland, "he had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with all the distinguished men of all countries; and his long life may be said

to have passed between the best reading and the best conversation." His historical inquiries were characterized by the most extensive research, and "his zeal for the Constitution led him to search for its foundations in the Anglo-Saxon laws, and to study a language comparatively little known"; and the knowledge thus acquired led to his appointment as one of the members of the late Commission on Public Records. His article on the *Constitution of Parliament*, in the 26th volume of the EDINBURGH REVIEW, was referred to by Sir James Mackintosh, as having been "written by one of the most acute and learned of our constitutional antiquaries."[60] Besides his criticisms, he was the author of an "Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England"; a "Vindication of the Independence of Scotland," &c. He died on the 3rd of April, 1843, aged seventy-three; and was interred at Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, where his former friend, the late Lord Holland, had been buried; having by his will (dated in October in the preceding year), left his Spanish and Italian books to the College. His general Manuscript Diaries and Letters were bequeathed to Col. Chas. Richard Fox; and his Medical books and Manuscripts, together with 1000*l.*, to his much-valued friend, Dr. John Thomson, Emeritus Professor of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh. His extensive information, warmth of heart, and amiability of disposition, were highly and deservedly appreciated by every one with whom he was acquainted.

Under the same section in his will, by which the Founder left his furniture, pictures, books, and musical instruments, to the "Corporation of God's Gift College," he bequeathed his "Seal-ring with his arms, to be worn by the Master and his successors"; and also directed that a Common Seal should be made for the college, at the charge of his executors; and that both seals should "be repaired by the College as often as need shall require."—These seals are accurately represented by the annexed woodcuts.

ALLEYN'S SEAL-RING.

CORPORATE SEAL: DULWICH COLLEGE.

Alleyn's *Arms*:—Arg. a Chev. between three cinquefoils, Gu.: *Crest*, on an Esquire's helmet, an arm, couped, and erect, issuing out of flames of fire, and holding a human heart, all proper.

Scarcely any part of the old college can be recognized in the present structure, most of it having been rebuilt at different times; although harmonized, in some degree, by a covering of stucco. Some dilapidations have been noticed in a former page; and in the Register of Dulwich chapel, under the date, "Friday, May 28th, 1703," is this entry:

"The Colledge porch with y^e^ Treasury Chamber, &c., tumbled to y^e^ ground."

[60] The EDINBURGH REVIEW was first published in 1802. Its plan had been suggested by Sydney Smith, at a meeting among the above-named worthies in the eighth or ninth *flat*, or story, in Buccleugh-place, the then *elevated* lodging of Jeffrey. The motto humorously proposed for the new Review by its projector was, "*Tenui musam meditamur avena*"; i.e. "We cultivate literature upon a little *Oat-meal*";—but this being too nearly the truth to be publicly acknowledged, the more grave dictum, "*Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur*," was adopted from *Publius Syrus*,—"of whom," the proposer affirms, "none of us had, I am sure, ever read a single line"!—Lord Byron, in his 5th edition of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," has, curiously enough, introduced the words '*oat-fed phalanx*,' in reference to the reviewers.

The east wing was rebuilt in 1739 and 1740, at an expense of 3,600*l.*; but it was re-arranged and put into its present form about twelve or fourteen years ago. The west wing, also, has been partially restored; and new apartments for the poor sisters were built at the back of the *Picture Gallery*, which was erected for the Bourgeois Collection, between the years 1811 and 1814, and will be described hereafter.—From the year 1817 to 1832, upwards of 15,200*l.* was expended on the repairs and alterations made almost throughout the whole building; which is now in excellent condition.

This College is situated at the exact distance of five miles from the metropolis, whether measured either from the Standard on Cornhill, or from the Treasury at Westminster. The buildings occupy three sides of an extensive quadrangle, but are all dissimilar, as well in respect to architectural character, as in interior arrangements. Over the entrance-porch, in the centre, on a tablet of black stone, is the following inscription, which was originally affixed in 1710:—

Regnante Jacobo,
Primo totius Britanniæ monarchâ;
Edwardus Alleyn, armiger,
Theromachiæ Regiæ præfectus,
Theatri Fortunæ dicti Choragus,
Ævique sui Roscius,
Hoc Collegium instituit:
Atque ad Duodecim Senes egenos,
Sex scilicet Viros et totidém Fœminas
Commodè sustentandos,
Paremque Puerorum numerum alendum,
Et in Christi Disciplinâ et bonis moribus Erudiendum
Re satis amplâ instruxit.
Porrò,
Ne quod Deo dicaverat postmodum frustrà fieret,
Sedulo cavit.
Diplomate namque Regis munitus, jussit
Ut a Magistro, Custode, et Quatuor Sociis,
Qui et Conscientiæ Vinculis astricti,
Et sua ipsorum Utilitate admoniti,
Rem bene Administrarent,
In perpetuum regeretur.
Postquam annos bene multos Collegio suo præfuisset
Dierum tandem et bonorum operum Satur,
Fato concessit
VI° Cal. Dec^bris, A.D. MDCXXVI.
"Beatus ille qui misertus est pauperum."
"Abi tu, et fac similiter."[62]

In front is an open area, diversified with trees, shrubs, &c., and inclosed by iron rails; the entrance-gates being curiously wrought and

[62] This inscription was written by the Rev. James Hume, A.M. Edin., (2nd Fellow, or Schoolmaster), who was admitted by mandate of Archbishop Tenison, in 1706.

surmounted by the founder's arms, crest, and motto, God's Gift.[63] In the central division, which unites with the east and west wings, but is of greater depth than either, are the chapel; the dining-room and ante-room; the library; the apartments of the master and warden; the audit-room; the treasury-chamber (which surmounts the entrance-porch); the college kitchen, and other offices.

In the east wing, on the ground floor, are the rooms of the six poor brothers, (three rooms being allotted to each); and the apartments of the first, third, and fourth fellows. The second fellow (schoolmaster), has apartments in the west wing, which, also, includes the school-room, and the dining and sleeping rooms of the twelve poor scholars. The apartments of the six poor sisters, who have two rooms each, are attached to the west side of the Picture gallery; but these residences are separated into two ranges by the mausoleum.

There was formerly a Picture gallery, nearly eighty feet in length, in the west wing of the college; but when that wing was partially rebuilt, the paintings it contained were distributed into other apartments; and the greater number are now in the dining-room and the audit-room. The oldest portion of the collection belonged to the founder; but the principal contributor was Mr. William Cartwright, the younger, an actor and bookseller, who, by will dated in September, 1686, "left his books and pictures, several articles of furniture, and 390 broad pieces of gold," to the college.[64] Its members, however, were defrauded by Cartwright's servants of the greatest part of the

[63] The words *Siste Viator*, with the initials T.T. and date 1772, are engraven upon the back of the milestone which stands just without the college area. The initials are those of Thomas Treslove, an active magistrate of Surrey, who resided in this hamlet, and was very instrumental in laying out and repairing the adjacent roads.

[64] Lysons, Environs, vol. i. pp. 111-12. The late Mr. Gough, (British Topography, vol. i. p. 472), speaking of Dulwich College and its Founder, says, "He left to it a library, which has been *plundered* of its best books." This is somewhat inaccurate, for it does not appear that many books were left by Alleyn; the greater number, forming the library, were bequeathed by the younger Cartwright, as before stated, in 1686. In regard to the "plunder of the library," the next notice respecting it is in Dodsley's "Collection of Old Plays," wherein, in a note in the twelfth volume, are the following passages:—"The majority of plays and romances given by W. Cartwright to Dulwich College, were long ago *exchanged* for pondrous tomes of controversial Divinity, &c., at the repeated solicitations of our most early modern collectors of dramatick entertainments"; and the few remaining pieces relative to the theatre, have by degrees been filched away, under pretence of borrowing, by members of the same conscientious fraternity. A complete list of these dissipated curiosities was, however, visible in the collegiate library no later than the year 1778."—Lysons, writing about the year 1790, (Environs, vol. i. p. 112), says, "This library formerly contained a very valuable collection of old plays, which were given by the college to Mr. Garrick, when he was making his theatrical collection, in exchange for some more modern publications."—Garrick's collection was eventually purchased by the trustees of the British Museum; and now forms a portion of its treasures. Some depredations, both on the books and manuscripts of the college, have also been attributed to Malone.

furniture and the money, of which they received only 65*l.* Some other pictures have been presented since that time, by different members of the establishment.

Among the pictures which Aubrey, or more strictly speaking, his editor, Dr. Rawlinson, enumerates as being in the gallery at Dulwich, were *Mary, Queen of Scots*, and *Sir Thos. Gresham*; but of those pieces nothing is remembered. The most remarkable which now remain are the following:—

Edward Alleyn, the Founder, a full-length in a black gown: this was engraved, about sixty years ago, by Mr. Sylvester Harding; but has since been retouched and injudiciously altered.[65] Here, also, is a portrait which appears, from circumstances, to be that of Joan Woodward, his first wife, æt. 22.

Here are Portraits of the "Actors," (so denominated in Cartwright's Catalogue), *Richard Burbadge*, *Nathaniel Field*, *William Sly*, *Richard Perkins*, *Thomas Bond*, and *William Cartwright*, the younger. The latter was painted by *Greenhill*; by whom, also, the portraits of *Charles the First*, and *Henrietta Maria*; his own Portrait, (which has been engraved for Walpole's Anecdotes), and a Head of an Old Man, were executed.

The Poet *Richard Lovelace*, called "Colonel Lovelace, in black armour," in the Catalogue; his mistress "*Althea*, with her hair dishevelled," said to be Lucy Sacheverell, though Lovelace always calls her Lucasta, in his poems;[66] *Henry, Prince of Wales*; the Poet *Drayton*; *Sarah, Countess of Suffolk*, (afterwards the Viscountess Falkland), who, in May, 1766, bequeathed 300*l.* to the master and warden, in trust, the interest (now amounting to 12*l.* per annum), to be equally distributed among the old brethren and sisters of the college, on Christmas day; the *Duchess of Suffolk*, a small whole-length, probably the last wife of Charles Brandon; a curious three-quarter Portrait of a *Lady*, unknown, in a rich flowered dress, with a large ruff, and pearl adornments; *Elizabeth*, Queen of Bohemia, whole-length; and *James Allen, esq.*, who was master in 1721. In the audit-room, (which contains the major part of the collection), is a small but very singular emblematical painting of a *Merchant* and his lady (three-quarter lengths), on panel, in a black frame. Between them is a tomb, below which is a naked corpse; and upon the tomb is a human scull, on which rest the hands of the parties represented. In front of the tomb is this couplet:—

"The Worde of God hath knit vs twayne,
And Death shall vs devide agayne."

and the subjoined verse is inscribed upon the frame, in gold letters:—

"When we are dead and in our graves
And all owre bones are rottvn,
By this we shall rememberd be
When we shulde be forgottvn."[67]

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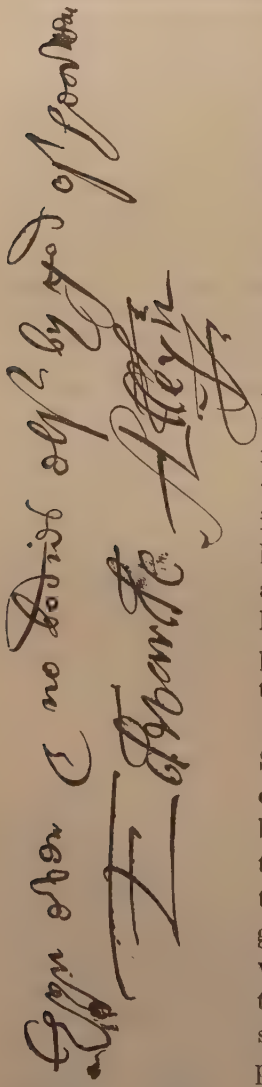
[65] Vide Harding's Series of Original Portraits, &c., in Illustration of Shakespeare's Plays; for which several others of the Dulwich pictures were, likewise, engraved.

[66] Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 110.—In the same volume, (page 114), Mr. Lysons, after quoting an entry from Alleyn's Diary, under the date April 25th, 1618, viz.—"This morning, blessed be God, I sickened at my Lady Clarke's; sent Dr. Lister my water, £0. 2. 0."; remarks, that "Dr. Lister was the first Physician of his time." This, however, is erroneous, as applied to Alleyn's case, for Dr. Martin Lister, to whom Lysons certainly refers, lived about one hundred years later than the water-doctor here mentioned, and was buried at Clapham, in February, 1711-12.

[67] For a more detailed account of this piece, which is probably of King James's time, see Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 444: it includes several shields of arms, and symbols of the brevity of life.

In the Founder's Diary is mentioned the erection of a Chimney-piece in "the great chamber," made out of the upper part of the Queen's barge," for which Alleyn gave 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in December, 1618; and in the July following, he paid 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for joiner's work, in putting it up, and 11*s.* 11*d.* for other charges.[68] This, doubtless, is the same Chimney-piece which is now in the Library, and which exhibits two ill-executed paintings of females, styled *Pietas* and *Liberalitas*. The small side-columns are, most probably, those that sustained the roof of the barge.—The Library contains about four thousand two hundred volumes, in various departments of literature; and modern publications are occasionally added.



The annexed *Fac Simile* of the hand-writing and signature of the Founder, is inserted as not being altogether devoid of interest in this account of the establishment. It has been traced from an original letter, in the possession of the College, written by Alleyn to his first wife, Joan Woodward, from Chelmsford in Essex, in May 1593, whilst absent on a strolling excursion through the provinces about six months after his marriage. At that time, he was associated with "The Lord Strange's Players"; who had been inhibited, with all other companies, from performing in London, in consequence of the apprehensions entertained by the governing powers that the malignant fever, or plague, which was then rife, would be further spread by crowded assemblies in theatres. There is nothing important in the letter as a public document; but it may agreeably be referred to, in proof of the goodness of heart, morality, and general kindness of disposition, which guided Mr. Alleyn's conduct throughout life.[69]

The *College Chapel*, dedicated to Christ the Saviour, may be regarded as a kind of parish church to this hamlet; it being used not only by the members of the College, but likewise by the inhabitants of Dulwich, who are tenants of the manor. In the early part of 1823, it was greatly enlarged, and a new and spacious gallery was erected along the south side; "with a view to the accommodation of such inhabitants as should be willing to contribute towards the expense of such improvements." All the parochial

[68] Collier's MEMOIRS of Edward Alleyn, pp. 151, 152.

[69] This letter has been printed, at length, in Collier's MEMOIRS, pp. 24, 25.

duties, except marriage, (which has not been solemnized here since the year 1754), are performed by the senior fellow, gratuitously.

The interior is characterized by neatness and simplicity; its only ornament being the altar-piece, which is a good copy of Raphael's celebrated picture of the *Transfiguration.* This was purchased at Christie's auction-room, for the sum of 60*l.*, and presented to the college by Thomas Mills, esq., of Great Saxham-hall, in Suffolk, in the year 1796.[70] The chapel is well pewed; the seats for the members of the college, together with the pulpit and the reading-desk, are on the north side; and at the west end, is an organ-gallery. The present organ was built by Messrs. England and Whyatt, and put up by them in August, 1760: they received for it the sum of 260*l.*, together with the old organ, which is supposed to have been constructed by Father Schmidt, (i.e. Bernard Smith), who died in 1707.[71] The font is of variegated marble, of an oval form, ornamented with flutings, and supported by a baluster column. It was presented, in 1729, by the Rev. James Hume, a North-Briton, and second fellow of the college, as appears from an inscription engraven around the basin, viz.—

VOTIVUM HOC *βαπτιστηριον* DEO OPT. MAX. HUMILLIME
D. D. Q. JAC. HUME, A. M. SCOTO. BRIT. HUJUS COLL. SOC. AD. MDCCXXIX.

On the edge of the lid, or cover, which is of copper, gilt, in black letters, is the subjoined Greek anagram, so constructed as to form the same sentence whether read forwards or backwards:—

ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΨΙΝ.[72]

In the preceding memoir of Alleyn, (p. 222), two epitaphs were inserted, which different authorities state to have been inscribed on the marble covering his remains; but the

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[70] Highmore, in his notice of this piece, in his account of Dulwich College, in PIETAS LONDONENSIS, ascribes it to Julio Romano, the pupil of Raphael. He states, also, that Julio, in following "his great master's remains to the grave, assisted to bear the original picture as his *chef d' ouvre,* in honourable triumph of his art;" but in this he is certainly in error. It is true that Raphael's Transfiguration, his last immortal work, was exhibited in his *Studio* prior to his burial, and that "*All Rome was there,*" in admiration of his talents, and grief at his loss; but the picture was not borne to the church in the procession which accompanied the funeral.

[71] In the Founder's Diary (already cited) are the following entries:—

1618, May 27. Bought a pair of Organs of Mr. Gibbs, of Powles, £8. 0. 0.

1619, Ap. 13. Paid Mr. Barrett for a Diapason Stop to my Organ, and other alterations, £5. 10. 0.

In his Diary, also, under the date May 26, 1620, is this entry:—"My wife and I acknowledge the fyne att the Comon Pleas barre, of all my landes to the Colledge. Blessed be God that hath lent us lyffe to doe itt." In the same month he paid 2*l.* 2*s.* "for inrowling the College deed in the Chauncerie."

[72] That is, 'Wash, or Cleanse away, Sin, not the Visage only.'

inscription now insculpted upon his grave-stone (and surmounted by his arms and crest), differs from them both, and is verbally as follows :—

Here Lyeth the Bodie of
Edward Alleyn, Esq.
The Fovnder of
This Church and College,
who died
The twenty-first day of November,
A.D. 1626. Ætat. 61.

There is a vault beneath the altar, which is solely appropriated to interments of the master, warden, and fellows of the college; and no other persons are allowed by the Statutes to be buried in the chapel.

The Registers of this chapel, commence in 1616 for baptisms and burials, and for marriages in 1643, and have been regularly continued; but no marriages have been solemnized since 1754, as noticed above.

The burial-ground is distant from the college about a quarter of a mile, at the angle of the branch-road to Sydenham: it contains several large tombs, and numerous other memorials of sepulture. Among the persons buried here, were John Eggleton, "a Player," February 19th, 1727, whose wife was the original Lucy, in the Beggar's Opera, and is represented in Hogarth's Scene from that play;—Anthony Boheme, called in the Register "The famous Tragedian," who died in January, 1731;—"Old *Bridget*, the Queen of the Gypsies," buried August 6th, 1768;—Samuel Matthews, called the *Dulwich Hermit*, who was murdered in his cave, adjoining Sydenham common, on December 28th, 1802;—and Thomas Jones, "Clerk, aged fifty: Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge," an eminent mathematician, buried July 26th, 1807.

The anxious care taken by Mr. Alleyn to ensure the stability of his foundation, in accordance with the body of Statutes which he devised for its government, is fully evinced by the strictness of the Oaths required to be taken by every member of the college, on their first admission. The Oath of the Master and the Warden is as follows,—and as those of the other members agree with it in substance, this will suffice to shew their nature and bearing:—

I, *A. B.*, admitted to the Office of Master of the College of God's Gift, in the County of Surrey, am a Single Person, unmarried, uncontracted, and so long as I shall execute the said Office will, by God's assistance, so continue. I shall never fraudulently, maliciously, or willingly, for my part, go about to alter or change the Foundation of the said College, or any part thereof; but to the best and uttermost of my power, shall faithfully keep and observe the same; nor shall do any Act or Acts, Thing or Things, to the Derogation, Disturbance, Hindrance, or Damage of the said College, but shall defend and keep all the Rights, Privileges, and Prerogatives thereof; together with the Goods and Lands thereunto belonging, and Diligently prosecute, maintain, and defend all Suits and Pleadings which shall in any way concern the said College, or the defence of the Lands and Goods, or the Rights or Privileges thereunto belonging; and whatsoever Goods or Cattle of, or belonging to, the said College shall come to my hands, I shall truely and carefully restore, and cause to be restored, without any contradiction; and I do, lastly, swear, that I will truely perform all and every part of this Oath without equivocation, mental reservation, or procuring any Dispensation, or Absolution from the same, and not to accept of any such Dispensation or Absolution, if it shall be procured:

So help me God, and the Holy Contents of this Book.

The following table, drawn from the 114th Statute, and shewing the Founder's disposal of the first 600*l.* of the revenues of the College, should have been placed in juxtaposition with that of the Receipts and Expenditure in 1832, inserted in page 230:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For the diet of the Master, Warden, and ten Senior and Junior Fellows, at 10*l.* each, per annum	120	0	0
Ditto, of the twelve poor Scholars and ten Servants, at 5*l.* each	110	0	0
Bread and Beer for the twelve poor Brothers and Sisters, 2*d.* per day, each, or 14*s.* each, per calendar month	36	10	0
The Master's pension, to be paid quarterly	40	0	0
The Warden's pension, ditto	30	0	0
The two first Senior Fellows' pensions, 12*l.* each, per annum	24	0	0
The two second Senior Fellows' pensions, 10*l.* each, ditto	20	0	0
The two first Senior Chaunters, or Fellows, Organists, 6*l.* each, ditto	12	0	0
To ditto, to find Strings for their Instruments, and paper, pens, and ink, for the twelve poor Scholars, 11*s.* 8*d.* each, ditto	1	3	4
The other four Chaunters, or Junior Fellows, 5*l.* each, ditto	20	0	0
The twelve poor Brothers' and Sisters' pension, 4*d.* per diem, to be paid monthly; and every day a wheaten loaf, of twelve ounces troy weight, and a full quart of eight shilling beer, to each of them: the money pension, per annum, is 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, besides the bread and beer, which in the total per annum, is	73	0	0
For the twelve Gowns of the Brothers and Sisters, to be delivered to them on the 1st of September, once in every two years, after the rate of 20*s.* a-piece.	6	0	0
For the twelve poor Scholars' Apparel, per annum	20	0	0
Horse-hire for the six Assistants, 10*s.* each, per annum	3	0	0
The thirty Out-members, 6*d.* per week, each	39	0	0
Thirty Gowns for them, once in two years, 20*s.* a-piece	15	0	0
Eight Servants, or Officers of the College, for wages, in total per annum	22	0	0
Liveries for ditto, at 12*s.* 6*s.* a-piece, per annum	5	0	0
In augmentation of Diet for the Assistants' dinners, and the four Feasting days for the twelve poor Brethren and Sisters, per annum	3	6	8
	£600	0	0

In the early part of the present century, a most valuable accession was made to Dulwich College by the bequest of an extensive *Collection of Paintings*, under the circumstances subjoined.

This Collection was commenced by the late Noel Joseph Desenfans, who was born at Douay, in Flanders, but is said to have assumed his surname from having been brought up at the Foundling Hospital (*Hospice des Enfans-Trouvés*) at Paris. After receiving a good education at the University in that city, he came to London, where, for some time, he supported himself by teaching languages; but on improving his condition by marriage with Margaret, the sister of John Morris, esq., of Chasemont, in Glamorganshire, (who was created a baronet in 1806), he became a dealer in pictures; and the fortunate purchase of a small painting by Claude, for which, on the recommendation of Mr. West, his late Majesty, George the Third, gave him a thousand guineas, fixed his attention to that profitable occupation. From a succession of casual circumstances, he was afterwards appointed Consul-general of Poland, by King Stanislaus; by whom, likewise, he was commissioned to form a Collection of Paintings by the best masters, with a view to the better cultivation of the Fine Arts in that country.

The subsequent dismemberment of Poland, the dethronement and death of Stanislaus, and the reduced means of the other branches of his family, obliged Mr. Desenfans to retain the pictures in his own hands; and he eventually determined to prosecute the undertaking on his own account. The occurrence of the French Revolution enabled him

to obtain a great number of fine pictures at a low price; and in 1802, he endeavoured, but ineffectually, to dispose of his entire collection, by private sale; no person being found willing to purchase it as a whole. He died on the 8th of July, 1807, having, by will, (bearing date on the 8th of October, 1803), bequeathed all his pictures, together with the remainder of his property, to his friend, Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois, R.A., who was a resident in his house:—conditionally, however, that Mrs. Desenfans should retain a lawful interest in half the same during her own life.

Mr. Bourgeois, although of Swiss extraction, was born in London, in the year 1756. He became the pupil of Loutherbourg; and having made great progress in art, he assisted Mr. Desenfans to form his collection; in return for which, among other services, Mr. D. procured him the appointment of painter to the king of Poland, by whom, in 1791, he was made a knight of the Order of Merit. In the following year, he was elected a member of the Royal Academy; and in 1794, appointed landscape painter to his late Majesty, George the Third.

Mr. Desenfans had frequently and earnestly recommended the formation of a National Gallery of Pictures; and Sir Francis Bourgeois, having neither issue nor relations, felt anxious to perfect the wishes of his patron and friend; he therefore bequeathed his entire collection (including many of his own works), to Dulwich College, together with a sufficient endowment for its future preservation; but unfortunately his death, which took place somewhat unexpectedly, prevented his completing those arrangements which he appears to have contemplated.

Sir Francis died on the 8th of January, 1811; having by his will, dated on the 8th of the preceding month, bequeathed his whole estate, both real and personal (after the discharge of debts and legacies), to Mrs. Margaret Desenfans, Launcelot Baugh Allen, esq. (master of Dulwich College), the Rev. Robert Corry (a fellow of the same),[73] and James Hugo Greenwell, (solicitor), esq., upon trust, to pay to the said Mrs. M. Desenfans the nett income and annual produce thereof for her life; but "after her decease, he devised his entire Collection of pictures, frames, and prints, together with all the furniture, ornaments, plate, china, clocks, and other effects," in his "three leasehold houses in Charlotte street and Portland road, unto the master, warden, and fellows of Dulwich College, at Dulwich, in Surrey, for the time being, and their successors, for ever,—to be there kept and preserved for the inspection of the Public, upon such terms, pecuniary or otherwise; and at such time or times in the year, day, or days in the week, as the said master, warden, &c., for the time being, may think proper." He likewise bequeathed 10,000*l.* to enable them to discharge, with the interest, the salaries of the officers and servants requisite for the due care and preservation of the paintings;—as well as the further sum of 2,000*l.* for the repairing of the west wing and gallery of the College, for the reception of his pictures and other effects. The residue of his personal estate, after the decease of his executrix, he also left for the general repairs, or rebuilding of the College.

In July, 1811, Mrs. Desenfans being desirous of seeing the wishes of Sir Francis Bourgeois carried into effect, during her life-time, offered to give up all her own interest, both in the Collection and in the 2,000*l.* thus bequeathed, provided the College would immediately prepare a fit place for the reception of the pictures. At that time, a fund of about 5,800*l.* had been accumulated towards repairing the west wing, and the late Sir John Soane, (who had been recommended to the College in his last illness), was applied

[73] Sir F. Bourgeois is thought to have fixed on Dulwich College as the receptable of his Collection from an accidental conversation with the Rev. Mr. Corry, who had occasionally officiated at his private chapel in Charlotte-street.—Sir Francis had previously made inquiries, with a view of bequeathing his pictures to the British Museum; but he afterwards fixed upon Dulwich College; "the unpretending merit" of which, he remarked, had better satisfied him, than "the rules of greater institutions."

to for an estimate of the expense of such a building as would contain the pictures, and include apartments for the six poor Sisters, as well as a mausoleum for the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Desenfans, and of Sir F. Bourgeois, agreeably to their expressed desire. Mr. Soane's estimate was 11,270*l.*; which being much beyond the then means of the College, Mrs. Desenfans, in a noble spirit of liberality, besides giving up the 2,000*l.* before mentioned, contributed the additional sum of 4,000*l.*; in order that every difficulty in regard to expense should be removed.

Shortly afterwards, the present Picture Gallery was commenced under Mr. Soane's direction, at the south-west angle of the College, which was considered by the architect as a better site than the old west wing. It was nearly finished in May, 1813, when Mrs. Desenfans died. That lady, knowing it had been the intention of Sir Francis, that the members of the Royal Academy should be annually invited to inspect and ascertain the state of his Collection, bequeathed (by her will, dated on the 19th of the preceding month), the interest of 500*l.* to the College, for the purpose of providing them with a suitable entertainment, on their yearly visit, in May; together with many articles of plate, a dining table, dinner and dessert services, decanters, &c., to be used on that occasion, but "never for any other purpose whatever." Among her other bequests to the college, were marble busts and statues of Mr. Desenfans and Sir Francis, and divers articles of furniture and ornament; some portion of which she directed should be "placed and preserved in the mausoleum."

The new buildings, which are constructed of yellow bricks and stone dressings, consist of the Picture Gallery and the Mausoleum; with adjacent dwellings for the six poor sisters, members of the college. The Gallery, about one hundred and forty-four feet in length, twenty in breadth, and the same in height, is separated by arches into five apartments; the central and extreme rooms being each twenty-one feet, and the intermediate rooms forty feet in length.[74] The interior is wholly lighted from above.

On the west side are folding-doors opening to the Mausoleum,

[74] The Dulwich Gallery was first opened for the admission of the public in 1817; under the care of Mr. Ralph Cockburn, who had been appointed curator, and who afterwards published a Series of twenty-four coloured Prints, chiefly landscapes, from selected pictures in the collection, by Claude, Cuyp, Hobbima, the Poussins, &c.; as well as several single prints on a larger scale. He died in December, 1820; and was succeeded by the present Curator, Mr. S. P. Denning, who was appointed on the 26th of January, 1821. The following rules are established in respect to admissions, and to the general use of the gallery by artists.—

The Council of the Royal Academy are allowed to select every year, for the School of Painting, such Pictures as they think proper, and to have them sent to the Royal Academy; the number, in some degree, being limited.

The Academicians and Associates, with any Friends who may accompany them, are admitted without Tickets; but all other persons must have Tickets of admission, which are to be obtained, gratis, at the principal Print-sellers, in London.

From April to November, the hours of admission are from ten o'clock until five; and from November to April, from eleven until three o'clock; but there is no admittance on Fridays and Sundays.

Persons desirous of making studies in the Gallery, must apply to the Curator, and specify the picture they wish to copy; and they are not allowed to copy any other picture, without a fresh application. No copies are suffered to be made in oils; and no easel is admitted into the gallery.

which is of a circular form, (about fourteen feet in diameter), with rectangular recesses for sarcophagi: it is surrounded by a peristyle of eight columns of the Doric order, supporting a corresponding dome, and is ornamented with stained glass. In the front recess, are inclosed coffins, containing the remains of Mr. Desenfans and Sir Francis Bourgeois, upon which stand their respective busts; and in the recess on the left, is the sarcophagus of Mrs. Desenfans.

The *Bourgeois* Collection, according to the present catalogue, comprises three hundred and fifty-four pictures: these are of various degrees of merit, and many of them are of the highest art; particularly those of the Flemish, Spanish, and Italian schools. There are, also, some very clever productions of the French, German, and English schools; yet the general excellence of the collection is somewhat disparaged by pieces of inferior execution, and little in accordance with the style and talents of the masters to whom they are attributed. The necessary limits of this work will admit only of a general reference to some of the best pieces.

In the first Apartment are portraits of 'Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickel,' (No. 1), in one piece, by Gainsborough;[75] two 'Landscapes, with Cattle,' (Nos. 8 and 10), by William Romeyn; 'Fruit,' (No. 29), and 'Flowers,' (No. 39), by Van Huysum; a 'Rocky Landscape,' with Figures, (No. 36), by Both; 'Blowing Hot and Cold,' (No. 37), by Jordaens; 'A Skirmish of Cavalry,' (No. 45), by Peter Snayers; several 'Landscapes,' by Karel du Jardin, Teniers, and Wouvermans; 'A Woman with a Jug,' (No. 73), by Ostade; 'Boats in a Storm,' (No. 75), by Backhuysen; 'An Old Woman eating Porridge,' (No. 85), by Gerard Douw; 'A Landscape, with Cattle and Figures,' (No. 89), by Loutherbourg; 'Flowers in a Vase,' (No. 102), by Daniel Seghers; 'An Old Building, with Figures,' (No. 104), by Cornelius Dusart; and a 'Landscape, with Cattle and Figures,' (No. 108), by A. Vandervelde.

There are various cabinet pictures of much merit in the second apartment, together with original portraits of 'Loutherbourg,' (No. 111), by Gainsborough; 'John Philip Kemble,' (No. 153), a most excellent likeness, by Sir William Beechey; and 'Sir Francis Bourgeois,' (No. 183), by Northcote. Among the most attractive, are 'Vessels in a Calm,' and 'A Brisk Gale on the Texel,' (Nos. 113 and 166), by W. Vandervelde; a 'Landscape, with Cattle and Figures,' (No. 120), by Paul Potter; a 'Flower Piece,' (No. 121), by Van Huysum; a 'Landscape, and Water-mill,' (No. 131), by Hobbima; several 'Landscapes, with Cattle and Figures,' by Cuyp, Weeninx, and Wouvermans, including 'Travellers halting at a Smithy,' (No. 144), and a 'Hawking Party taking Refreshments,' (No. 173), by the latter; 'Heads of an Old Man and a Woman,' (Nos. 148 and 149), by Teniers; 'A Waterfall,' (No. 154), by Ruysdael; a 'Landscape, with Monks Fishing,' (No. 159), by Salvator Rosa; 'Jacob's Dream,' (No. 179), by Rembrandt; and 'Sampson and Dalilah,' (No. 168), a 'Landscape,' (No. 175), and a 'Sketch,' (No. 182), 'St. Mary Magdalene in a Landscape,' by Rubens.

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[75] This picture did not belong to the Bourgeois Collection, but was presented to the College by William Linley, esq., with other portraits of the Linley family, viz. 'Thomas Linley, esq.', by Gainsborough; 'Rev. Ozias Thurston Linley'; 'William Linley, esq.'; and 'Miss Linley'; all by Lawrence. There is, also, in the gallery, a painting of 'Mrs. Moody and Family,' by Gainsborough; presented by Capt. Moody.

In the centre apartment, (from which, on the opposite sides, are folding-doors opening to the Mausoleum, and to the Gardens of the College), is a portrait of 'Mary de Medicis,' (No. 187), and other pieces, by Rubens; a small but charming picture of 'Boors Merry-making,' (No. 190), by A. Van Ostade; 'Philip the Fourth, when Prince of Asturias, on Horseback,' (No. 194), by Velasquez; 'A Girl at a Window,' (No. 206), by Rembrandt; a 'Fête Champêtre,' and 'Le Bal Champêtre,' (Nos. 197 and 210), by Watteau; the 'Earl of Pembroke,' (No. 214), and 'Archduke Albert,' (No. 218), by Vandyke; 'Saint Veronica,' (No. 217), by Carlo Dolci; and 'Ceres Drinking at the Cottage-door of an Old Woman,' (No. 238), by Gerard Douw; also, various Landscapes, with Figures, by Cuyp, Berghem, Wilson, Wouvermans, Salvator Rosa, Zuccharelli, and Ruysdael; and a 'View near Rome,' (No. 202), by Vernet.

Among the most distinguished pictures in the fourth apartment, are those by N. Poussin, comprising several rich 'Landscapes,' (Nos. 260, 279, 292), and Scriptural and Mythological subjects, viz., 'A Holy Family,' (No. 249); 'Adoration of the Magi,' (No. 291); 'Education of Jupiter,' (No. 300); 'The Triumph of David,' (No. 305); 'Rinaldo and Armida,' (No. 315); 'Venus and Mercury,' (No. 316); 'Jupiter and Antiope,' (No. 325); and 'The Destruction of Niobe,' by N. and Gasper Poussin, (No. 269). Here, also, are several pieces by Murillo, of remarkable simplicity and excellence, namely, 'A Spanish Girl with Flowers,' (No. 248); 'Spanish Peasant Boys,' (Nos. 283 and 286); and 'Jacob and Rachel,' (No. 294), a pastoral Scene in a richly-coloured landscape. Here, too, are Le Brun's 'Massacre of the Innocents,' and 'Cocles [Horatius] defending the Bridge,' (Nos. 252 and 319); Sir Joshua Reynolds' 'Death of Cardinal Beaufort,' (Nos. 254), and the 'Boy Prophet Samuel,' (No. 285); 'Venus and Adonis,' (No. 263), ascribed to Titian; 'Soldiers Gaming,' (No. 271), by Salvator Rosa; 'Venus and Cupid,' (No. 281), by Corregio; 'the Rape of Proserpine,' (No. 284), by P. F. Mola; 'the Virgin and Infant Saviour,' (No. 287), by Leonardo da Vinci; 'A Locksmith,' (No. 299), by Caravaggio; 'Philip the Fourth, of Spain,' (No. 309), by Velasquez; a 'Landscape, with Horse,' (No. 321), by Zuccharelli; 'St. Francis,' (No. 322), by Annibale Carracci; and 'St. Cecilia,' (No. 324), by Guercino.

The fifth apartment is chiefly occupied by scriptural subjects. At the upper end are three celebrated pictures, in different styles of art, but all of great power, viz.—'The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian,' (No. 339), by Guido Reni; 'The Assumption of the Virgin,' (No. 341), by Murillo; and 'Mrs. Siddons, in the character of the Tragic Muse,' (No. 340), by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Here, also, are 'A Holy Family,' (No. 327), by Andrea del Sarto; 'Christ bearing the Cross,' (No. 329), by Morales; 'St. John Preaching in the Wilderness,' and 'A Madonna,' (Nos. 331 and 332), by Guido; 'A Cardinal dispensing his Benediction, (No. 333), by Paul Veronese; 'The Assumption of the Virgin,' (No. 336), by Nicholas Poussin; A 'Mater Dolorosa,' of extraordinary expression, (No. 337), by Carlo Dolci; 'The Woman taken in Adultery,' (No. 348), by Guercino; and 'Children,' (No. 352), by N. Poussin.

The College Grammar School.—This is a small but neat building, designed by Chas. Barry, esq., surveyor to the College, and architect of the new Houses of Parliament. It stands at a short distance from the college to the north-west; and over the entrance is the inscription, **The Grammar School of God's Gift College, Dulwich,** surmounted by the Alleyn arms. It was erected at the sole expense of the college in 1842, in consequence of a desire on the part of the master, warden, and fellows, to provide instruction for the sons of all persons resident in Dulwich, of a nature superior to that generally afforded by ordinary village schools. The salaries of two masters,

appointed to take charge of the education of the children, are likewise defrayed out of the college revenues, aided by certain fees paid by the scholars, and varying from 2*d.* weekly to 1*l.* per quarter, according to the extent of the instruction required. The school is intended for eighty boys; but the number at present taught does not exceed sixty: the head-master is Mr. Monk.

There is a *Wesleyan* chapel at Dulwich, recently built, in Lordship-lane.—At *East Dulwich*, at the corner of Goose-green, is a *Chapel-of-Ease*; of which the Rev. MATTHEW ANDERSON, A.M., was the first minister: he was appointed March 2nd, 1827, but resigned on being promoted to St. Paul's, Herne-hill, in 1845: he was succeeded by the Rev. J. R. OLDHAM, the present minister.—The East Dulwich *National Schools*, erected a few years ago, are situated on Peckham-rye.

The Manor of HATCHAM.—The following account of this manor is given in the Domesday book:—

"In Brixton Hundred the Bishop of Lisieux holds of the Bishop of Baieux *Hachesham*, which Brixi held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 3 hides, as it now is. The arable land amounts to 3 carucates. There are nine villains, and three bordars, with 3 carucates; and there are 6 acres of meadow. The wood yields three swine: from the time of King Edward it has been valued at 40 shillings."

Philipot, in his "*Villare Cantianum*," says this manor was formerly considered as a part of Kent, and its appropriation to either county became a matter of contest until the year 1636, when it was decided judicially to be subject to assessments as belonging to Surrey.[76]

In a return of knights' fees made to the Exchequer in the reign of Henry the Second, Gilbert *de Hachesham* accounted for four knights' fees held of the barony of Walchelin Maminot. In the next reign, as stated in the *Testa de Nevill*, two knights' fees in *Hachesham* and *Camerwell* were held of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, by William de Say, and the heirs of Richard de Vabadun. Sarah, the daughter and heiress of Vabadun, married Roger de Bavent, who, in the 46th of Henry the Third, accounted at the Exchequer for two knights' fees pertaining to the barony above-mentioned. Adam de Bavent, the son of Richard, had a grant of free-warren here in 1285; and shortly after, he alienated a portion of the estate to Gregory de

[76] This determination was made on the petition of Mr. Randolph Crew, a London merchant, who was probably lessee of this manor, and on the levy of ship-money he was taxed for his property here by the assessors of both counties. He did not, (like *Hampden*), question the legality of the tax, but merely objected to the hardship of being compelled to make a double payment, and petitioned the Lords of the Council for redress; when the case being referred to the Judges of Assize for Kent and Surrey, they, after inquisition and examination of witnesses, on the 31st of May, 1636, certified the Lords that the petitioner's manor of Hatcham lies in Surrey, and not in Kent. The certificate was signed by Francis Crawley, Justice of the Common-pleas; and Richard Weston, Baron of the Exchequer.

Rokesley, an eminent citizen of London, who had filled the office of lord-mayor from 1275 to 1281, and was keeper of the Royal Exchequer, and assay-master in chief of all the English mints.

That part of the estate which Bavent had retained, was distinguished by the name of Hatcham *Bavant*, or Hatcham *Barnes*; and with other property in different parts of England and Wales, was conveyed by Roger de Bavent, knt., to king Edward the Third. That sovereign, in the 46th year of his reign, founded a nunnery at *Dertford*, or *Dartford*, in Kent; and among its endowments, was "the manor of *Hecchesham*, with its appurtenances in Kent and Surrey."[77]

After the dissolution of the nunnery, this manor remained vested in the crown until the time of Philip and Mary, when it was assigned with other estates, for her life, to Ann, widow of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset. James the First, in 1610, granted the manor of Hatcham-Barnes, and the lands, &c., in West Greenwich and Lewisham, in the counties of Kent and Surrey, with the perquisites of courts, formerly belonging to the monastery of Dertford, to George Salter and John Williams. They transferred the estate, by sale, to Peter Vanlore; and he, to a person named Brookes; by whom it was conveyed to Sir John Gerrard, and Sir Thomas Lowe, aldermen of London, Robert Offley, and Martin Bond, citizens and haberdashers, in trust for the foundation and support of an *Almshouse* and *Free Grammar School*, at Monmouth, in pursuance of the will of William Jones, a Hamburgh merchant, who died in 1615.[78]

Gregory de Rokesley, who had acquired a part of Bavent's estate (as recorded above), obtained a faculty, in 1285, from the abbot of Begham, for an Oratory which he had erected for himself and family at *Hechesham*, in the parish of West Greenwich, or Deptford, which belonged to the abbot. Rokesley died in 1292-3; and Roger Busslep, who may have been his heir, sold, or mortgaged this estate to Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells; and on his death in October, 1292, an extent was taken both of this and the manor of Hatcham-Barnes, from which it appears that here was a capital messuage,

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[77] Though the great charter of endowment of the priory of Dertford is dated in 1373, yet the convent was founded, according to Tanner, in 1355; and in 1363, Hawise, widow of Roger de Bavent, released to the king and the prioress of Dertford, her right in this manor and others in the counties of Wilts and Dorset. Vide Rot. Claus. 36 Edw. III.—At the time of the dissolution, the manor of Hatcham-Barnes was valued at 25*l.* per annum.

[78] These charitable institutions were placed by the founder under the guardianship and management of the Haberdashers' company of London, to whom he gave 6000*l.* during his life, and 3000*l.* more by will, for the purpose of putting his design into execution. A license was obtained from James the First, dated March 19th, 1614, to purchase lands for this charity, not exceeding in value 200*l.* a year; and in letters patent, granted on the 9th of November following, it was stated that the Governors of the School and Almshouse had contracted for the purchase of the above manor and lands, valued at 150*l.* a year, in part of the 200*l.* allowed: they also purchased premises at Monmouth.

garden, and fish-pond, with lands, and rents of assise, valued altogether at 6*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.* The bishop's claim on the estates descended to his nephew Philip Burnell, who died seised in the 22nd of Edward the First; and this estate became vested in his heirs. His son Edward died without issue in 1316; and the inheritance devolved on his daughter Maud, who married first, William, lord Lovel; and afterwards, John de Handlo. The descendants of the latter succeeded to the possession of the Burnell estates, under the sanction of a settlement; but on the failure of male heirs of that family, those estates reverted to William, lord Lovel, who however, in 1442, transferred Hecchesham to Walter, lord Hungerford, of Heytsbury, and his son, Sir Edmund Hungerford, who had married a co-heiress of the Burnell family.

The subsequent descent of this estate is uncertain; but it may, possibly, have passed by the marriage of an heiress, from the Hungerfords to the family of Hastings; as there is a building between Camberwell and Stockwell, called *Loughborough-house*, which may have been founded by Edward Hastings, created Baron Loughborough by Queen Elizabeth, in 1558; or by Henry Hastings, who obtained the same title from Charles the First, in 1643; but neither of whom left heirs to continue the title. In 1749, —. Cowper and his wife levied a fine to Gordon of one-third of the manor of *Little Hatcham* in Peckham, Camberwell, &c.; which, possibly, has reference to that part of the Burnell estate now under notice.

Lysons, writing about the year 1790, informs us that the manor of Hatcham was reduced to a *single house*; but this is incorrect, as evinced by several long leases granted under the authority of the Court of Chancery, in the years 1763, 1767, and 1778.—So great has been the demand for new buildings around London of late years, that at the present time, this manor contains upwards of five hundred houses, and a population exceeding two thousand five hundred persons.[79]

Hatcham is situated about three miles from London bridge, on the Old Kent road, and near New-cross turnpike. There is a terrace and many good houses; and a new *Church*, dedicated to St. James, is now building (in place of a recent temporary structure), for the accommodation of the district. The incumbent, the Rev. A. K. B. Granville, chaplain to the Earl of Ripon, was inducted in 1845. The patron is A. Reed, esq. Hatcham manor-house is occupied by John Christy, esq.

Having thus narrated the more important circumstances associated with the descent of the different manors connected with Camberwell, we proceed to a description of its local features; the general characters of which have, in recent years, been completely changed by the extension of buildings, and advance of population.

Camberwell is a very large and populous suburban village, superior, in fact, both in extent and respectability, to many towns. It partakes

[79] In the Population Returns for 1841, Hatcham is stated to be in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, and to comprise an area of six hundred and forty acres, which is probably correct; although in the Tenth Report concerning Charities, printed in 1824, the total acreage is stated at 349 . 2 . 36 only. At that time, the entire rental amounted to 779*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* The general management of this property is vested in the Haberdashers' Company, of London.

of the business and bustle of the metropolis; much of its ancient pastures and garden-grounds having been progressively absorbed by new streets and buildings. About the year 1766, this village was described as of "rather a straggling form, but with many good buildings in it, inhabited by the gentry and citizens of London." The number of houses within the entire parish was then scarcely more than eight hundred; but since that time, they have been augmented to nearly eight thousand; and the population increased to more than forty thousand. The whole northern part of the parish, and indeed, the adjacent district as far as the river Thames, is almost an unvaried level; but towards the south-east and south, the hills, rising in gentle yet undulating slopes, sweep round in a semi-circular direction, and partly inclose the valley in which the more crowded parts of Camberwell and Peckham are situated.[80] Many fine views and wide-ranging prospects are commanded from various points of these elevations; the contiguity of the river Thames, bearing on its waters the traffic of the world, affording a succession of changeful scenery which always delights the eye.

With the increase of its population, Camberwell has, especially of late years, gradually extended the number of its buildings for religious worship, and independently of several dissenting chapels, it now contains the following churches belonging to the establishment, viz.—St. Giles's, St. George's, Christ-church, St. Mary Magdalene's, Emmanuel church, Camden church, and St. Paul's, Herne-hill: there are, also, chapels-of-ease at East Dulwich and Peckham.

Advowson, &c.—In the year 1154, this benefice was given by William de Mellent, earl of Gloucester, "to God, and the monks of St. Saviour, Bermondseye"; and the grant was confirmed by Henry the Second, in 1159. Notwithstanding this, the descendants of the earl contested the patronage until the 32nd of Henry the Third, when

[80] "Commencing at their eastern limit we find these hills rising in regular succession, and enclosing, as with a natural rampart, the southern portion of the district; whilst, on either hand, they gradually subside into the broad valley of the Thames. The eastern flank of Plow-Garlic-hill, abutting on the Kent road at New-cross, has been cut through by the Croydon railway, as has, likewise, a part of Nunhead-hill, which forms the next link in the chain. Leaving Oak-of-honour hill, Ladlands, or Primrose hill, and Forest-hill, on our right, and following the line of the rail-road, we reach Peak-hill, a section of which has, also, been laid open. Sydenham-hill, Knight's-hill, and Tulse-hill, continue the series; and Brixton-hill, falling with a gentle declivity through Clapham park, conducts us to Clapham Common, by crossing which we reach Battersea-fields and the river.—Within this belt of hills, in some places, there appears to be a secondary range, amongst which may be enumerated Grove, Champion, Denmark, and Herne hills; the first of these sloping gradually eastward towards Lyndhurst-road at Peckham; the latter falling more abruptly towards Cold Harbour-lane, on the west."—Vide Allport's Collections, Illustrative of the Geology, &c., of Camberwell, p. 2.

Richard de Clare, great-grandson to the above William, levied a fine and released all further claim to Ymberton, the then prior, and the convent of Bermondsey. In 1346, as appears from the Register of Bishop Edinton, a commission was issued for reconciling the church of Camberwell, the same having "been polluted by bloodshed"; but in what manner is not stated. After the dissolution, the advowson was granted by the crown, in October, 1545, to Thomas and Margaret Calton, together with the manor of Dulwich; but in the 1st of Charles the First, both the rectory (now a lay impropriation) and the advowson of Camberwell had become the property of Sir Edward Bowyer, knt. From his family the patronage was conveyed with a part of the manorial estate, under different marriages, to the Windhams and Smÿths (vide page 209), until a few years ago, when the advowson was conveyed by the Rev. Sir Edw. Bowyer Smÿth, bart., to the Rev. John George Storie, A.M., the present vicar of Camberwell.

This is a vicarage in the deanery of Southwark. In the *Valor* of the 20th of Edward the First, the vicarage appears rated at ten marks; the rectory at twenty-four marks: the former, in the King's books is valued at 20*l.* per annum, paying 2*s.* 1*d.* for synodals. Under the recent tithe-commutation act, the annual rent-charge for the rectorial tithes was fixed at 83*l.*; and that for the vicarial tithes, at 1100*l.* The number of titheable acres within this parish was thus estimated:—arable land, 402 . 0 . 39; meadows, 2199 . 0 . 28; woodland, 198 . 1 . 26; commons, 55; market gardens, 420 . 0 . 36; gardens, 887 . 0 . 30; roads, 159 . 0 . 20; glebe, 20 . 3 . 20: the whole amounting to 4342 acres and 39 poles.

The Registers of Camberwell commence in the year 1558; but the original books are not extant. In the oldest register now preserved, which is considered to be a correct transcript, this entry, in old English, is inscribed on the title-page:—

> This Register Church Booke of parchment was engrossed and written out of three olde Register paper bookes, and maketh mentyon of all maryages, christenings, and burialls within the parrishe of Camberwell, in the Countye of Surrey from ye yeare of our Lord God, 1558, untill this present yere of our Lord God, 1602; and in the fybe and fortith yere of ye raigne of or most gratious Soberaigne Queene Elizabeth.

The following remarkable instances of *Longevity* occur in the register:—"May '58 . 5°. *Rose*, wife of Wm. Hathaway, bur'd."—Between this and the next entry, it is added in another hand, "Aged 103, who boare a sonn at the age of 63." Three years afterwards, the interment of the husband of Rose is thus entered;—"3 October, 1661. Do' die, Wm. Hathaway buried."—"Aged 103—5."—"*Mary*

Dickinson, aged above ninety-nine years, buried Jan. 21, 1702."—"*Elizabeth Jones*, aged 125, buried Nov. 22, 1775."[81]

The following additional instances of great age connected with this parish, are given in Allport's "Collections." *Mrs. Weldyn*, of Camberwell, died in 1778, aged 106.—*Mr. Ramsay*, of Peckham, pawnbroker, died in 1769, aged 105.—*Elizabeth Horsler*, widow, died on the 5th of April, 1821, in the parish workhouse, aged 105.—*Mrs. Campion*, mother of Campion, gardener to Miles Stringer, esq., aged 105.—*Sarah*, widow of Mr. Latham Brickwood, died 22nd February, 1837, aged 105, having survived her husband sixty-three years.—*Elizabeth Claxton*, "who bore a daughter at the age of sixty," and died May 12th, 1822, aged 103.[82]—*Leonard Nelson*, described as "a quaker," but apparently in error, aged 103.—*Mrs. Toite*, of Camberwell, died in 1767, aged 102.—*John Henniker*, of Camberwell, labourer, died in 1788, aged 101.—*Elizabeth Arnutt*, died in 1710, aged 99.

In November, 1684, the names of three persons, aged respectively eighteen years, nine years, and one year, are entered in the register, as having been *touched*, as it is called, at Camberwell, for the King's Evil. Mr. Allport conjectures that the "royal touch," (which at that, and even a much later period, was superstitiously regarded as an effectual cure for scrofulous disorders), was administered at Sir Thos. Bond's, (vide *ante*, p. 211), where Charles the Second is said to have been an occasional visitor.[83]—On June 2, 1687, occurs this entry, "King and quen of Jepsies. *Robt. Hern* and *Elezbeth Bozwell*, marid."

"The Collecc'on for Tenths 1604 delyv'de to Mr. Roger Coole the 23 of May, by Will'm Fell and Jhon Peare, Churchwardens", records the principal residents at Camberwell at the beginning of the reign of James the First:—"S^r^ Edmond Bowyer viij^s^—S^r^ Thomas Gardin^r^ ij^s^—S^r^ Thomas Grymes iij^s^—S^r^ Thomas Hunt iij^s^—Edward Wilson,

[81] Lysons, ENVIRONS, vol. i. p. 83. In the St. James's Chronicle, in May, 1775, an account of this woman appeared, in which it was said that she retained her faculties perfectly; that she remembered being at service when King Charles the Second was crowned; and that the nurse who attended her in Camberwell workhouse was 101 years of age. Id. 83-4.

[82] To the remarkable case of child-bearing mentioned above, may be added that of *Mrs. Webb*, in Bowyer-lane, Camberwell; who, after a barren marriage of twenty-six years, gave birth to a daughter, at the age of fifty, on the 15th of June, 1827.—Allport's COLLECTIONS, &c., p. 76.

[83] The spirit of "the Merrie Monarch," (Mr. Allport remarks), "and his licentious court, seems about this time to have betrayed even the grave old registrar of Camberwell from his propriety; for he has introduced into this part of the lugubrious record, a variety of Sketches which would do no discredit to the crow-quill of George Cruikshank. The capitals are graced with flourishes of every kind,—faces lively and severe, clouds and cherubim, hearts and darts,—and, in one instance, the solemn bird of night is figured in the act of smoking a pipe with all becoming gravity." COLLECTIONS, &c. p. 79.

vicar iij—Captayn Turn^{r} pro toto a^{o} x^{s}—Mr. Muschamp xviij^{d}"; and then, among others, "Mr. Swingfeld ij^{s}—Mr. Cesar vj^{d}"

Among the entries of marriage are the following:—"1622, Dec. 3. *Edw. Allen,* Esq. to Mrs. Constance Donn."—This was the founder of Dulwich College, and his second wife, one of the daughters of the celebrated Dr. Donne, dean of St. Paul's.

"1627, Mar. 27. John Donne & Mary Staples."—This John was the eldest son of the dean.

Rectors of Camberwell in and since the year 1800:—

George Sandby, A.M. Instituted in 1795: resigned in 1811.

Edward Smÿth, A.M. Instituted in 1811: exchanged for the rectory of Stow St. Maries, Essex, in November, 1823; which he has since resigned. This gentleman succeeded his brother, Sir John Smÿth, bart. (commander R.N.), on December 9th, 1838. In the following year, he assumed the additional surname and arms of Bowyer, under the sign-manual of Queen Victoria.

John George Storie, A.M. Instituted October 2nd, 1823.

St. Giles's, the mother *Church* of Camberwell, was most probably founded in the Anglo-Saxon age, as it is noticed in the Domesday book. It is supposed to have been rebuilt about the middle of the 12th century; and was given by Wm. de Melhent, earl of Gloucester, to the priory of Bermondsey. Lysons conceived that it was again rebuilt "towards the beginning of the reign of Henry the Eighth"; but the architectural characteristics of the old portions of the late structure denoted an earlier period by at least half a century: this was particularly observable, both in respect to the tower, and to the semi-hexagon apsis forming the east end of the chancel. Considerable alterations and enlargements were subsequently made, down to the year 1838; but however those works might have been necessary for the accommodation of the parishioners, they were utterly subversive of the symmetry and proportions of the building. At length, however, a more ruthless enemy than even gothic tastelessness, or architectural insipidity, completed the demolition of the fabric. On the night of Sunday, February 7th, 1841, the entire church was destroyed by fire; originating in the flues, and bursting forth near the organ-gallery. Scarcely any part remained but the bare walls; the monuments, which were numerous, were destroyed by the violence of the heat, and the bells were melted and fell in granulated fragments.

Among the destroyed monuments were many relating to the old families formerly resident at Camberwell and Peckham; namely, Scott, Skynner, Muschamp, Bowyer, Dove, Draper, Stacy, &c. There were,

also, various *brasses*, of which two or three have been preserved, and placed in the robing-room in the new church.

The *north* aisle, regarded as the most ancient part of the old structure, was dedicated to St. Nicholas; and *Richard Skynner*, who was interred in the chancel, by his will, dated in 1492, bequeathed the sum of eight-pence for a light to burn there before the image of the saint: he also gave twelve-pence for another light to be placed before the image of the Virgin Mary in the south aisle.

This was the burial-place of the *Muschamps* of Peckham, whose common ancestor is named in the Roll of Battle-abbey, among the warriors who accompanied William the Norman when he invaded England. The eastern window of this aisle had been curiously ornamented with stained glass, including many small portraits of the Muschamp family, together with their arms and alliances. In Aubrey's time, in opposite compartments, were the figures of a Man and a Woman, each kneeling at a fald-stool; with smaller figures of ten sons, in gowns, behind the former, and ten daughters behind the latter. There were, likewise, supplicatory inscriptions connected with the names,—**Will'mi Muschamp, armigeri,** ET AGNETIS *uxor* eius, &c.; and the dates, 1520 and 1528.[84]

Near the north-east corner of this aisle was a mural monument, commemorative of a female descendant of the above, namely, *Jane*, the daughter and coheir of Thomas Muschamp, esq., and wife of Sir Thomas Hunt, of Lambeth-dene, knt.; but she had been previously married to Thomas Grymes, "cittizen and habberdasher," of London and Peckham, who died about 1590, and whose son (of the same name) was afterwards knighted, and made a justice of peace for this county. She was represented by a small kneeling figure, within a recessed arch, surrounded by a square ornamental frame-work. At the top were the arms of *Hunt*, viz.—Per pale, Arg. and Sab. a saltire counterchanged: on a canton of the second, a lion passant, guardant, of the first. At the bottom was an inscription in verse referring to the deceased, as "a fruitful branch from Muschamp's stock": she died at the age of sixty-three, on November 12th, 1604.

[84] For a more particular description of this window the reader will refer to Lysons' ENVIRONS, vol. i. pp. 73, 74; and Allport's COLLECTIONS, pp. 151—165;—the latter including many notices of the Muschamps and their alliances. The vault under the aisle, forming the burial-place of this family, as well as of the subsequent lords of the Peckham estate, was, Mr. Allport says, "until recently, entered by displacing a slab in the *exterior buttress*, which, on the demolition of the church, was found to communicate, also, by a stone stair-case, built within the buttress, to an upper gallery, leading, possibly, across the chapel, to the old rood-loft. Or it might have been a private, perhaps a secret entrance, contrived, when popery and protestantism were struggling for the mastery, by the Romanist families who for a long period enjoyed the Peckham property."

The *south* aisle became the burial-place of the *Scotts*, of whom there were several memorials; the earliest being a large grey-stone slab, inlaid with a full-length *Brass* of a knight in armour, the inscription beneath which was commemorative of EDWARD SCOTT, who died September 29th, 1538; yet the style of the armour was of a much anterior date.[85]

Against the adjacent wall was affixed a handsome monument of an architectural description, displaying the kneeling effigies of JOHN SCOTT, the younger, "son and heir of John Scott, one of the Barons of the Exchequer";—BARTHOLOMEW SCOTT, esq., "a valiant, wise, and religious gentleman," the 5th son of the former;—and *Margaret*, (widow of Wm. Gardiner, esq.), the 3rd wife of Bartholomew, "who, at her owne cost, erected this Tombe to the happi Memorie of her beloved." The first wife, according to the inscription, of Bartholomew Scott, who died in the year 1600, "WAS MARG: YE WIDO: OF THE RIGHT REVERE'D PREL: AND MARTYR THO: CRANMER, ARCH. BISH: OF CANTERBURIE." On six small shields in front were the armorial bearings of *Scott*, viz.—Arg. on a fess Sab. three boars' heads, couped, Or; and also those of Bekewell, Bretynghurst, Welbeck, Skynner, and Robins: the same bearings were marshalled on a single shield surmounting the entablature.

Here, likewise, was "a fair monument," as Aubrey describes it, in memory of SIR PETER SCOTT, knt., who died on the 28th of June, 1622, in his forty-fourth year;—and among the other memorials was a long inscription, in Latin, for PETER SCOTT, LL.D.. canon of Windsor, and his wife *Margaret*, daughter of Sir William Bowles, and grand-daughter of the celebrated Dr. Donne: she died in February, 1641, aged forty-four years;—another, in memory of ROBERT WAITH, gent., pay-master of the Navy under Charles the Second, ob. 1685;—an elegant monument of white marble, by Flaxman, representing "a Scholar mourning over the tomb of a beloved Master," and thus inscribed,—"M.S. NICHOLAI WANOSTROCHT, LL.D. Obit 19 Novem. 1812, Etat 66. Discipuli ejus mœrentes hoc monumentum posuere;"—and a handsome tablet, with a long eulogistic epitaph, commemorative of CHARLES HAMOND, esq., "a merchant of London," who died on the 14th of October, 1807, aged forty-nine.

In the *chancel*, on the north side, had been an altar-tomb, inlaid with *Brasses*, (of which Lysons has given an etching), of JOHN SCOTT, esq., one of the barons of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry the

[85] An engraving of this figure, and also engravings of Bartholomew Scott's, Lady Hunt's, and other memorials, including the ancient brasses, are given in Allport's COLLECTIONS.

Eighth, and his wife *Elizabeth*: the former died in 1532. Both were represented kneeling at fald-stools, on which were open missals: behind them were smaller brasses, of four sons and seven daughters; and above, were two shields, which fully blazoned would be thus:—

1st. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Arg. on a fess Sab. three boars' heads, couped, Or; *Scott*; 2nd and 3rd, Az. on a fess dancetté, Arg. three martletts, Gu.; *Bretynghurst*. 2nd. The same quarterings, imp. Gu.; three cross-bows, erect, Arg. *Skynner*.

Here, also, were several memorials of the *Bowyers*, and of the *Smyth* and *Windham* families, who succeeded to their estates in this parish. Sir Edmund Bowyer, the elder, was interred in the chancel in 1626; and against the south wall, was a handsome monument in memory of his son, Sir Edmund the younger, and his wife *Hester*, a daughter of Sir Anthony Aucher, knt., of Bourne-Place, in Kent; whose family was much distinguished for the beauty of its females. Sir Edmund died in January, 1681, in his sixty-seventh year; and his lady in December, 1665: of the latter the inscription said,—"There was a happy sympathy betwixt the vertues of the soul and the beauty of the body of this excellent deceased person: she lived a holy life, and died the death of the righteous."[86]—A neat tablet recorded the interment of Dame *Ann Vernon*, the wife of Sir Robert Vernon, knt., clerk of the Green-cloth to Charles the First; ob. March 1st, 1627.—Another tablet was inscribed for Capt. Charles Smyth, R.N., of Hill-hall, Essex; (a lineal descendant of Sir Thomas Smyth, knt., secretary of state in Queen Elizabeth's reign), who was buried here in June, 1792.

Almost immediately after the fire, proceedings were undertaken for the erection of a new *Church*, sufficiently large to accommodate two thousand persons; and it was agreed in vestry, that a rate amounting to 20,000*l.* should be levied for the purpose, in addition to 3600*l.* for which the old building had been insured. The direction of the whole was intrusted to a Committee of the principal parishioners. Plans and designs were advertised for; and those of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, architects, of Spring-Gardens, having been preferred, the work was on the eve of commencement, when objections were made against the legality of the rate, and the vestry, as well to preserve the peace of the district as to avoid law charges, assented to a compromise; and the rate was reduced to 12,000*l.* This, necessarily, occasioned alterations in the proposed designs; and the intended accommodations were

[86] In the valuable collection of Portraits by Cornelius Jansen, and others, at St. Alban's Court, (the seat of the Hammonds), in Kent, is a fine picture of Lady Bowyer, who, from her exquisite beauty, was called the *Star of the East*.

restricted to fifteen hundred persons. The same architects, however, were engaged; and the Messrs. Webb, builders, of Stoke-Newington, (whose tender for the first design had obtained the preference), contracted to erect the church for the sum of 13,000*l.*, exclusive of the spire. The first stone was laid in the month of June, 1843; and the edifice was consecrated and opened for divine service by the bishop of Winchester, on the 21st of November, 1844;—a numerous body of the clergy, and of the neighbouring gentry, attending the ceremony.

This is one of the most magnificent of our modern parochial churches, if not, indeed, superior to any other erected during the present century;—and had not the cost been limited in consequence of the circumstances noticed above, and which rendered a departure from the proposed dimensions necessary, it would have been still more worthy of admiration. In its design, this edifice is a composition based on the transition style of the latter half of the 13th century, when the early English pointed architecture was advancing into the decorated style. The ground-plan is cruciform: the superstructure consists, principally, of a nave and aisles, a transept and a chancel; and at the intersection rises a square tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire of an ornamental character.[87]

The mass of the walls is constructed of Kentish rag-stone, mixed with materials from the old church; and the exterior is faced with hammer-dressed stone from Yorkshire, with dressings of Caen-stone; the relief arising from the difference of colour in those materials giving a pleasing effect to the whole. The roofs, of a high pitch, are covered with slab slates, which have the same general effect as lead. The buttresses and other projections are bold and massive; and the ornamental details of the doors, windows, &c., though simple in themselves, display considerable variety.[88] There is an entrance at the west end; and also from a north and a south porch: the former being the most enriched, and having the arms of the present vicar sculptured on the boss at the intersection of its groined roof. The nave is separated from the aisles by five high-pointed arches, on each side; springing, alternately, from octagonal and circular columns, the capitals of which

[87] Although the spire rises to the height of 207 feet from the ground, it is scarcely lofty enough to harmonize with the general elevation of the building. No blame, however, attaches to the architects in that respect, as it was originally designed to have been 225 feet high; but the reduced funds induced curtailment, and the charge of erecting the spire was chiefly defrayed by subscription. The principal admeasurements are nearly as follow:—extreme length of the church, 153 feet; extent of transept, 87 feet; length of nave, 80 feet; width of the nave and aisles, 65 feet; length of chancel, 42 feet; width of ditto, 28 feet; square of tower, above the roof, 30 feet.

[88] Vide Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xxiii. p. 75. January, 1845.

are ornamented with sculptured foliage. The weatherings rest on corbel heads; and the timber frame-work of the roof is, also, supported by stone corbels. On each side of the nave is a large gallery, partly sustained by brackets, and partly by clustered columns of cast-iron. The gallery-fronts are pierced by a series of pointed arches, springing from small shafts. The large west window exhibits a three-fold division of trefoil-headed lights, enriched with ancient stained glass (brought from Cologne); with small circular lights, &c., above, extending to the apex.

At the intersection of the nave and transept are four high-pointed arches, sustained by clustered columns of massive stone-work: these support the tower and spire; the space beneath which is also groined with stone. In the northern division of the transept, is a fine-toned organ, by Bishop, of Lisson-Grove. The southern division is occupied by seats; and the large south window is filled with brilliantly-stained glass, of a mosaic character, in which small figures are introduced of St. Peter and St. Paul. The eastern window in this part is, also, embellished with small figures of *Moses* and *Our Saviour*, in adjoining compartments. Beneath the former is inscribed, in old characters, the following text from Deuteronomy, chap. xviii. ver. 5,—"The Lord thy God will raise up a Prophet of thy Brethren, like unto me. Unto him shall ye Hearken." Under the Saviour, from the Gospel of St. Matthew, chap. v. ver. 17, are the words,—"Think not that I am come to destroy the Law and the Prophets. I did not come to destroy but to fulfill." At the bottom,—"In a vault beneath this window is the burying-place of Matthew Robinson, of Dulwich, esq.; and in memory of him, and of his family there buried, this Painted window was erected by his son, Augustus Robinson, A.D. 1844."

Arms:—1st shield, Or, on a chev. Gu. three cinquefoils of the first, betw. three harts trippant, vert; *Robinson*; imp. Sab. three bars Erm. on a canton Arg. a lion rampant, Az. 2nd shield; *Robinson*, as before, imp. Arg. betw. three kingfishers proper, on a fess wavy, vert, three fountains.

Much elegance is displayed in the arrangements and fittings of the chancel. On each side are three pointed windows, each consisting of two trefoil-headed lights, with quatrefoils, &c., above; and, at the east end, is a large high-pointed window enriched with painted glass, the designs for which were furnished by two members of the committee; and the paintings executed by Messrs. Ward and Nixon, of Frith-street, Soho.[89] This window consists, in the lower part, of five lance-like divisions; and in the upper, extending to the apex, of five

[89] The same persons executed the transept windows; and, also, arranged the ancient glass in the west window, with additions, including the vicar's arms, viz.—Arg. a lion rampant, double-queued, Gu. on a Canton, Arg. a fleur-de-luce, Or; *Storie*.

cinquefoil, and several smaller segmental lights; those nearest the heading being inclosed within a large circle. In respect to the decorations, the entire composition is of a medieval character; in which "a statuesque simplicity, and severity, approaching to rudeness, of design, have generally been aimed at, in preference to the ornate and elaborate graces of a more pictorial period of the art."

The large central division is wholly appropriated to the illustration of those "five great events of Our Saviour's life which are commemorated by the Church at the respective seasons of Christmas, Lent, Good-Friday, Easter, and Ascention Day";—namely, the Nativity, Temptation, Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascent into Heaven. These subjects, the Resurrection excepted (which is in a diamond), are depicted within quatrefoil compartments, each inclosed by a circle; and the surrounding spandrels include allegorical delineations analogous to the main design. In the three triangular segments over this division are small figures of Jewish kings; and within the adjacent cinquefoils, in diamonds, are represented the Baptism of Christ, and the Last Supper; the surrounding foils being occupied by historical and symbolical illustrations of each subject. The Woman clothed in the Sun, the Binding of the Dragon for a thousand years (Revelations, chap. xii. and xx.), and the Final Judgment, are delineated in the three cinquefoils comprised within the great circle in the head of the window; the foils displaying analogous accessories. In the corresponding spandrels are represented the Rising of the Dead to Judgment, the Souls of the Blest received into Heaven, and the Spirits of the Condemned delivered to Punishment.[90]—The four lateral lights, on either side of that appropriated to the life of Our Saviour, are filled with white glass; the funds hitherto subscribed not being adequate to defray the cost of a design for the entire window.

The communion-table and altar-screen are of stone; the latter, which is elaborately sculptured and ornamented in the pointed style, incloses tables of the Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Creed, in the illuminated characters of the middle age. On each side the chancel is a series of oaken stalls for choristers; and the floor is paved with encaustic and other tiles, the gift of Thomas Garrett, esq., of Herne-hill, (of the firm of Copeland and Garrett), who also presented the slabs of porcelain which ornament the pulpit, and on which are painted the figures of Christ and the four Evangelists. The pulpit, and seats in the area of the church, are of oak; and the latter are all

[90] For minute details of the above composition, the reader will refer to a small tract written by one of its designers, and intituled, A DESCRIPTION OF THE PAINTED WINDOW IN THE CHANCEL OF ST. GILES' CHURCH, CAMBERWELL.

open, although, to a certain extent, conventionally appropriated: there are no pews, properly so called. The font, which is octagonal, and of an elegant character, stands near the western entrance, and is surrounded by a brass railing.

Exclusive of the architect's commission and other similar expenses, the erection of this church cost about 15,000*l.* The various furniture, including the organ, bells, clock, altar-table and draperies, font, warming apparatus, &c., about 3000*l.* more, which was raised by subscription. The entire charge, so far as the expenditure relates to the building and fittings of the church itself, nearly amounted to 20,000*l.*[91]

In the church-yard, which was much enlarged in the years 1717, 1803, and 1825, and now occupies an extensive plot of ground, northwards from the church, are many sarcophagi, &c., commemorative of former affluent parishioners; as well as numerous more humble memorials for other individuals. Want of space, however, precludes our particularizing them here. Some of the recent inscriptions have been given in Allport's "Collections," (already referred to), and many of anterior dates are noticed in the respective works of Aubrey, Lysons, and Manning and Bray.

Camberwell Free-Grammar School.—This School was founded under the sanction of the letters patent of James the First, bearing date 29th of September, 1615, by the Rev. Edward Wilson, clerk, who was vicar of Camberwell nearly forty-one years, viz., from 1577 to 1618. The endowment consisted of seven acres of land, adjoining the east end of the church-yard, with a school-house (comprising a gallery, twelve studies, four chambers, &c.), and some adjacent tenements. The governors appointed by the founder were the patron, vicar, and churchwardens of Camberwell; the rectors of St. Olave's (Southwark), Lambeth, and Newington-Butts; the vicars of Car-

[91] The chief subscriptions were as follow:—The Rev. J. G. Storie, vicar, 222*l.* 12*s.*; Joseph Dowson, esq., 230*l.*; James Fisher, esq., 126*l.*; Mrs. Fisher, 105*l.*; Samuel George, esq., 116*l.* 11*s.*; Henry Kemble, esq., M.P., 115*l.* 10*s.*; Edward Kemble, esq., 115*l.* 10*s.*; William Scorer, esq., 116*l.* 11*s.*; B. P. Smith, esq., 100*l.*; C. Stainbank, esq., 35*l.*; Mrs. Stainbank, 10*l.* 10*s.*; William Jones, esq., 31*l.* 10*s.*; Robert Spence, esq., 31*l.* 10*s.*; Peter Mitchell, esq., 25*l.* 5*s.*; Sir Claude de Crespigny, 25*l.*; Joshua Fidler, esq., 25*l.*; C. H., 25*l.*; Mrs. Fynmore Green, 22*l.* 2*s.*; Robert Clark, esq., 21*l.*; Charles Ranken, esq., 21*l.*; Richard Thomas, esq., 21*l.*; Thos. McLeod, esq., 21*l.*; Rev. H. W. C. Hyde, 20*l.*; William Atkinson, esq., 20*l.*; W. Oxenford, esq., 20*l.*; P. Armstrong, esq., 20*l.*—Of the above sums, 107*l.* 2*s.* was contributed by the Vicar for the painted glass; 200*l.* for the clock, by Joseph Dowson, esq.; and about 150*l.* towards the bells, by different individuals. The painted glass in the window at the south end of the transept was subscribed for by the ladies of Camberwell; and that in the east window of the chancel, was chiefly executed at the cost of the young gentlemen of the parish. A further subscription is in progress for the completion of this window, by glazing the lateral divisions in a similar ornamental manner.

shalton; and the master of the school; together with seven gentlemen of Camberwell and its vicinity. On the occurrence of vacancies through the deaths of non-official governors, the survivors were empowered to choose new co-adjutors among the heirs or representatives of those originally nominated: but it appears "that these lay-governors are lost to the charity, through the difficulty, if not impossibility, of finding out their heirs."[92] The governors form a body corporate, having a *Common Seal*, which is represented by the annexed wood-cut, and exhibits the master seated (baton in hand), with his scholars standing respectfully around him.

It was ordained that the master shall be honest, pious, discreet, sedulous, fit and learned, and a Master of Arts, who can make Greek and Latin verses; such an one as can discern the nature and disposition of every child; careful, diligent, wisely mixing severity with lenity, and using means to cheer up the scholars and not to dull them,—"if such an one can be gotten";—and it was further directed, that the master should have a yearly salary of 10*l.* during the life of the founder, and after his decease, receive the rents and profits of certain messuages, &c.; and be allowed to take an unlimited number of stipendiary pupils, in addition to *twelve* children, the sons of poor inhabitants of the parish, and the son of every eldest warden of Camberwell, who were to be taught Latin and Greek *gratuitously*. It was likewise ordered, that the master's dues should be paid at the entrance of every scholar, namely, 5*s.* 3*d.* per quarter, towards brooms and rods;—and the week after Michaelmas, a pound of good candles. The scholars were to devote ten hours a day to study in the summer, and eight in the winter; to play but once a week, on Thursday; and to amuse themselves on half holidays by learning Calvin's Catechism, or some other, by heart. Shooting with the long bow, chess, running, wrestling, and leaping, were the plays allowed.

About 1816, the instruction of the *free* scholars in Latin and Greek, which had long been discontinued, was resumed; and in 1821, the governors reduced the period of study to five hours a day; and agreed that the scholars should be taught English reading and arithmetic, as well as the learned languages.

The old school-house has been very lately pulled down, and the grounds connected with it applied to building purposes, which is expected greatly to augment the funds of this charity. Another school, intended for an increased number of boys, is now in progress on a different site.[92]

[92] See RULES AND REGULATIONS of the Free Grammar School, Camberwell; 1824.

[93] Among the few persons who acquired any literary eminence under the old *régime* at this seminary was JAMES TYRRELL, eldest son of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, knt., and Elizabeth his wife, the only daughter of Archbishop Usher. In 1657, he was admitted a gentleman-commoner at Queen's college, Oxford; and in 1663, was created A.M. He was the author of a voluminous History of England, and other works, chiefly relating to the English Constitution. His death occurred in 1718, when in the 76th year of his age.

St. George's Church.—The district attached to this church forms the north end of Camberwell, and is almost equally intersected by the Surrey canal, upon the southern bank of which this edifice is situated. The first stone was laid on St. George's day (April 23rd), 1822, by Dr. Tomline, bishop of Winchester; and on the 26th of March, 1824, the church was consecrated and opened for divine service by the same prelate. The Rev. JOHN VANE, A.M., fellow of Dulwich college, was appointed the first minister; and, on his removal to Wrington, near Bath, about 1828, he was succeeded by the Rev. HENRY THOMPSON, A.M.; after whose resignation in 1832, the Rev. SAMUEL SMITH, A.M., the present incumbent, was appointed, and was instituted on the 11th of February, 1833.

This church was built from the designs and under the superintendence of Francis Bedford, esq., architect. Its general form is that of a Greek prostyle temple; but with the addition of a steeple rising to a considerable height from the west end of the roof. There is a handsome portico forming the west front, consisting of six Doric columns, fluted, each four feet six inches in diameter, and twenty-six feet six inches in height: these support an entablature and pediment, the former being continued round the building. Beneath the portico, which is approached by a flight of eight steps in front and at each end, are three entrances to the body of the church; and two others leading to the galleries. The steeple consists of a square basement (containing the clock faces, and an excellent peal of eight bells, cast by Mr. Dobson, of Downham, in Norfolk), and two diminishing stories above; the lowermost of the Doric order, the upper Ionic: these support a square ornamented pedestal, surmounted by a ball and cross. The whole exterior is of Bath stone; and its length, inclusive of the steps at the west end, is 123 feet: the general width is sixty-six feet. The ground on which it stands, together with the attached yard, was given by John Rolls, esq.; and is inclosed on three sides by a substantial wall, and towards the west, with ornamental cast-iron railing, gates, stone piers, &c.

Interiorly, this edifice is eighty-five feet in length, or with the children's galleries, which extend behind the organ at the west end, ninety-nine feet: its width is sixty feet; and the height nearly thirty-four feet from the floor to the ceiling. The walls are decorated with pilasters of the Ionic order, having rich capitals and entablature, whereon rest the beams that support the ceiling, which is flat, and panelled into twelve large square compartments, or coffers, each ornamented with a central flower. There are capacious galleries on each side, as well as at the west end, supported by fluted Doric columns.

The organ is a powerful and finely-toned instrument, by Lincoln; and its case is highly enriched.[94] On the right and left of the altar-recess, at the east end, is a vestry room and a robing room. Over the communion table, lightly inscribed on tablets of veined marble, are the Decalogue, Lord's Prayer, and Creed; above which is a frieze of gilt honeysuckles. The communion plate was the gift of Thomas Jackson and Henry Smith, esqrs., of this district. The pulpit and reading-desk are of mahogany, of a square form, and rest on fluted columns of stone. The font is an imitative antique vase, ornamented with flowers, &c., from Coade's manufactory, standing on a square pedestal. The church is painted of a light colour, and uniformly pewed; but the middle aisle is wholly occupied by the free seats. Altogether, the number of sittings is about seventeen hundred, of which five hundred are declared free and unappropriated for ever. There are catacombs, for interment, both under the church and the portico.

The expense of the building, including the architect's and clerk of the works' commission, was 13,365*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; inclosing and making the church-yard, ditto, 3,117*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; organ, bells, clock, chandelier, and other furniture, 2,261*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and the secretary, solicitor, and proctor's charges, laying first stone and consecration, and other incidental payments, 1,933*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

The total cost of this edifice was somewhat more than 20,600*l.*; of which, 5,000*l.* was contributed by the commissioners for building churches and chapels, under the Act of the 58th Geo. III. cap. 45; and the remainder by a rate and voluntary subscriptions.[95]

[94] The organ contains 1729 pipes. The number of stops, and the order in which they are placed, are as follow:—Swell,—Hautboy, Trumpet, Cornet, Principal, Dulciana, Stopt-Diapason, Open-Diapason. Choir Organ,—Cremona and Bassoon, Fifteenth, Flute, Principal, Stopt-Diapason, Dulciana. Great Organ,—Copula, Double-Diapason, Clarion, Trumpet, Mixture (4 ranks), Sesquialtera (5 ranks), Fifteenth, Twelfth, Open-Diapason, Principal, Stopt-Diapason, Double-Diapason (treble), Open-Diapason. The Swell shifting-movement takes off the four first stops. The double-diapason (pedal pipes) commences at fiddle G; and the treble double-diapason (on the Great-organ manual) meets it at fiddle G sharp. A copula attaches the pedal pipes to the Great-organ manual. Compass of the Great and Choir manuals,—GG to F in alt.: that of the Swell,—tenor C to F in alt., with keys communicating with the Choir organ through the remainder of the compass. It has, also, two octaves of pedals, from GG to fiddle G; they are doubles from CC upwards. The notes below CC communicate with the octaves above.

[95] By another Act of Parliament, passed in the 59th Geo. III. cap. 154, the care of the churches, towards the erection of which contributions were given under the former act, was vested in a Select Vestry, to be appointed for each new district parish. Very soon after the building of St. George's church, the Select Vestry, by their own authority, made a rate for its maintenance, which was resisted, and on technical grounds, declared illegal. A second rate experienced a like fate, on similar grounds. A third rate was then made by the Select Vestry, which was again resisted, and raised the important question,—"Whether or not the Select Vestries attached to Churches erected under the above-

In this church are various tablets of neat design, commemorative of the following individuals:—

Mrs. Walton, wife of Mr. Thos. Walton, of Albany-house School, Kent-road; born October 11th, 1794; died November 23rd, 1828.

Mary Rolls, wife of William Rolls, esq., of this parish; who died 19th July, 1840, in her 66th year, and in "the Jubilee of her Union."

Eleanor Mary Fry, died September the 14th, 1829, aged 14 years;—and *Eliza William Fry*, died September 4th, 1830, aged 17 years.

Sarah, wife of Thomas Beeby, esq., of Albany-road; who died 11th January, 1836, in her 70th year.

Catherine, wife of Joseph Ward, of Southampton-street, in this parish; ob. 22nd May, 1835, in her 80th year;—

Joseph Ward, her nephew; ob. August 4th, 1835, in his 67th year;—and

Ann, his wife; ob. 5th, May, 1828, in her 25th year.

William Vale, esq., formerly of Fleet-street, and many years resident in this parish; who died 23rd April, 1833, aged 72 years;—of

Hannah Abagail, his wife; who died 30th September, 1833, aged 62;—and of

Hannah Abagail, their daughter, the wife of Erasmus Bond, of Liverpool; who died August 31st, 1836, aged 29 years:—also of

Hannah, wife of Mr. W. Vale, of Tulse-hill, Brixton; who died June 23rd, 1844, aged 47;—and

Eliza, wife of Mr. Samuel Vale, of Doddington-Grove, Kennington; who died December 9th, 1844, aged 44 years.

George Harris, esq., of Addington-Place; who died 27th September, 1838, in his 83rd year.

Mr. Henry Gay, formerly of Crooked-lane, and late of Old Kent-road; who died 2nd January, 1834, in his 54th year;—and of his youngest daughter,

Rebecca, who died 18th March, 1829, in her 22nd year.

Mr. Isaac Rice, late of Albany-road, and many years a Searcher in his Majesty's Customs in the Port of London; who departed this life 6th of August, 1823, aged 56 years;—and of

Mary, his widow, who died 6th September, 1832, in her 66th year.

Alfred Tibbett; who died March 7th, 1833, aged 38 years.

The last-mentioned memorial, which is in the south gallery, is of fine white marble; and is sculptured with a female mourner leaning over an urn, under a drooping willow.

St. George's National Schools.—These schools had origin in the year 1824, and were instituted for the instruction of two hundred and fifty children of both sexes, in conformity to the principles of the established church. In consequence of the greatly-increased population of the neighbourhood it became desirable to extend the plan, and the resources of the directors having been augmented by a bequest of 500*l.* made by the late Mr. Joseph Ward in 1835, it was agreed that a new school-house (comprising residences for the master and mistress),

mentioned Acts had the power to make rates without the concurrence of the *inhabitants*?" The case was solemnly argued in the Court of King's Bench; and on the 21st of November, 1831, its judgment was pronounced by Lord Tenterden, and decided that the Acts in question gave no such power. This decision settled the law upon the subject for the entire kingdom.

should be erected sufficiently large for four hundred and fifty children. In consequence, the present substantial structure, which stands near the church, and fronts the canal at the east end of St. George's road, was erected from the designs of W. G. Colman, esq., architect; the first stone having been laid by Henry Kemble, esq., M.P. for East Surrey, on the 28th of October, 1839; and the schools opened on the 2nd of July, 1840. The building is in the Elizabethan style, and the ground-plan nearly resembles the initial letter E of the name of our maiden queen. It consists only of a ground-floor, except in the gables; which, together with the bay windows and the chimney shafts, give a picturesque character to the whole. In front of the central gable is a shield, displaying a St. Andrew's cross, fancifully ornamented at its upper ends with a crozier and a crown;—in allusion, possibly, to the union of church and state. The cost of this edifice, which is constructed of red brick, with stone dressings, was about 3000*l.*, which was chiefly defrayed by voluntary contributions.

ST. GEORGE'S NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Christ-Church.—The district attached to this church is on the north-eastern side of Camberwell; and includes the much-increasing neighbourhood called Peckham New Town. The church stands on the north of the Old Kent-road, and nearly adjacent to the Surrey canal, as well as to the extensive *Gas-works* belonging to the South Metropolitan Gas company. It was erected from the designs of Samuel Angell, esq., architect; and was consecrated on the 13th of September, 1838;—the expense of building, about 4550*l.*, being defrayed from Miss Hyndman's bounty, of which the Right Hon. Lord

Rayleigh and others are trustees. This edifice is a composition in the early pointed style, and constructed of light-coloured brick. The nave, which at the east end projects a short distance beyond the aisles, is ornamented with pinnacles of stone. In the aisles are single lancet lights; and in the nave, above the roof of the aisles, are seven small double lancet windows. The interior, which is extremely plain, is uniformly pewed and painted of a light stone colour. The nave is separated from the aisles by eight pointed arches resting on cast-iron shafts. There are galleries at the sides and west end; the latter contains an organ, erected at the cost of 300*l.*, which was raised by subscription, and by a performance of sacred music. At the east end is a triple lancet window of coloured glass, the central compartment containing the armorial bearings of the lady through whose liberality the church was erected. It contains 1194 sittings; of which, 450 are free. The pulpit and reading-desk are painted in imitation of wainscot. The font, of stone, is octagonal in form, but very plain.—The present minister is the Rev. Robert Clerke Burton, A.M.; who was instituted December 8th, 1838.

In this district, at New Peckham, at a short distance southward from the Old Kent-road, is the *Licensed Victuallers' Asylum*, which was founded in the early part of the year 1827. It consists of a long range of brick building, two stories in height, having similar wings projecting at right angles from each end. The chief entrance is under a portico of six Ionic columns, with a pediment and clock, above which is a low-domed turret and vane. In front is an extensive plot of ground (divided from the road by an iron railing), laid out in gravel walks and parterres, planted with shrubs and flowers. This charity is well supported by the general body of victuallers; for whose reception, when aged and distressed, and that, also, of their wives or widows, the asylum was raised. It contains 101 separate and entirely distinct habitations, each having three rooms, &c.; and there are, also, two lodges (erected in 1840), forming other dwellings. The *Licensed Victuallers' School*, for the maintenance, clothing, and education, of about two hundred orphan children of both sexes, is situated in Kennington-lane, Lambeth.

Nearly opposite to the Asylum, in the road to which it gives name, are the *Christ-Church National and Infant Schools*, the site of which was given by Sir Edw. Bowyer Smÿth, bart., whose armorial bearings are sculptured over the entrance. These schools, which occupy a neat building in the Tudor style, were chiefly erected by subscription, and the proceeds of a fancy fair held at the Grove-house by the ladies of Camberwell, about the year 1840.

St. Mary Magdalene Church, Peckham.—The district connected with this edifice forms a large portion of the eastern half of Camberwell parish, and was formerly an almost uninterrupted succession of market-garden grounds; to which use, indeed, a great extent is still appropriated. The church, which is a substantial building of brick, with stone dressings, is situated in the new road leading from Deptford-lane to the Nunhead cemetery, and stands upon a plot of ground long called the *Duck's Nest*, that was liberally given for the purpose by W. Edmonds, esq., of New-cross. The design is a composition from the Norman and early Pointed styles, and consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, and a western tower (forming the general entrance) surmounted by a spire of considerable height. The interior is remarkably neat; the pewing, &c., being uniform, and the prevailing colour a drab: the backs of the pews are slightly inclined; and on the pew doors the number of each is painted on a small escutcheon. The middle area is wholly filled by the free sittings. There are deep galleries, supported by cast-iron columns, on each side, and also at the west end, which is partitioned off by a range of three pointed arches; in the central recess is a small organ. The altar-screen is of stone, of handsome design, and divided into five compartments; within which the Commandments, &c., are fancifully inscribed in imitation of old manuscripts. All the windows are of the lancet form; those at the east and west ends being duplicated, the others single. Spacious and well-ventilated catacombs extend beneath the building;—but that they should be allowed at all where the living congregate, is much to be reprehended.

This church was consecrated with much ceremony, by the bishop of Winchester, on the 7th of May, 1841; and opened for divine service on the following Sunday. The minister, who was appointed about the same time, is the Rev. John Sidney Darvell. The patron is the vicar of Camberwell.

At Nunhead is a range of *Almshouses*, called *Beeston's Gift*, erected in the year 1834, for seven aged persons, by the Girdlers' company, who were appointed trustees by the donor.—On Nun-Green is a small Chapel associated with the *Christian Instruction Society*, and first opened on the 8th of June, 1836.

The *Nunhead Cemetery*, which occupies an elevated situation between Peckham-rye and the Kent road, (and the greater portion of which formed a part of the old Shard estate), was purchased a few years ago by the London Cemetery company, and is now their freehold. It comprises an area of nearly fifty acres, which is enclosed within a neat iron-railing; and was consecrated, with the exception of eight

acres left for the burial of dissenters, by the bishop of Winchester, in 1840. No chapels were erected until the summer of 1844; previous to which a competition was opened and sixty-five designs were submitted to the company, from which those by Mr. Thomas Little and Mr. Brakspear were chosen, and the buildings immediately proceeded with.[96]

The principal chapel (Mr. Little's), which is in the decorated pointed style, is octagonal in form, and built with light-coloured brick, having a pointed roof of slate. There is an attached ante-chapel, or vestibule, expanding like a small transept; and a square and lofty entrance-porch, or rather tower, open on three sides, and sufficiently large to admit hearses, and other carriages to be drawn up within it: this is embattled, and surmounted at the corners by tall pinnacles richly ornamented. Six sides of the octagon are neatly fitted up with stalls for the attending mourners: at the entrance is a carved oaken screen, and on the opposite side, a small reading-desk for the delivery of the burial service. The ante-chapel is intended to be ornamented in an arcade-like manner, for the reception of tablets or other memorials. Beneath the chapel are spacious vaults, partially fitted up as catacombs. The cost was about 4,000*l.*

The *Dissenters' Chapel*, on the unconsecrated ground, is a smaller building; lighted on each side by three hexangularly-shaped windows, and at the end by a triple lancet window, with a tracery head of quatrefoils and other ornaments. Here is an ante-chapel, with a gallery above for the accommodation of spectators; this chapel is, also, neatly fitted up with stalls of a similar character to those in the other chapel. There is a small robing-room; and vaults for catacombs beneath the entire building. The company's chaplain is the Rev. Henry Morgan, LL.B.; who is the curate of the district church of St Mary Magdalene.

But few tombs or head-stones are yet placed in the grounds, which are well laid out with shrubs and flowers: there are no inscriptions of importance. A large vault, near the entrance of the principal chapel, has recently been made for George Reed, esq., of Blackheath-park; but no burial has taken place.

At the entrance of the cemetery are two neat lodges; one is occupied as an office, and the other as a habitation for the resident manager, Mr. Buxton.—The views obtained from the higher ground

[96] The present Directors of the Company are,—The Rev. John Russell, D.D., chairman; Benjamin Hawes, esq., deputy-chairman; Major Charles Lestock Boileau; Michael Joseph Blount, esq.; John Hibbert, esq., jun.; William Samuel Jones, esq.; Thomas Bridge Simpson, esq.; Jonah Smith Wells, esq.; George Hammond Whalley, esq.; and James Anderton, esq.

in the cemetery are very attractive: on one side is seen London, backed by Highgate and Hampstead hills; and on others, the hills of Surrey and Kent.

A *Presbyterian* Church was established in Meeting-house lane, Peckham, soon after the restoration; but, in 1716, a new place of worship was erected at the corner of Rye-lane, which was designated *Hanover Chapel*, in compliment to the then recent accession of the Hanoverian dynasty. Several very able preachers have been connected with this chapel; and under the ministry of Dr. William Bengo Collyer, who was appointed in December, 1801, it became necessary, at first, to enlarge, and afterwards to rebuild the chapel, which was effected in 1816, at the cost of about 3,600*l.* raised by voluntary donations. The interior is surrounded by galleries, and will accommodate about twelve hundred persons, inclusive of the seats erected a few years ago, for the Sunday scholars, on each side the organ. The pulpit is of unique design; and near it, is a handsome marble font, presented by Dr. Collyer. There are two small endowments, the one of 400*l.*, the other of 300*l.*, attached to this chapel, the interest of which is chiefly appropriated for sermons on particular days; the overplus being distributed in bread, &c., for the poor.—Dr. John Milner, a person of considerable literary eminence, who was pastor of this chapel from 1741 until his decease in June, 1757, kept a school in Meeting-house lane; in what is now called *Goldsmith-house*, from the circumstance of the poet Goldsmith having been usher there between the years 1751 and 1754, prior to his travels on the continent.

In Hanover-street, Peckham, inclosed by a wall and gates, and screened by trees, is a substantially-built Meeting-house, which was raised by the *Society of Friends* in 1825; a few years previous to which, they first assembled here.

Peckham Chapel, in Hill-street, was erected about thirty-five or thirty-six years ago, as a chapel-of-ease to the establishment. It has a low tower and spire, and an embattled parapet: the interior is neatly fitted up and conveniently arranged. The Rev. Edmund Lilley, A.M., the present minister, was instituted on the 30th of November, 1833. This is a proprietary chapel.

Camden Chapel, on the northern side of Peckham road, near Rosemary-lane, was founded within a year or two after the decease, in October, 1795, of the Rev. Roger Bentley, vicar of Camberwell, by those of his congregation who were dissatisfied with the preaching of his successor, which was not of that "evangelical" character to which they had been accustomed. It was intended to be consecrated as a

chapel-of-case; but that design not having been executed at the time, it was first opened as a place of worship in the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion. Afterwards, as Lysons states, "it was kept open as a free conventicle, at which dissenting ministers of all persuasions occasionally officiate."[97] At length, in 1830, it was licensed as an episcopal chapel; and under the ministry of the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., fellow and tutor of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, an eloquent and popular preacher, it became necessary greatly to enlarge the building; and it now affords accommodation for nearly two thousand persons. After the resignation of Mr. Melvill, (who was appointed principal of the East-India college, at Haileybury, Herts, in 1844), the Rev. D. Moore, A.M., was nominated to succeed him, and is the present incumbent. On the 22nd of November, 1844, this chapel was duly consecrated by the bishop of Winchester, and a parochial district has been assigned to it: the patronage is vested in trustees. In the south gallery is a fine-toned organ; at the sides of which are sittings for the children instructed in the schools belonging to this chapel, which are situated in Church-street, and are supported by voluntary contributions: they were founded in 1800.

Peckham-House is a large asylum licensed for the reception of lunatics, and under the superintendence of Mr. Peter Armstrong. At the present time, it contains between forty and fifty private, and about two hundred pauper patients; for the latter, the weekly charge for maintenance, clothing, and medicine, is ten shillings each.

At Peckham, also, is an extensive establishment, known as the *Infant Workhouse*, belonging to the city of London, in which there are nearly four hundred and fifty inmates.

The Peckham *National Schools*, now in High-street, were formerly conducted in a building at the south end of Paradise-street, the site of which was granted to trustees by Augustus Hughes, esq., in 1813, for the term of 500 years, at the annual rent of a *fat capon* on the 4th of September.[98]

Emmanuel Church.—This church, (in High-street, Camberwell), is a modern adaptation of the Norman style of architecture, and was erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Thos. Bellamy. It is a brick edifice with dressings of stone. The cost, which was nearly 5000*l.*, was defrayed by the Commissioners for building new churches and chapels, and the Metropolitan Churches Fund, aided by the munificent donation of 1900*l.* from the lord of the manor, Sir Edward Bowyer Smÿth, bart., who also contributed

[97] Lysons, Environs, Supplementary volume, p. 14.
[98] Allport's Collections, &c., p. 220.

the land on which it stands, and a house and garden adjoining, for the minister; and by whom the first stone was laid on the 29th of June, 1840. The organ was also given by the same gentleman, who has the right of presentation.—The present minister is the Rev. Robert Fayrer, who was instituted in 1842.

There are galleries on three sides of this church, supported by cast-iron columns. The altar, at the east end, is in a recess under a lofty semi-circular arch, beneath which is a row of smaller arches, supported by slender columns, containing the Lord's Prayer, Commandments, and Creed. Within a semi-circular projection at this end is a small robing-room. The pulpit is square, and rests on a circular pillar. The font is a circular bason of neat design, corresponding with other decorations of the church. Here are sittings for upwards of 1000 persons; 511 of which are free and unappropriated. The district attached to this church is an irregular tract, in the north-western part of Camberwell.

Bowyer House.—At a short distance from Emmanuel church, northwards, are the reduced remains of the old mansion of the Bowyers, lords of Camberwell, now occupied as a ladies' school, and distinguished by an aged cedar in front. Originally, this house was much decorated; and a few traces of its former splendour may yet be seen. The walls and ceiling of the hall were ornamented with carved and moulded work; the chimney-pieces were enriched with festoons of fruit and flowers in bold relief; and in the "embayed windows" on the north side, which have been long removed, were the arms and quarterings of the family in stained glass.[99] Over two of the fire-places (within panels), were small pictures of some merit; and the south and east walls of the spacious apartment in the northern wing were, at a subsequent time, each adorned with a large painting, ascribed to Sir James Thornhill. Evelyn, in his "*Diary*," under the date September 1st, 1657, records a visit to Sir Edmund Bowyer, "at his melancholy seate at Camberwell. He has a very pretty grove of oakes," he continues, "and hedges of yew in his garden, and a handsome row of tall elmes before his court."

Nearly adjoining to the above is the *Mansion-house Chapel*, which was built in 1797, by the Rev. William Smith, A.M., for the Congregationalists, or Independents; and much enlarged in 1816 and 1826. It is sufficiently capacious for about eight hundred persons, including the attached Sunday schools, the children attending which occupy

[99] See Harl. MSS. 1046, No. 5. This forms part of a Visitation of the County of Surrey, taken for Camden in 1623: the remaining part is numbered 21 in the same volume.

the upper galleries. The present minister is the Rev. JOHN BURNET, who was appointed in 1830.

In Nelson-street, Bowyer-lane, is the *British Free School*, which was first opened on New-year's day, 1813; one of its earliest promoters being the well-known Capt. James Wilson, who commanded the ship *Duff* in the first Missionary voyage to the South-sea Islands. The present School was erected about 1832; and comprises accommodation for about two hundred boys, and a residence for the master.

In this neighbourhood, within a small house in Carpenter's Buildings, on Christmas eve, 1836, the appalling tragedy was consummated which, soon after, rendered the name of the murderer, *James Greenacre*, so universally notorious. He was by trade a cabinet-maker, and had engaged to marry his victim, Mrs. Brown, a widow and laundress, on the Christmas day; and she had removed from Union-street, Middlesex Hospital, to his residence at Camberwell, on the previous evening. Four days after, the trunk and arms of a female (which, from some peculiarity in the sexual conformation, were subsequently proved to have been parts of the murdered woman), were found inclosed in a sack near the Pine-apple gate in the Edgeware road;—on the 6th of January following, a human head, which impeded the closing of the gates at the Ben Jonson's lock, near Stepney, was drawn up by the lock-keeper with a hitcher;—and on the 2nd of February, the legs and thighs of a human being were discovered in an ozier-bed in Cold-harbour lane, between Camberwell and Brixton. When placed together, these dismembered remains all corresponded, and were fully identified as those of Mrs. Brown. Suspicion had already fallen upon Greenacre, (who had quitted his house with an intention of proceeding to America), and he was apprehended on the 24th of March, at a temporary lodging in St. Alban's Place, Lambeth; together with an unhappy female with whom he had long cohabited.[1] After a trial of two days, on the 10th and 11th of April, he was convicted of the murder on circumstantial, yet strong evidence, corroborated by his own confession, in which he attributed the death of the deceased to a backward fall from a chair, but admitted the disseveration and dispersion of her remains to have been his own act. It appeared that she had been struck a dreadful blow over the right eye, which destroyed the sight and stunned her; and when in that condition, and holding her neck over a pail, he cut her throat with a common table knife, and kept her in that position until the blood had ceased

[1] On the night of his apprehension, Greenacre was confined in the cell at the Paddington station-house, where he attempted to commit suicide by strangulation with his pocket-handkerchief, but was prevented by an officer who heard his groans.

to flow. He was executed in the Old Bailey, on the 2nd of May, amid the yells and execrations of the populace. Sarah Gale, the woman with whom he had lived, was sentenced to be transported for life, as an accessory after the fact; some of the property of Mrs. Brown having been found in her possession, and herself proved to have been in Greenacre's company almost immediately before, as well as after the murder.

St. Paul's Church, Herne-hill.—This edifice, which stands at the south-western extremity of the manor of Dulwich, is the last church that has been erected in connexion with Camberwell; and, from its elevated situation, and the character of its architecture, it forms a conspicuous and pleasing object. The freehold of the site was given by Dulwich college; but subject to a lease for about thirty years, held by Mrs. Simpson, of Herne-hill, and which was made over by her to the Church commissioners. The first stone was laid by Mrs. Simpson on the 9th of August, 1843, the building having been commenced in the preceding June. It was consecrated and dedicated to St. Paul, by the bishop of Winchester, on Saturday, the 21st of December, 1844; and opened for divine service on the following day. This is one of the best examples of modern date; and much credit is due to Mr. George Alexander, of Clement's-Inn, the architect, for the skilful yet simple manner in which the details have been carried out. The entire design is in accordance with the perpendicular branch of the pointed style.

This fabric is constructed of brick faced with Sneaton stone, and with freestone quoins and other dressings. The west front is chiefly formed by a square tower, embattled, and surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire; the whole rising to the height of 115 feet. Interiorly, it consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel. The former has a clerestory, and is separated from the aisles by five arches springing from slender piers with attached shafts: the entire length is 115 feet; and the breadth, inclusive of the aisles, fifty feet. There is a timber-ceiled roof, both to the nave and aisles, divided into panelled compartments, decorated with painting. On each side of the cross-beams, and likewise on the spandrels of the arches, scriptural texts are inscribed in the old text character; and a similar letter is used in the small tables of the Lord's Prayer, Decalogue, and Creed, at the east end. All the windows, except one on the north side of the chancel, are enriched with stained glass of ornamental design, displaying the armorial bearings of the Queen, the royal family, the sees of Canterbury and Winchester, and the same, with impalements of the present dignitaries; together with those of the principal subscribers towards

the cost of this building, which amounted to about 4500*l.*; independently of various gifts connected with its furniture and decorations.[2] The pavement of the chancel and middle line of the nave is laid with encaustic tiles; and in the former, small porcelain slabs are, also, introduced, whereon are the bearings of the Dowager-queen Adelaide, Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, &c., beautifully painted. Similar, but larger slabs of porcelain, on which are the figures of St. Peter, St. Paul, and the four Evangelists, ornament the sides of the pulpit: this is of stone, and placed, like a bracket, at the angle on the north side of the chancel entrance, the approach being by a concealed staircase in the well. Neither pews nor galleries (except that for the organ), have been constructed in this church; but the area is occupied by a symmetrical arrangement of low seats, affording room for seven hundred persons, of whom three hundred have free sittings. At the west end, a new organ, by Bishop, was erected in the latter part of the last year (1845), at a cost of about 800*l.* In order to prevent this instrument from interfering with the decorations of the west window, it is divided into two lateral portions, connected by pipes below the flooring. The organ-case was wrought by the patent wood-carving machinery of Messrs. Pratt and Co., at Pimlico; and the same works were employed in making the font: this is of Caen stone, of an octagonal form, and deeply sculptured on each face. Near the verge is the text,—"*Suffer little Children to come unto me, and forbid them not.*"—The whole of the encaustic and porcelain decorations were executed at Messrs. Copeland and Garrett's manufactory at Stoke-upon-Trent, expressly for this church, to which they were presented by Mr. Garrett; who was chiefly instrumental in raising funds for its erection. The stained glass was executed by Messrs. Ward and Nixon, and deserves great praise. The communion-plate, which is of silver and of elegant design, was given by Mrs. Simpson.

[2] The total sum of the disbursements for the church was 7021*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; towards which the subscriptions, including a grant of 700*l.* from her Majesty's Church Commissioners, amounted to 6707*l.* 5*s.* The principal donors were as follow:—Her Majesty the Queen-dowager, 26*l.* 5*s.*; James Fisher, esq., 420*l.*; William Stone, esq., 420*l.*; Thos. Garrett, esq., 262*l.* 10*s.*; George Willis, esq., 262*l.* 10*s.*; John Prior, esq., 262*l.* 10*s.*; Christopher Graham, esq., 236*l.* 5*s.*; Robert Currey, esq., 262*l.* 10*s.*; John Lett, esq., 210*l.*; John Jones, esq., 160*l.* 2*s.*; Thomas Vyse, esq., 157*l.* 10*s.*; J. Taber, esq., 157*l.* 10*s.*; E. R. Swaine, esq., 157*l.* 10*s.*; Wm. P. Mc Andrew, esq., 127*l.* 10*s.*; Richard Fall, esq., 127*l.* 10*s.*; Thomas Crosse, esq., 127*l.* 10*s.*; J. J. Ruskin, esq., 127*l.* 10*s.*; Wm. Earle, Wm. Devas, Edward Horner, and John Langton, esqrs., 105*l.* each; James Lane, esq., 88*l.*; James Horsburgh, Stephen Barber, John Watts, W. T. Copeland, Richard Hillhouse, Robert Hutton, Richard Groucock, A. Robinson, J. C. Joyner, G. Young, W. Boutcher, W. Hackblock, and John Birkett, esqrs., 52*l.* 10*s.* each; Miss Charlotte Jones, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Thos. Devas, and Mrs. Simpson, 52*l.* 10*s.* each; T. W. Meller, esq., 50*l.*; N. Sibeth, esq., 40*l.*; and J. R. Allen, 30*l.* Various smaller sums, from 26*l.* 5*s.* downward to 2*l.* 2*s.*, were likewise subscribed by other inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

The district attached to this church, which is what is called a consolidated district chapelry, includes some part of the Dulwich manor, but was chiefly derived from the parish of Lambeth; and is endowed with the vicarial tithe of that portion of the district which was taken from the parish of Camberwell. The Rev. MATTHEW ANDERSON, A.M., the present incumbent, was appointed in 1844, both by the archbishop of Canterbury, and the Rev. J. G. Storie, the then vicar of Camberwell, who is now the sole patron.

Among the numerous pleasant Villas and family mansions occupied by merchants and other persons of respectability, on Herne-hill, is *Casino-house*, the residence of William Stone, esq., which has a handsome Doric portico, and is connected with extensive grounds;—and also, at a short distance northward, the respective seats of William Tetlow Hibbert, and James Fisher, esqrs., which have a conjoined entrance-lodge near the high road. All the above belong to the Dulwich college property. Most of the houses on Herne-hill are detached from each other, and from their elevated situation command extensive and pleasant views.

Among the entries of burials in the Dulwich Register, is the following:—

"Jan. 2, 1803, SAMUEL MATTHEWS, aged 64. This unfortunate person who, notwithstanding a few eccentricities which were usually ascribed to a slight mental derangement, universally bore the character of a quiet, inoffensive, and strictly honest man, was found murdered in a Cave of his own construction in Dulwich woods; which, with the exception of an interval of a year and a half, he had been in the constant habit of occupying for the last thirty years of his life, having no other place of residence."

Matthews, (who was a jobbing gardener), was usually called the Dulwich Hermit from the seclusion of his abode, which, with the permission of the master and warden of Dulwich, he had contrived on the skirts of the College wood, adjoining Sydenham common,—the loss of his wife having determined him to become a recluse. Here, about the year 1798, he was assailed by a gang of gipsies, by whom he was robbed and cruelly beaten, and left, with a broken arm, apparently lifeless. During his cure, and for some time afterwards, he occupied lodgings at Dulwich; but growing weary of social intercourse, he returned to his cave, in which he was found brutally murdered, on the 28th of December, 1802. From the singularity of his dwelling-place he had, latterly, been visited by many persons; and it was thought, that the supposition of his having saved money from the gifts occasionally made to him, was the temptation which led to his fate. A large oaken stick, with a hook seven inches long, which was found near the spot, was conjectured to have been the instrument of his death, in the attempt to drag him out of his cave, the opening

of which was so small that it could only be entered head foremost. An itinerant chimney-sweeper, named Sprague, on whom great suspicion rested, was tried for the murder, but acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

Denmark, Champion, and *Grove Hills,* were long celebrated for their extent of prospect and rural character; but within the last twenty and thirty years their features have been greatly altered by the vast increase of building that has taken place in the immediate neighbourhood. On Denmark-hill, about seventy years ago, were two noted houses of public entertainment, called the Great and Little Denmark halls: the former has been converted into private dwellings; but the latter, better known as the 'Fox-under-the-hill,' still exists.

Champion Lodge,—the once-celebrated residence of the De Crespignys, (who were refugees from Normandy in the reign of William the Third, and of whom Claude-Champion de Crespigny, D.C.L., was created a baronet in October, 1805),—was pulled down about six years ago, and the site has been partly built on. The park, also, of about thirty acres, has been long appropriated to building purposes; and the range of dwellings called De Crespigny Terrace, (raised in 1821), the villas beyond it and on Champion hill, and many other houses, have been erected on the grounds.

Camberwell-Grove, so called from its former long avenue of trees extending from Church-street to Grove-hill, at the present time possesses but very little of a woodland character, both sides being now skirted by modern buildings. On *Grove-hill* was the suburban residence of the late Dr. John Coakley Lettsom, who was a member of the Society of Friends, and one of the most successful physicians of his day. He was a native of Tortola, and having been sent to England for instruction, became accidentally acquainted with the brothers Fothergill; the one, a celebrated preacher among the quakers; the other, a distinguished member of the medical profession. Their advice determined his future studies; and he acquired eminence, as well from his scientific knowledge as from his general benevolence and love of literature.

About 2¼ acres on the eastern side of Grove-hill were taken by Dr. Lettsom, at Christmas, 1779, on a building lease for ninety-nine years; and here, shortly after, he erected a pleasant Villa, and laid out the grounds in an ornamental way. The former was a square edifice of brick, with low wings; the western wing being occupied by a library[s]

[s] Among the rarities in the library was a curious work by Jacob Christine Schaefer, (Regensburgh, commencing in 1765), in seven volumes, 4to., the leaves of which were all fabricated from numerous varieties of vegetable substances, as well of wood as plants, by the ordinary paper-mills.

and museum, opening to a conservatory, wherein many exotics and other rare plants were cultivated. The north, or principal front, was enriched by stuccoed tablets from classical designs, and surmounted by balustrades; but the house was much altered by subsequent possessors; and very recently, an adjoining house has been built on the site of each wing. Dr. Lettsom had frequently for his guests some of the more eminent of the *literati* of his time; and Maurice, the historian and poet, returned his courtesy by his "Grove Hill, a descriptive Poem," in quarto, which was illustrated by various engravings. Scott, also, the bard of Amwell, inscribed a lesser poem to his hospitable friend, in which the views from the temple (now destroyed), near the reservoir, were very graphically sketched;—but the scenery has since been remarkably changed by the accumulation of buildings.

The grounds attached to the villa comprised both lawn and meadow land, with pleasure, kitchen, and succession gardens, and an arbustrum extending along the outskirts of the estate, on its eastward side, down to the *Fountain Cottage*.[4] The whole was ornamented with statuary and inscribed pedestals, in accordance with their respective localities. Between the reservoir and the fountain which it supplied, was the upper Spring-field, whereon, after Dr. Lettsom's decease in 1815, a row of houses, called Grove Crescent, was built by William Whitton,

[4] There is a traditionary report associated with these grounds which requires notice, although little dependence can be placed on it;—namely, that the spring, or well, which gave name to the village, was the same that supplies the reservoir whence were derived the waters of Dr. Lettsom's fountain.

Another tradition,—more easily disproved,—is, that Camberwell Grove was the scene of the murder of his Uncle by the hero of Lillo's well-known tragedy, called "the London Merchant, or the History of George Barnwell." Maurice in his "Grove Hill," thus alludes to it in the following apostrophe:—

> "Ye towering elms, on whose majestic brows
> A hundred rolling years have shed their snows,
> Admit me to your dark sequester'd reign,
> To roam with Contemplation's studious train!
> Your haunts I seek, nor glow with other fires
> Than those which Friendship's ardent warmth inspires;
> No savage murderer with a gleaming blade,—
> No Barnwell to pollute your sacred shade."

Now Lillo's drama was founded upon the ballad of "George Barnwell," which, Bishop Percy states, "was printed, at least, as early as the middle of the 17th century." In that production, Barnwell's uncle is described as a wealthy grazier dwelling at *Ludlow*;—in a wood near which place the ballad also describes the murder to have been committed. This "Tragical narrative," says Bishop Percy, "seems to relate to a real fact; but when it happened I have not been able to discover."

George Lillo was by trade a jeweller; his play was first acted in 1731. It met with considerable success; and in November, 1735, Lillo, who then resided at Rotherhithe, in this county, assigned it, for ever, to John Gray, a London bookseller, for the sum of one hundred and five pounds.

esq., an eminent solicitor, who had acquired the property. In front of the cottage, in the midst of a small sheet of water, (or rather pond, from which the clay had been dug for the original buildings on Grove-hill), was the fountain, rising in several stages from a rocky base, but this is no longer in play.

On the lower Spring-field, (which formed a part of the Lettsom estate), is the Camberwell *Collegiate School*, an establishment founded on the principles of King's college, under the patronage of the bishop of Winchester. The building was erected in 1834, from the designs of Henry Roberts, esq., the architect of Fishmongers' Hall, at an expense of about 3600*l.* It is entirely of a collegiate character, and somewhat in the Tudor style. In front is an embattled cloister, or arcade, connected with low wings forming a kitchen and other offices. There is an entrance-hall, library (twenty-two feet by sixteen), three class rooms, the master's apartments, and a large school-room, intended for the accommodation of two hundred boys: this room is sixty feet long, thirty-three feet wide, and about twenty feet high; the roof is surmounted by a lantern, with pinnacles, &c. This was originally a proprietary establishment, and was first opened on the 26th of January, 1835; it is now private property. The present master is the Rev. Christopher Crofts, A.M.

Immediately opposite to the Collegiate school is *Grove Chapel*, which was built from the designs of Mr. Roper, in 1819; and opened on the 20th of July in that year. The cost, with its furniture, &c., was about 4000*l.*, which was defrayed by voluntary contributions: small wings were added in 1839; and the chapel will now accommodate about eleven hundred persons. The minister is the Rev. Joseph Irons, whose success as a preacher, when invited to supply the pulpit in Camden chapel, in 1818, led to this erection. Its discipline is described as "Independent Episcopacy." The property is vested in trustees.

This parish is governed by a Select Vestry, the meetings of which are held at the Vestry-house in Church-street, a neat building erected a few years ago at the end of North Terrace. Behind it is the *Workhouse*, a large and conveniently-arranged edifice, fitted up with appropriate requisites.—At a short distance, eastward, are the premises recently occupied by the *Royal Naval School*, which, in 1843, was removed to a new building, purposely erected for that institution at Counter-hill, Deptford, near the railway station at New-cross. The first stone of the new School had been laid by his royal highness Prince Albert, on the 1st of June, in the same year.—The grounds connected with it are about seven acres.

Aged Pilgrims' Asylum.—This building, situated in Westmoreland-place, arose from the very useful institution called the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, which was established at Camberwell, in 1807, for the relief of the aged and infirm Christian poor (being protestants) of both sexes, and of every denomination. The Asylum was commenced in 1834, and completed in 1837; the freehold having been given by the late Wm. Peacock, esq.; and the cost of erection defrayed by voluntary contributions. It consists of a quadrangular range of brick building, inclosing a small lawn, or court, in which is a large tomb of Portland stone, covering the vault wherein Mr. Peacock, who died in 1844, lies buried. It front, is an embattled centre (with attached wings), flanked by octagonal piers ending in turrets: they include a low-arched entrance gateway, the committee and warden's rooms, and a neat chapel for divine service. Forty-two persons, chiefly aged women, have apartments here, in addition to annual pensions of ten guineas and five guineas each. The Society derives its support from donations and legacies, collections at sermons, and life and annual subscriptions. Its expenditure, in the year ending March 31st, 1845, amounted to 1502*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* At that time there were 44 life pensioners at ten guineas each, yearly; 119 ditto, at five guineas each; and 175 approved candidates receiving four shillings each, monthly.

In Havil-street, at the back of this edifice, is the *Bethel Asylum*, which was established in 1838, by the late Wm. Peacock, esq., for twelve aged women.

On the northern side of Camberwell-Green are the *Green-coat Schools*, "erected for the Christian Instruction of poor Children," of both sexes, by Henry Cornelison, esq., in 1721. Some small bequests, invested in the funds, contribute to the support of these schools; but they are chiefly maintained by voluntary subscriptions.

At the southern end of the Green is a large *Mansion* of red brick, with stone quoins, pediment, &c.; which, early in the last century, was the seat of Sir William Bowyer, knt. It is now occupied by Isaac Westmoreland, esq., an eminent merchant.

On Camberwell-Green, which comprises about an acre of ground, an *annual fair* is held, of three days continuance, commencing on the 18th of August. At Peckham, also, a fair of similar duration is held commencing on the 21st of August. The origin of these fairs is unknown; that of Peckham is traditionally said to have been granted by king John, after hunting a stag here, but no charter has been found.

In the Albany road, which connects the High-street with the Old Kent-road, is *Albany Chapel*, which was enlarged and improved in 1835, and again in 1840. It is handsomely fitted up and ornamented,

and affords room for about five hundred persons.—Near it, in Verona-place, is the *Friendly Female Asylum*, a small building erected in 1821, for "aged Persons who have seen better days."

Marlborough Chapel, on the north-east side of the Old Kent-road, had origin in the endeavour of the Home Missionary Society to provide religious instruction for the neighbourhood. For that purpose, a tent-preaching station was established here on vacant ground; and the interest it excited led to the erection of the present chapel, in 1827, at the cost of about 4000*l.*, which was wholly defrayed by voluntary donations. It is a well-built edifice, neatly, but plainly fitted-up; and contains accommodation for about one thousand persons. There is a Sunday School, and other benevolent institutions, in connexion both with this and with Albany chapel.

In the early part of the present year (1846), a *Literary and Scientific Institution* was established at Camberwell, under the direction of a committee of the neighbouring gentlemen, and presidency of Henry Kemble, esq., M.P. for East Surrey. The seat of Mr. Kemble, at the upper extremity of *Grove-hill Glebe*, commands some fine prospects to the south and south-east.

On *Ladland's* (or Primrose) *Hill*, which is seen from this point, are vestiges of an oblong *Camp*, which has a double line of ditch on the south side, and is supposed by Mr. Bray to have been originally formed by the Romans.

CLAPHAM.

The earliest mention of this place now known, occurs in the Register of Chertsey abbey; from which record we learn, that in the time of King Alfred, a Saxon duke, named Ælfrid, gave 30 hides of land 'in *Clappeham* to his wife Werburga, for life, with remainder to Ald'hdryth his daughter, and her issue; in default of which, to his next of kin by his father, paying her half the value;—the owner of the land to pay 200 pence yearly to the monks of Chertsey.'[1]

In the 11th century, Clapham was the seat of *Osgod Clapa*, a Danish nobleman; at the marriage feast of whose daughter, Gytha, or Goda, with Tovi Prudham, another noble Dane, Hardicanute, then king of England, an invited guest, fell senseless to the ground in a fit of intoxication, and expired shortly after. This event is stated to have happened at Lambeth, which district appears to have anciently included the land now constituting the parish of Clapham.[2]

[1] Register Abb. de Certesy in Bibl. Cott. Vitellius, A. 13.

[2] Chron. Saxon. an. 1041.—R. Hoveden; inter Script. post Bedam. It has been surmised that Clapham derived its name from the above Osgod Clapa,—"Clapa's Ham, or home;" but the prior notice of *Clappeham* in the Chertsey register shews that conjecture to be erroneous.

In the Domesday book, the following account is given of this manor:—

"Goisfridus de Mannevile [Geoffrey de Mandeville] holds *Clopeham*, which Turbern held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 10 hides; now at 3 hides. The arable land amounts to 7 carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and there are eight villains, and three bordars, with 5 carucates. There are 5 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward, and subsequently, it was valued at 10 pounds; now, at 7 pounds 10 shillings.—The men of the hundred say that Geoffrey holds this manor unjustly, because it did not pertain to the lands of Asgar.[3] What Geoffrey gave out of this manor, in frank-almoigne, is valued at 20 shillings."

The manor remained in the possession of the family of Mandeville, at least until 1103, when it belonged to Nigel de Mandeville. In the reign of Stephen, it was held by Pharamus de Bolonia, nephew of Maud, the wife of that king; and his daughter and heiress, Sibella de Tingria married Ingelram de Fienes, who was killed at the battle of Acon in Palestine, in 1190; he having probably accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion in the crusade against Saladin. There is extant a charter of King Stephen, by which he granted or restored to Sibella this manor, with all the rights and privileges pertaining to it which had been enjoyed by her husband and her father; and he also gave her permission to marry whom she pleased. Her son, William de Fednes, or Fienes, is stated in the *Testa de Nevill* to have held half a knight's fee in *Clopham* of Humphrey de Boun, or Bohun, earl of Hereford. He died in 1241; and in the same record, it is mentioned that Ingelram de Fendeies, (who was the son of William), held the half fee in Clapham of the Honour of Mandevill, which was then vested in Humphrey de Boun. Manning observes, that this earl was the mesne lord of the manor between Fienes and the king; and he might have added, that Humphrey de Boun, or Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, derived his claim to the lordship through his descent from the Mandeville family,—his mother, Maud, being the daughter of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, earl of Essex, who held the office of grand-justiciary in the reign of John, and who inherited the earldom in right of his mother, Beatrix, the sister of Geoffrey de Mandeville, who was created earl of Essex, by Stephen, and may possibly have held this manor until his lands were confiscated for joining the party of the empress Maud; and Clapham was then given to Pharamus de Bolonia, as above stated.

William de Fienes, the son of Ingelram, appears to have engaged in some legal proceedings relative to this manor (which was, perhaps, claimed by the earl of Hereford), in the 7th of Edward the First, 1279.[4] He died seised of this estate in 1302, or 1303; and an

[3] For other particulars respecting Asgar and Geoffrey, see vol. i. of this work, p. 457.

[4] Placit. Coron. at Guildford; 7 Edw. I; in the Chapter-house at Westminster.

inquisition being taken on that occasion, it was found that he had held the manor of Clapham, *in capite*, of the earl of Hereford and Essex, by the service of suit of court at Hereford, and Blaunch-apeltone in London; and that he had enfeoffed Thomas Romeyn and Julian his wife, and the heirs of Thomas, of this manor. But he left a son and heir, John de Fienes; and reserved the mesne lordship to his own family, for the manor was held of the representatives of Fienes, in socage, in the 32nd of Elizabeth.[5]

Thomas Romayne had a grant of free-warren here in the 3rd of Edward the Second. His wife, Julian, died in 1326, seised of the manor of Clapham, a capital messuage, 254¼ acres of arable land, 20 of meadow, 140 of underwood, and 6 of pasture; rents of assise of free tenants and bondmen, 9*l.* 11*s.* 9¾*d.*; three cocks and six hens; the whole valued at 28*l.* 15*s.* 7¾*d.* She left two daughters coheiresses, one of whom, Margaret, married William de Weston, of Albury, who had this estate in right of his wife; and it belonged to their descendants in the time of Henry the Sixth. In the 16th year of that king's reign, Robert de Weston executed a conveyance of the manor to William Wetenhall, citizen of London, Margaret his wife, John Olton, clerk, and others; and two years after that date, he ratified a deed of Thomas Romayne, as lord of the manor.

Richard Gower, esq., died seised of this manor in 1472, the 11th of Edward the Fourth; and John Gower, supposed to have been his son, having been killed in the battle of Tewkesbury, fighting for Henry the Sixth, he was attainted, and the estate escheated to the crown. The manor was probably then granted, by Edward the Fourth, to George Ireland and Margaret his wife; for it appears from an inquisition taken October 29th, in the 13th of Edward the Fourth, that Ireland died seised of it in the preceding month, leaving a son and heir, Thomas, aged twelve. In the first year of the reign of Henry the Seventh, Ann Pympe, cousin and heir of John Gower, late of Clapham, preferred a petition to parliament, praying a reversal of his attainder, which was granted. Nothing further appears relative to the descent of this manor until the 15th of Elizabeth, when William Chelsham, mercer, of London, is stated to have died seised of this estate, which he left to his son, of the same name. In 1580, Sir Thos. Cokayne, lord-mayor of London, conveyed it to Philip Okeover and Richard Crompton, who are supposed to have been trustees for Bartholomew Clerke, dean of the Arches, who held it at the time of his death, in 1589. Francis, his son and heir, then a minor, was lord of the manor in 1604, when he presented to the living; and he

[5] See Cole's Escheats: Harl. MSS. No. 758.

appears to have sold the manor, in or before 1615, to John Haulsey, gent., in whom the presentation was then vested.

Not long after the period just mentioned, the estate was purchased by Dr. Henry Atkins, physician to James the First, for 6000*l.* said to have been a gift from the king for his professional services in attending prince Charles (afterwards Charles the First), when dangerously ill of a fever, in Scotland.[6] His son and heir, Sir Henry Atkins, knt., had a son named Richard, who was created a baronet, by Charles the Second, in 1662. Sir Richard Atkins, bart., who succeeded to the title and estate on the decease of his elder brother, Sir Henry, a minor, in 1742, died without issue June 10th, 1756; when this manor came into the possession of his sister Penelope, the wife of George Pitt, esq., created Baron Rivers, of Strathfield-Saye, Hants, in 1776. The rental of her estate, in consequence of the improvements at Clapham, before noticed, is stated by Lysons, in 1792, to have increased within the preceding nineteen years, from 1335*l.* to 2031*l.* per annum. This lady was living in 1813; but her life-interest in the property had been purchased by Samuel Thornton, esq., then M.P. for Surrey. After her decease it reverted to the Atkins family, of whom Wm. Atkins Bowyer, the late lord of the manor, died at Paris on the 29th of February, 1844; and his son, Henry Bowyer, esq., is the present owner.—The old manor-house, which is supposed by Lysons to have been built by Bartholomew Clerke, when dean of the Arches in Queen Elizabeth's reign, is still in part remaining, but has been long converted into a ladies' boarding-school. It stands near the present St. Paul's chapel, which occupies the site of the old church.

William de Breuse died seised of two knights' fees at Clapham in 1291, as appears from the Close-rolls of the 19th of Edward the First. It is supposed that the land held by Breuse constituted the estate at this place which in the 17th century belonged to Sir Dennis Gauden, who built a sumptuous mansion here for his brother, *Dr. John Gauden*, bishop of Exeter; under the expectancy of his further promotion to Winchester, and making this the episcopal palace.[7] That prelate was one of the clerical adherents of Charles the First, and the real author of a work intituled "*ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ*," attributed to the monarch, the question as to the authorship of which has been the subject of much

[6] In the Baronetage published in 1741, it is stated that Dr. Atkins was offered the first patent of baronetcy, on the institution of the order, and that he modestly refused it.

[7] Vide Aubrey's Surrey, vol. i. p. 14;—and Pepys' Diary, vol. ii. p. 79. Dennis Gauden, most likely by his brother's interest, had obtained the situation of victualler to the navy. He was sheriff of London in 1667; and when the "first stone of the first pillar" of the Royal Exchange was laid by Charles the Second, on the 23rd of October in that year, he was honoured with knighthood by the king.

literary controversy. Toland, in his "Amyntor, or Defence of Milton," relates that Dr. Gauden, after the restoration, was promised the bishopric of Winchester, but after having been raised to the see of Exeter in 1660, he was translated to Worcester in 1661, and died in the following year.—Sir Dennis Gauden, who became a resident in his late brother's house, (where he had an extensive library and other valuable collections), died at Clapham, and was buried there on the 1st of July, 1688. The mansion and estate was afterwards purchased by William Hewer, esq., a commissioner of the navy, the faithful clerk and assistant of Mr. Secretary Pepys (the author of the '*Diary*'), who died at this house in May, 1703.[8] Mr. Hewer's own decease occurred here in December, 1715, and he was buried in the old church. He bequeathed the property to a relation, Hewer Edgeley, esq., who assumed the name of Hewer, and whose widow continued in possession for some time after his death. The house was pulled down about 1760; and the estate, which consisted of nearly 433 acres, became divided among several proprietors. Its rental, according to Lysons, was nearly as large as that of the manorial estate.

Clapham parish is bounded, on the north, north-west, and west, by that of Battersea; on the east, by Lambeth; and on the south, by Streatham. The limits of the parish where it adjoins Battersea have been the subject of a legal contest, that part of Clapham common extending to Battersea-rise being claimed by both parishes. In 1716, the inhabitants of Battersea inclosed with a ditch and bank the tract of land in question, and the people of Clapham levelled the bank and filled up the ditch; in consequence of which, Henry, lord viscount St. John, then lord of the manor of Battersea, brought an action for trespass against those who were engaged in this work, or their employers; which was tried at the assizes at Kingston, in 1718, when the plaintiff was non-suited. The men of Battersea, however, persevered in supporting their claim, by including the disputed ground in their parochial perambulations;[9] and it would seem to have been eventually successful; a certain portion of the common being now held on lease of Earl Spencer, as lord of the manor of Battersea.

The number of acres in this parish, as estimated under the tithe-commutation act, is 1170; of which, 40 acres were arable land; 473,

[8] In Evelyn's DIARY, under the date Sept. 22nd, 1700, is this passage:—"I went to visite Mr. Pepys at Clapham, where he has a very noble and wonderfully-well furnished house, especially with India and Chinese curiosities. The offices and gardens well accommodated for pleasure and retirement." In Bagford's Letter to Hearne, (dated Feb. 1, 1714-15), printed in the 1st volume of Leland's COLLECTANEA, p. 59, it is stated that many Roman antiquities were found in some fields belonging to Mr. Hewer, by labourers digging for gravel.

[9] Lysons, ENVIRONS OF LONDON, vol. vi.; Supplement, p. 18.

meadow, &c.; 202, common; 19.3, market-gardens; 360, buildings with gardens; and 74, roads. Since that computation was made, the increase of buildings has been considerable; and is still in progress. The soil, in general, is light and gravelly; but on the south and south-east is a stiff clay of great depth.

Clapham Common.—Until after the middle of the last century, this common, which comprises an area of two hundred and two acres, was an almost impassable marsh; but about the year 1760, through the influence and exertions of Christopher Baldwin, esq., a Surrey magistrate, who had resided many years near the spot, the land was drained, and trees planted of various species, and the roads crossing it were repaired.[10] The cost of these improvements was defrayed by a subscription raised among the neighbouring inhabitants; and similar means have been since employed to keep the common in good order. From a falling off of the subscriptions, however, some fifteen or twenty years ago, and a want of due authority, the common was greatly neglected, and much exertion was required of the neighbouring gentry to devise efficient remedies. At length, in the years 1835 and 1836, leases of the manorial rights over the entire common were obtained for twelve years; that part in Clapham parish, at an annual rent of 45*l.*; and that in Battersea parish, at a rent of 20*l.* During the above and the following years to the end of December, 1838, donations to the amount of 896*l.* 1*s.* were made for carrying into effect the contemplated improvements; in 1839 and 1840, further sums to the extent of 248*l.* 6*s.* were given for the same purpose; and other donations, amounting to 138*l.*, were made in 1844. Subscriptions, amounting on the average to about 150*l.* per annum, have likewise been received;[11] by which means the trustees, (to whom the leases had been granted), were enabled to restore the drainage and water-courses; cleanse out the three principal ponds, namely, the Island pond, the Long-boat pond, and the Mount pond; improve the plantations, and, generally, to execute whatever other works were necessary to give the common that attractive park-like character and appearance which it now possesses. This extensive tract is nearly surrounded by well-built villas, and other dwellings, the

[10] Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 159: 1792.—In consequence of the improvements thus effected, the value of the surrounding lands was greatly augmented, and Mr. Baldwin himself (a few years before Lysons wrote), sold fourteen acres of land near his own residence for the sum of 5000*l.* In 1810, Mr. Robert Thornton sold his land here at the rate of 500*l.* per acre.—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 359.

[11] Much to the honour of Earl Spencer (the lord of Battersea), and Henry Bowyer, esq. (the lord of Clapham), their names are registered in the list of subscribers; the former subscribing 20*l.* annually (the amount of his rent), and the latter 10*l.* 10*s.* The common subscriptions are one and two guineas per annum.

residences of merchants and gentlemen to whom its short distance from the busy haunts of the metropolis render it of convenient and easy access. The airy cheerfulness of this spot greatly tends to the salubrity of the neighbourhood. It is, at all times, available for recreation; and being now under the regular superintendence of a keeper, (who acts as constable, also), is free from the nuisances of former times.

Clapham Park.—In respect to appropriation, buildings, and other features connected with domestic habitude, this park may be described as a new locality, deriving origin from the creative genius of Mr. Thomas Cubitt, the well-known eminent architect and builder. Its situation to the south-east of Clapham, on the rising ground between that village and Brixton, renders it more airy than the former; while it is less exposed to the wind than the latter. The site, which comprises about two hundred and fifty acres, was formerly called Bleak-hill farm, and in the year 1824 was taken of Atkins Bowyer, esq., (the then lord of Clapham manor, and owner of much freehold property in the neighbourhood), by Mr. Cubitt; who, in the course of a few years entirely changed the character of this previously-secluded tract. The ground was planted with trees and ornamental shrubs; and variously sub-divided for the erection of detached villas, &c. New and wide roads, extending to the length of about four miles, were formed; and, being kept in excellent order, are well adapted for recreation, either in riding or walking. The drainage, also, has been rendered complete; neither labour nor cost having been spared in effecting that most essential object. Clapham Park has already become a favourite place of residence for families of respectability and affluence. Many large and elegant villas have been recently built and inhabited; and the trees and shrubs have made such rapid growth that the whole area assumes the appearance of beautifully-planted pleasure grounds. A new chapel has, also, been erected on Park-hill for the accommodation of the increasing population of this neighbourhood.

Advowson, &c.—In the *Valor* of the 20th of Edward the First this benefice, which is a rectory in the deanery of Southwark, is rated at 14 marks. It was then charged with a pension of 20*s.* to the priory of Merton, to which foundation the advowson had probably been given by Pharamus de Bolonia, either in the reign of king Stephen, or of Henry the Second. In the King's books it is valued at 8*l.*; paying 7*s.* 7*d.* for procurations, and 2*s.* 1½*d.* for synodals. In the 36th of Henry the Eighth, the advowson was granted by the crown to Sir Thomas Arundel and Henry Saunders; but in the reign of James the First, it was conveyed to the Atkins' family, and has since descended

with the manor.—The commuted rent-charge is 500*l.*, inclusive of 11*l.* 6*s.* for eleven acres of glebe, consisting of houses and gardens.—The Registers commence in 1552, and are nearly perfect. The following instances of *Longevity* occur among the entries in the early part of the present century:—*Sarah*, widow of *Edward Ashby*, aged 100 years, buried May 12, 1801.—*Priscilla Mee*, spinster, aged 92, bur. March 15, 1804.—*Catharine Roberts*, aged 99, bur. Dec. 14, 1804.

Rectors of Clapham in and since the year 1800:—

JOHN VENN, A.M. Instituted in June, 1792: died July 1st, 1813.[12]

[12] This gentleman was the son of the Rev. Henry Venn, curate of Clapham, where he was born March 9th, 1759. His father having removed to Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, he received the earlier part of his education in a school at Leeds; and was afterwards a pupil at other schools in the same county, and at Leicester. He next became a student at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1781. He was ordained Deacon in September, 1782; and officiated as curate to his father; and having obtained the order of priesthood in March, 1783, he was presented to the living of Little Derham, in Norfolk. In June, 1792, he succeeded Sir James Stonehouse as rector of Clapham; and at that place he principally resided from the beginning of 1793 until his decease in 1813. It does not appear that he published any work, except a Selection of Psalms and Hymns to be used in his parish church; but three volumes of Sermons from his manuscripts issued from the press after his death.

The elder Mr. Venn was a man of eminence among those who have been styled Evangelical Clergymen; and he was the author of a popular work intituled "The Complete Duty of Man"; of which many thousand copies were sold.

Among other rectors of Clapham of some note in literature was NICHOLAS BRADY, D.D., who was instituted in February, 1705-6, on the presentation of Lady Atkins; and he held the living, together with that of Richmond, until his decease on the 20th of May, 1726. He was a native of Bandon, in Ireland, and a lineal descendant of the first Protestant bishop of Meath. He was born October the 28th, 1659; and received his education partly at Christchurch, Oxford, and partly at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took the degree of B.A.; and at a subsequent period, was made D.D. He is said to have been a zealous promoter of the Revolution in 1688, which probably contributed to his future ecclesiastical preferment; for having removed to England, he was made chaplain to the king and queen, William and Mary; and had other appointments. Dr. Brady was the author of a Tragedy, a Translation of the Æneis of Virgil, and several volumes of Sermons; but his only literary production which has preserved his memory from oblivion is the "New Version of the Singing Psalms" used in churches, which he executed in concert with Nahum Tate, the poet-laureate.

His successor, the Rev. ANTHONY BLACKWALL, master of the Grammar school at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, was instituted to this living October 12th, 1726, on the gift of Sir Henry Atkins, who had been his pupil. He was then advanced in age, and it is said in Nichols's "*Anecdotes of Bowyer*," that having on this occasion been somewhat abruptly questioned by a chaplain who was much his junior, as to his literary attainments, he replied with some indignation, "Boy, I have forgotten more than ever you knew"! Having resigned his rectory in June, 1729, he retired to Market Bosworth; and died at his school there, on April 8th, 1730. He obtained considerable reputation as a critic and classical scholar, founded chiefly on a work intituled "The Sacred Classics illustrated and defended," of which a Latin translation was published at Leipsic, in 1736. —Among the pupils of Mr. Blackwall whose attainments were creditable to his talents as a teacher, was *Richard Dawes*, the author of "Miscellanea Critica."

William Dealtry, D.D., F.A.S. Instituted July 26th, 1813. This gentleman is a canon of Winchester, and was the chancellor of the diocese, which he resigned on being appointed archdeacon of Surrey in 1845.

The old *Church* at Clapham, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stood on the spot now occupied by St. Paul's chapel, on commanding ground between Lark-hall lane and the Wandsworth road. It appears to have originally consisted of a nave and chancel only. An additional chapel (afterwards the monumental chapel of the Atkins' family), was attached to the north-west side, in 1500; and a corresponding one, called Walter Frost's chapel, was built on the south-west side, about 1674; these formed a western transept. A north aisle was added about 1715, by Hewer E. Hewer, esq.; and a south aisle, at a subsequent time, by the parishioners. Becoming much dilapidated, and altogether wholly inadequate for the increased population, an act of parliament was obtained in the year 1774, for the erection of a new church on the Common. On the completion of the latter, the old building was pulled down except the north aisle, which was left standing for the performance of the burial-service, until the new chapel of St. Paul was built there in 1814.

In the old church were several sepulchral memorials of considerable interest, of which, although some care was at first taken, they were eventually ruthlessly destroyed. Among them was the altar-tomb of Sir Richard Atkins, knt. and bart.,[13] and his lady, Rebecca, the daughter of Sir Edmund Wright, who were represented by recumbent figures of white marble. They were buried in a vault in the churchyard, together with Henry, their eldest son, and Rebecca and Annabella, their first and second daughters; to whose memory a mural monument was erected against the east wall of the Atkins' chapel. The latter were represented by excellently-sculptured figures, kneeling, under an arch supported by Corinthian columns, of white marble; and beneath each was an inscription, recording the name, age, &c.,

[13] Sir Richard Atkins, who was the grandson of Dr. Atkins, the purchaser of this manor, died on August 19th, 1689. His tomb was inclosed by an iron railing, decorated with heraldic insignia of his family and its alliances, and by pennons displaying their various crests. His father, Sir Henry Atkins, and his son, Sir Richard, were also commemorated here.—For numerous inscriptions that were in the old church and churchyard, the inquirer is referred to Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. pp. 364—369. In Rawlinson's Notes on Aubrey, in the Bodleian Library, the subjoined epigrammatic verse is stated to have been on a grave-stone here:—

"From Duns secure, if Creditors should come,
For once a Debtor may be found at home.
By Death arrested, and in Gaol here laid,
The first and last, the only Debt he paid."

together with an epitaph in verse of a highly-eulogistic description;—as a specimen of which, that on *Annabella*, the eldest daughter, who died in 1670, in her nineteenth year, is subjoined.—

"Could Teares have sav'd her precious Life, noe doubt,
A gen'ral Deluge had been pour'd out;
Or could the skill of all the Learned have
Prevailed, but to reprieve her from the Grave,
Mankind had ne'er permitted soe much Worth
(To theyre great Loss), to vanish from the Earth.
She dyed young;—not that she really could
Be Weary yet so soon of doeing Good;
But fit for Heaven she without pretence
Might justly scorn a meaner Residence." [14]

Another monument, of an architectural kind and of the Corinthian order, recorded the memory, in Latin verse, of Bartholomew Clerke, dean of the Arches, and lord of Clapham, (who died in March, 1589, aged fifty-two), and *Eleanor Haselrigge*, his wife: they were represented, together with their son, by kneeling figures within arched recesses; and above the cornice was a large shield, blazoned with the arms and quarterings of their respective families.

Near the above were inscribed tablets in memory of Martin Lister, M.D. F.R.S., and his wife *Hannah*. He died on the 2nd of February, 1711-12, having been some years an inhabitant of this parish; to which he bequeathed five pounds for a commemoration sermon for his wife, and for other charitable purposes.[15]

Some little deference was shewn to the monument of Wm. Hewer, esq., the "Treasurer for Tangier to Charles the Second, and Com-

[14] The above monument was entirely destroyed, and the effigies themselves consigned to sepulture in one of the vaults when the new chapel was built. Although in a bad taste in regard to dress,—the son, who died at the age of twenty-four, in February, 1677, being represented in a Roman dress, with a flowing peruke; and the daughters, in gowns with full sleeves, and stiff boddices,—they were superiorly wrought, and deserved preservation above ground.

[15] Dr. Lister was a native of Radcliffe, in Buckinghamshire, but descended of a Yorkshire family which had obtained considerable medical reputation; and he was brought up under his great-uncle, Sir Martin Lister, physician in ordinary to Charles the First. After a collegiate education, and travelling in France for improvement, he commenced practice at York, but afterwards removed to London, having acquired much eminence in his profession. He devoted his leisure to researches in natural history and archæology, but more especially to the study of conchylogy, and, besides other works on that subject, he published in 1685, under the title of "*Synopsis Conchyliorum*," a splendid collection of very accurate engravings (forming two volumes, folio), representing all the shells known in his time; the drawings for which were made by his two daughters, Susannah and Anne. In 1698, Dr. Lister accompanied the Earl of Portland in his embassy to the court of France; and on his return he published the result of his observations, under the title of "A Journey to Paris"; which was satirized, or rather burlesqued, by Dr. Wm. King, a contemporary tory partizan, in a tract called "A Journey to London." In 1709, he was appointed physician to Queen Anne; and as such, continued until his decease in 1712.

missioner of the Navy to James the Second," which was removed from the interior of the old church, and has been affixed against the exterior south wall of the chapel. It exhibits an expressive marble *Bust*, in alto-relievo, of the deceased officer, who died on the 3rd of December, 1715, at the age of seventy-three. Below it, is a long inscription to his memory, in Latin; but now scarcely to be read.

St. Paul's Chapel is a uniform edifice of brick, with little ornament except stone quoins and window dressings. It is a chapel-of-ease, and was built from the designs of Mr. C. Edmonds, architect, at a cost of about 5000*l.* At the west end is a low entrance-portico, and two side-doors; and on the roof, a bell turret, surmounted by a small cupola and vane. The interior is neatly fitted up; the pewing of the area and galleries is painted stone colour, edged with mahogany. In the vestry-room are preserved two *brasses* which were in the old church; one of which records the name of 'Will'm's Tableer,' ob. October 13th, 1401; and the other, that of '*Gulielmus Glanvill*, Generosus,' an Exeter merchant, who died of a fever arising from fatigue on his route to London, in June, 1647, aged fifty years.

Among the various memorials in this chapel is a handsome tablet against the south wall, for *Mary*, the wife of Samuel Martin Peto, esq., who died in May, 1842;—and, at the east end of the south gallery, a beautiful monument executed by Chantrey, in white marble, exhibiting a mourning female leaning upon a sarcophagus, upon which is a sepulchral urn. This was erected by his bereaved widow, to the memory of John Broadly Wilson, esq., of Clapham, who died on the 4th of February, 1835; and his profile, in low relief, is sculptured in front of the tomb. He was distinguished for his general benevolence and numerous charities "for the extension of religion and relief of his distressed fellow-creatures,"—and, as the inscription states, "he knew no party, but delighted in doing good to all."—This chapel, which affords accommodation for seven hundred and fifty persons (including the free seats), was first opened in 1815, when the Rev. Wm. Borrows, A.M., was appointed, and is still the incumbent.

In the old church-yard, which is attached to this chapel, and has been considerably enlarged (no interments being permitted in, or near, the new church), are numerous tombs, some much ornamented, and other inscribed memorials, for respectable individuals and families of this parish;—but of which our limits will not admit any enumeration. Among them is the following plaintive epitaph in memory of John Hermon Jerdenson Meger, a native of Porsground, in Norway, who died in May, 1812, in the twenty-third year of his age.—

"Far from his Country, and his much-lov'd home,
A Stranger rests beneath this humble tomb:
Yet soon, or Seas, or Space, or Death, no more,
Shall sever from the Friends we lov'd before.
Thou too, O Reader, art a Stranger here:
Heav'n is thy home; Oh! seek thy dwelling there."

Clapham *New Church*, as it is still called, although built in the years 1775 and 76, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It occupies a pleasant site on the north-west side of the Common; and was consecrated and opened for divine service by Dr. Hurd, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, on the 10th of June, 1776. The architect was Mr. Couse; and the cost of its erection about 11,000*l*. It is constructed of brick with stone dressings, but has little architectural ornament; the whole being of the plain substantial character that pervades the ecclesiastical structures raised in the early part of the reign of George the Third. At the west end is a long portico, erected in 1812, under which are the principal entrances. At this end, also, is a square clock-tower, rising above the roof, surmounted by an octagonal story, crowned by a cupola and small turret. The interior, which is ninety feet in length, and sixty feet in breadth, contains accommodation for about fourteen hundred persons; and is chiefly fitted up with foreign oak. On each side, and at the west end, is a large gallery; the latter containing a fine-toned organ, which was much enlarged by Bishop in 1825. In a semi-circular recess at the east end, is the communion-table; and above it, the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Commandments, in ornamental compartments. The large east window is enriched with stained glass, executed by the late George Prickett, of York.

In the gallery on the north side, at the east end, is a handsome tablet, by Westmacott, in memory of JOHN THORNTON, esq., who was a principal contributor to the building of the church, and died Nov. 6th, 1790, aged seventy years. In a similar position in the opposite gallery, is a like memorial to JOHN CASTELL, esq., who died December 1st, 1804, aged seventy years.—Against the wall of the north aisle, beneath the gallery, are several neat tablets; one is thus inscribed:—

Near this spot are deposited the remains of JOHN GILLIES, LL.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. member of several Literary and Scientific Institutions at home and abroad. Historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland, and author of many works distinguished by sound learning and philosophical research. In youth he was an ardent and indefatigable student: his manhood was devoted to the useful and honourable application of his acquirements. A life of the strictest integrity and most active benevolence was closed in retirement, blessed with calm piety and firm faith in the atonement and mediation of his Redeemer. He died at Clapham, on the 15th of February, 1836, in the 90th year of his age.

Another memorial records the scriptural knowledge and general virtues of the Rev. JOHN VENN, M.A., "for twenty years rector of this parish," who died July 1st, 1813, aged fifty-four years.

In the south aisle is a pleasing monument, exhibiting a Medallion of Bishop Jebb, and thus inscribed:—

> The Remains of JOHN JEBB, the Learned, the Wise, the Good, Bishop of Limerick, are deposited in the tomb of the Thorntons, by permission of a Family to which he was united by a bond of no common Friendship. He died on the 9th day of November, 1833, in the 59th year of his age.
>
> The last Memorial of a Brother's Love.

St. John's Church.—The great increase of the population in the northern part of the parish led to the building of this church, which stands on the western side of the Clapham road, and it was consecrated for divine service on the 21st of May, 1842. The funds were partly supplied by the Society for the erection of new churches, but chiefly by voluntary contributions of the neighbouring inhabitants. It is constructed of white brick with stone dressings; and has an entrance-portico of stone, formed by six columns of the Ionic order supporting a pediment, the apex of which is surmounted by a cross. On each side of the church are five large windows, encased in stone, and glazed with ground plate glass. As seen from the road, the exterior has a light and pleasing effect; but from the absence of either tower, steeple, or spire, it has more the appearance of a Grecian temple than of a Christian church.

The interior is plain, but the neat arrangement of its various parts, its general colouring, and the chastened light derived from the semi-transparent windows give it an attractive air. The pews, free seats, and galleries, are painted of a stone colour; and the Ionic columns which support the galleries are painted in imitation of grey marble, but with white capitals. An elegantly-formed Bude light is suspended from the central compartment of the ceiling; the sides being lit with gas.—From its situation in the Clapham road, the entrances to this church are on the eastern side, which, at the first access, occasions the communion-table, pulpit, reading-desk, and even organ-loft, to appear as though occupying unusual places. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the rector of Clapham. The present incumbent is the Rev. ROBERT BICKERSTETH; who is, also, the evening preacher at the Magdalen Hospital.

St. James's Chapel.—This is an episcopal chapel, situated on Park-hill, about half a mile from Clapham common. It was built from the designs of Lewis Vulliamy, esq., the entire cost of its erection being defrayed by voluntary contributions; and it was first opened for divine

service on the 17th of November, 1829. From being constructed of light-coloured brick, with stone dressings, it has, at a little distance, all the appearance of stone. It is an excellent composition in the decorated branch of the pointed style; and eminently illustrative of the superior talents of its architect. The west front is divided into three compartments by graduated buttresses with enriched pinnacles; and the gable end of the roof is surmounted by a clock and bell turret in three stages, finishing in a spire and cross, much ornamented. In the central compartment of this front, which is of greater width than the side divisions, is a handsome window of three lights, with rich tracery in the heading: in the side divisions are smaller windows of two lights each. Below these are door-ways; but the principal access is by a projecting porch in the centre, which is separated by small buttresses into three entrances; the central one being surmounted by a gable and cross. There are five windows of two lights, between buttresses, on each side; and an eastern window corresponding with that over the west porch.

The interior has a light and impressive effect. The roof, of the gable form, is crossed by beams supported by open-framed and carved truss-work springing from central brackets between each window. At the west end is an organ and singing gallery; and there is, also, a large gallery on either side: these are supported by light columns of cast-iron, resembling clustered shafts. The gallery fronts are ornamented by panelled divisions in the pointed style. The area is occupied by low-backed pews, of a uniform height and colour: the pulpit and reading-desk are of oak. The communion-table is of stone; and above it, inclosed by gothic panelling, are the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Commandments. Some modern stained glass is introduced in the heading of the east window; and, likewise, fills the small cruciform window, near the apex of the eastern gable wall.—The patronage of this chapel is vested in six trustees: it is a perpetual curacy, and is held by the Rev. Charles Bradley, A.M., who was appointed at its first opening in 1829.

Among the few tablets in this church are memorials for three of the daughters of the late Beeston Long, esq., of Coombe-house, in Surrey; one of whom, *Maria*, was the wife of Henry Seymour Montagu, esq., and died on October 2nd, 1832, aged thirty-two years. Their only son, Chas. Francis Montagu, was accidentally drowned at Eton, in his fifteenth year, May 16th, 1840.

Schools.—In the year 1648, a Parochial school was erected near the middle of the old town of Clapham, on ground given by Robert Atkins, esq., the then lord of the manor. This was rebuilt in 1781,

and added to in 1809: it is now used for girls only; but a school-room on an extensive scale was erected near the common in 1838, exclusively for boys. With these are connected six schools for infants, and several Sunday schools, as well as daily and evening schools. They are all in union with the established church, and, except an endowment of 8*l.* per annum, are all supported by voluntary contributions.[16] The number of children belonging to them averages from eight hundred to one thousand. A Commercial school for boys, and a middle school for girls, have also been instituted within a few years past, under the superintendence of the clergy; and the number of scholars in both is nearly one hundred. A British and Foreign school has, also, been established.

Near St. John's church, at Clapham-rise, is the *British Orphan Asylum*, which was founded in 1827. This is an extensive pile of brick building, commodiously fitted up for the reception, maintenance, and religious and industrial education of the destitute orphans of both sexes, whose parents have moved in the middle and respectable classes of society. The children of the incurably paralytic, insane, or blind, being virtually orphans, are likewise received into this charity; which is wholly supported by voluntary subscriptions, and conducted in a most efficacious and praiseworthy manner. At the present time, (May, 1846), there are fifty-one boys and thirty-two girls in this asylum: the former are kept on the establishment until the age of fourteen; and the girls a year longer.

There are several dissenting chapels in this parish. An *Independent* congregation was established at Clapham about the middle of the 17th century, by William Bridge, who was a member of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, and one of the most eminent non-conformists of the time. He had several successors of some celebrity; among whom were the learned Moses Lowman, and Dr. Philip Furneaux. During the latter's pastorship the meeting-house in Clapham old town was erected about the year 1769.[17] It is an old-fashioned brick

[16] The endowment mentioned above is composed of the two sums of 2*l.* arising from a gift made by Francis Bridges and his wife, in 1647; and of 6*l.*, bequeathed by William Hewer, esq., in 1715, payable from his estate at Clapham.—There are several small *Charities* connected with this parish, for giving bread, coals, &c., to the poor;—and a legacy of 700*l.* in the three per cent. consols, was left by Mrs. Cook, (the widow of Capt. Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator), who died on the 13th of May, 1835, aged ninety-three; the interest to be disposed of by the rector, twice a year, to six poor widows.

[17] The Rev. Moses Lowman, who distinguished himself by his writings on ecclesiastical history and antiquities, was born in the year 1680. He at first studied the law at the Middle Temple; but afterwards went to Holland, and became a student of divinity in the Universities of Utrecht and Leyden. On returning in 1710, he settled at Clapham, and was pastor of the chapel nearly forty years. He died on the 3rd of May, 1752. Mr. Lowman wrote on the Civil Government and Religious Rights of the Hebrews; but is

building, substantially fitted up. There is a lower gallery extending along three sides of the chapel, and upper galleries for the Sunday school of this society: in the western gallery is a small full-toned organ. The present minister is the Rev. James Hill.

On the western side of Clapham common is a Meeting-house for the *General Baptists*, established in 1794, and endowed with thirty guineas per annum, and the interest of 2000*l.*; both given by Abraham Atkins, esq.[18] This is a neat edifice, somewhat in the lancet style of pointed architecture; and affords accommodation for about five hundred persons. The Rev. Benaiah Hill is the present minister.—There is, also, a Baptist chapel in Courland-Grove; a Wesleyan chapel in Clifton-street, near Lark-hall; and an Independent chapel in Acre-lane.

Local occurrences.—In 1603, this parish was visited by the plague; among its victims were,—the Rev. Edw. Couchman (then rector), his wife, their three children, and the maid servant; all of whom died in the course of three days.

The first Stage-coach travelling between Clapham and Gracechurch-street, *once* daily, was established in the year 1690, by John Day and John Bundy. At the present time, numerous stage coaches and omnibusses are in constant employ; and upwards of fifty journeys are made every week-day from Clapham to the city, and also back again; and between twenty and thirty to other parts of London.

In April, 1823, an atrocious murder was committed in a small cottage, near the Baptist meeting-house, on the Common. Mrs. Eliz. Richards, the sufferer, was a respectable widow between seventy and eighty years of age, and very infirm. Her murderers, four in number, twisted her apron into a rope-like form, and by forcing it into her throat, produced suffocation. They next began to plunder the

chiefly known as the author of "A Paraphrase and Notes on the Revelations of St. John;" which has been eulogized by Dr. Doddridge, Bishop Tomline, and other divines, and repeatedly printed.

Dr. Philip Furneaux succeeded as pastor of this congregation in 1752. He was a native of Totness, in Devonshire, and had been assistant-minister at a chapel in St. Thomas's street, Southwark, previously to his settlement at Clapham. He was highly esteemed for the respectability of his private character, and for his talents as a preacher of the Gospel; but after he had held the ministerial office about twenty-three years, an attack of insanity,—said to have been hereditary in his family, and from which he never recovered,—rendered him incapable of attending to his pastoral duties; and until his death in November, 1783, he was supported by the liberal subscriptions of his friends. Dr. Furneaux's reputation as an author was founded on his "Letters to Judge Blackstone concerning his Exposition of the Act of Toleration, &c., in his Commentaries on the Laws of England"; 1770, 8vo. He likewise published "An Essay on Toleration"; and several Sermons.

[18] Lysons, Environs, Supplement, p. 20.

house, but were interrupted, and escaped by a back way. Three of them were afterwards traced; of whom two were found guilty—on the testimony of the third, who was admitted king's evidence,—and hanged in the following July.

LAMBETH.

The name of this parish exhibits abundant variety in the mode of spelling it, as *Lambhyde, Lamhyt, Lamhei,* to which might be added many other diversities of designation occurring in deeds and records of different periods.[1] In the Domesday book this place is styled *Lanchei,* probably by mistake for Lamhei. Camden and other antiquaries have indulged in much speculation concerning the etymology of this name, but their conjectures are little satisfactory.

This very extensive parish borders on Christ-church, St. George's Southwark, and Newington, on the north; on Camberwell, on the east; on Croydon, Streatham, and Clapham, on the south; and on Battersea, and the river Thames, on the west. It is divided into eight precincts, namely, the Bishop's Liberty; the Prince's Liberty; Foxhall, or Vauxhall; Kennington; Lambeth Marsh; the Wall Liberty; Stockwell; and Lambeth Dean, or the Dean's Liberty. It includes the districts belonging to the churches of St. John, Waterloo-road; St. Mark, Kennington; St. Matthew, Brixton; St. Luke, Norwood; St. Mary, Lambeth-Butts; St. Michael's, North Brixton; the Holy Trinity, and All-Saints.

The soil varies considerably in different parts of the parish; consisting, near the river, of brick-clay resting on sand and gravel; but on the south, towards Croydon, the clay greatly predominates. In this soil more especially, the oak flourishes. Partly in this parish, and partly in Croydon, was the great wood mentioned by Aubrey, called "Norwood, belonging to the see of Canterbury, wherein was an ancient remarkable tree called 'the *Vicar's Oak,*' where four parishes meet in a point. This wood consists wholly of Oaks."[2] The Vicar's Oak was cut down in 1679.

The earliest mention of this place by name, probably, is in the Saxon Chronicle, with reference to the death of Hardyknute, the last of the Danish kings of England, who is stated to have died suddenly in June, 1041, at Lambeth. But this event appears to have occurred at Clapham, which may then have formed a part of the parish of Lambeth.[3] In 1062, King Edward, afterwards called the Confessor, gave Lambeth, with other estates, to the monastery of Waltham, in Essex. At the end of the charter relative to this grant, the boundaries

[1] See Ducarel, Hist. and Antiq. of the Palace of Lambeth, pp. 1, 2.

[2] Aubrey, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 33.

[3] See under Clapham, p. 277.

are thus described:—"These are the bounds of the land at Lambehythe: first, at the Stone of Brixi (Brixstan); and thence by the wood to Morden, and then to the Gnarled Tree; and from that tree to Hyse; and from Hyse to Elsy's Close, and again to the road; and thence, by the line of the road, to the Stone of Brixi."[4]

According to William of Malmesbury, after the death of king Edward, Harold, the son of earl Godwin, placed the crown on his head, with his own hands, at Lambhythe.

Two manors called *Lanchei* (Lamhei) are described in the Domesday book; and also a third, named *Chenintune*:—

"In Brixistan Hundred. The Land of the Church of Lanchei. The manor of St. Mary, which is called *Lanchei*, was held by the Countess Goda, the sister of King Edward. It was then assessed at 10 hides; now at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides. The arable land amounts to 12 carucates. There are in the demesne 2 carucates; and twelve villains, and twenty-seven bordars, with 4 carucates. There is a Church. Nineteen burgesses in London pay 36 shillings; and there are three bondmen, and 16 acres of meadow. The wood yields three swine. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 10 pounds; now, at 11 pounds. The Bishop of Baieux hath one culture of land in this manor, which before and after the death of Goda belonged to the Church."

"In Brixton Hundred, the Earl of Moriton, or Mortaign, holds *Lanchei*, which the Canons of Waltham held of Herald. It was then assessed at $6\frac{1}{2}$ hides; now at nothing. The arable land is 6 carucates. There is in the demesne 1 carucate; and five villains, and twelve bordars, with 3 carucates. There is one bondman; and 6 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 100 shillings; afterwards, and at present, at 4 pounds."

Among the Lands of the King's Thanes, "Theodric the Goldsmith holds of the King, *Chenintune*, which he held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now, at 1 hide and 3 virgates. The arable land consists of $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates. There is in the demesne 1 carucate; and four villains, and three bordars, with 2 carucates. There is one bondman, and 4 acres of meadow. It was, and is, valued at 3 pounds."

The Manor of Lambeth.—The Countess Goda, (so called because, after the death of her first husband, Walter de Maigne, she married Eustace, count of Bologne), in conjunction with her husband, granted this manor to the bishop and convent of Rochester, with the exception of the advowson of the church. Harold, doubtless after the death of king Edward, having taken the manor from the see of Rochester, it subsequently, with his other estates, fell into the possession of William the Conqueror; whose son, William Rufus, restored it to the convent, together with the patronage of the parish church; and this grant was confirmed by Henry the First, Stephen, and Henry the Second.

Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, having been prevented by the monks of Christchurch, in that city, from establishing a college of secular canons at Hackington, near Canterbury, determined to erect a house for himself and his successors, and likewise a church and college,

[4] Vide Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. vi. p. 61; edit. 1830.

at Lambeth.[5] Accordingly, having procured from the canons of Rochester a part of their court at Lambeth, with twenty-four acres and one pole of the demesne lands, in exchange for certain lands in Kent, in 1188 he commenced building a chapel, which he intended to make collegiate; but having joined in the crusade under Richard Cœur de Lion, he went with him to the Holy Land, where he died in 1190, leaving the work he had undertaken unfinished. Reginald, his successor, held the see a few weeks only; but Hubert Walter, the next archbishop, completed the chapel; and, in order the more effectually to execute Baldwin's design, he commenced a treaty with the prior and canons of Rochester, for the entire manor of Lambeth. Gilbert de Glanville, the bishop of that diocese, interfered in the negociation, with a view to obtain a proper equivalent for the manor; and it was at length agreed, that archbishop Hubert should give to the confraternity, in exchange for the manor of Lambeth with its appurtenances, besides the land he had already surrendered, the manor of Darent, in Kent, with the church and "the chapel of Helles,"[6] a barton (*bercaria*), and lands at Clive, or Cliffe, and two hundred and twenty sheep there kept.[7] At the same time, the archbishop granted to the bishop of Rochester a piece of ground near the church whereon to erect a mansion for himself, which will be subsequently noticed. This mutual transfer of property was confirmed by the king, Richard the First, by the prior and convent of Canterbury, and by Godfrey de Lucy, bishop of Winchester, in whose diocese Lambeth is situated.

The archbishop, having obtained the manor, procured from King John a grant of a market and a fair to be held at Lambeth; but these have long since been discontinued. On his proceeding towards the completion of the collegiate institution, the monks of Christchurch, apprehensive that the new foundation might in time cause the removal of the metropolitan see to London, used their utmost endeavours to hinder Hubert from executing his purpose; and having engaged the pope, Innocent the Third, in their interest, that pontiff issued a peremptory order to the archbishop, in 1199, to give up his design, and pull down the buildings he had erected or commenced.

[5] It appears from ancient records that some of the predecessors of Baldwin had resided at Lambeth, at least occasionally. See Lysons's ENVIRONS, vol. i. p. 268; and Nichols's LAMBETH, p. 153.

[6] This is, apparently, a mistake of Dr. Ducarel, and others, for *Nelles*; or the chapel of St. Margaret Nelles?

[7] The deed relative to this transaction is extant in the Archives of the Chapter of Rochester; and there is a copy of it in the Cottonian Library: from the former it has been published in the "Registrum Roffense," and also in the Appendix to Nichols's "History of the Parish of Lambeth." This document has no date, but the exchange took place in 1196.

He was obliged to comply with the requisition; but the feud between the primate and the monks still continued, and in 1202 he prevailed so far as to have the settlement of the affair referred to the decision of the bishops of London and Ely, and the abbot of Bury St. Edmunds; who determined that the archbishop might build a church in any part of Lambeth except where that had stood which was destroyed; and that he might place in it a limited number of Premonstratensian canons, with an endowment of 100*l.* a year. The collegiate institution, however, was not resumed; but archbishop Hubert made the manor-house his principal residence, and it has been occupied in the same manner by his successors;—but with many alterations and additional buildings, as will be noticed hereafter.

Ever since the purchase, or exchange, was made, this manor has continued to be held by the archbishops of Canterbury, with the exception of the period from the deposition of Laud, in 1640, till the restoration of Charles the Second, in 1660. In 1648, Lambeth house, together with the manor, was offered for sale by the commissioners of the parliament, when Thomas Scot and Matthew Hardy became the purchasers, for the sum of 7073*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* After the restoration, they were forced to surrender the manorial estate they had thus obtained; and both these persons were excluded from the benefit of the Act of Oblivion passed in the first parliament after the king's return. Scot, who had been one of the judges of the late king, and had acted as secretary to Oliver Cromwell, was executed as a traitor, at Charing-cross, in October, 1660.

This parish has always been considered as belonging to the diocese of Winchester; but it has been questioned whether the site and precincts of the palace be not included in that of Canterbury. Although the archbishops, from time immemorial, were exempted from the payment of parish rates, an attempt was made, in 1776, to enforce an assessment for the relief of the poor; but after the question of liability had been argued in the court of Common-pleas, before the Lord Chief-justice De Grey, it was finally decided that the palace, gardens and grounds, form an extra-parochial district.

The Archiepiscopal Palace.—The manor-house, when archbishop Hubert Walter resided in it, must have been of inconsiderable extent as compared with its subsequent state. The date of its original foundation is quite uncertain; but it may be regarded as highly probable, that the vaults underneath the chapel formed a portion of the ancient structure.[8] "It has," says Manning, "grown by degrees to its present magnitude; the site of the palace, with the garden and

[8] Ducarel, Lambeth Palace, p. 12.

inclosed land, occupying about thirteen acres."[9] Stephen Langton, the successor of archbishop Hubert, dated some of his public acts from Lambeth in 1209; and Dr. Ducarel supposed that prelate to have greatly improved the mansion here, as well as his palace at Canterbury. In 1262 Boniface, a Savoyard, who then held the see, procured from pope Urban the Fourth a bull, authorizing him to appropriate a fourth part of the oblations at Becket's tomb to such pious uses as he should think proper; and also giving him power to repair, or build anew, the old edifices at Lambeth. As Boniface survived the date of this instrument about eight years, it may be concluded that he availed himself of the papal license to enlarge and improve the palatial structure, but to what extent is quite uncertain. Robert Kilwardby, who became primate in 1272, was made a cardinal and bishop of Portua, by the pope, in 1278, when he resigned the see of Canterbury and went to Rome, taking with him not only the jewels, plate, and money, but likewise the registers belonging to the archishopric, which his successors in vain attempted to recover. Hence it is that the earliest register now to be found here is that of archbishop Peckham, who succeeded Kilwardby in 1278. Archbishop Walter Reynolds, in the 15th of Edward the Second, 1321, repaired several apartments and detached structures, as appears from his steward's account, preserved in the Lambeth library.

During the insurrection under Wat Tyler, in 1381, the insurgents beheaded, on Tower-hill, archbishop Simon Sudbury, who was the king's chancellor; on the day prior to which "the commons from Essex" had rifled his palace at Lambeth, and destroyed valuable property there, including records belonging to the court of Chancery. William Courtenay and Thomas Arundel, the immediate successors of Sudbury, repaired the injuries done to the house; and the latter of those prelates built a new chapel. But more extensive reparations and improvements were effected during the primacy of Henry Chichele, between the years 1424 and 1445; and the sums of money he spent, as well as the purposes to which they were appropriated, are recorded among his steward's accounts. The chief of these works was the erection of what has been called the Lollards' Tower, at the west end of the chapel, in 1434 and 1435, and which cost 278*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.*[10]

John Morton, who was made archbishop in 1487, (and created a cardinal by pope Alexander the Sixth in 1493), is commemorated by

[9] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 472. See, also, the ground-plan in Ducarel's LAMBETH, p. 76. Considerable additions were, however, made to the grounds by Archbishop Moore, about the beginning of this century, and their present extent is full eighteen acres.

[10] This seems a small sum. See, however, Ducarel's LAMBETH, p. 14, for the items.

Leland, as having repaired and renovated this edifice, which was then verging to decay.[11] He erected the great gateway about 1490, together with another large tower northward of the cloisters; and he also embellished the chapel, by filling the windows with painted glass, representing the scripture history from the creation to the day of judgment. Archbishop Laud, "at his coming to Lambeth, found these windows shameful to look on, all diversely patched, like a poor beggar's coat, as his words are, and he repaired them, which, at his trial, was imputed to him as a crime;" it being alleged that he had restored them "by their like in the mass book." But this he utterly denied.[12]

William Warham, raised to the primacy in 1504, states in his will, that he had expended 30,000*l.* in repairing and ornamenting his houses; but it is uncertain how much of this money was laid out on Lambeth palace. Thomas Cranmer, the next archbishop, built the great parlour called the 'steward's parlour,' and also "a summer-house in the garden, of exquisite workmanship."[13] Cardinal Pole, who was metropolitan during the reign of Queen Mary, built a gallery towards the east at Lambeth, with a few adjoining apartments; and Aubrey erroneously attributes to him the erection of the gate-house. Matthew Parker, appointed to the see by Queen Elizabeth, besides laying out a considerable sum at Canterbury, in 1570 and 1571, greatly repaired and embellished Lambeth palace: he covered the great hall with shingles; made a long bridge, reaching to the Thames; restored the summer-house of Cranmer; repaired two aqueducts, and improved the drainage.[14] The metropolitans who presided during the remainder of the reign of Elizabeth, and those of James the First, and his son, do not appear to have made any improvements here requiring notice. Laud's restoration of the chapel windows has been already mentioned, as having contributed to excite the prejudices of his fanatical opponents against him. In his "*Diary*," he thus states the insults to which he was exposed:—"1642, Aug. 19, a party of soldiers came to search for arms, and under that pretence broke open doors, and committed other outrages. Nov. 24, the soldiers broke open the chapel door, and offered violence to the organ. 1643, May 1, the chapel windows were defaced, and the steps torn up. May 9, all the archbishop's books and goods were seized on, and even his very Diary taken by force

[11] "Palatium Archiepiscoporum (apud Lomithis sive Lamithis) jam ad senium devergerat. Ecce præsto est Joannes Moridunus, et, absterso senio omni, florem ac juventutem renovato et aucto operi magnifice reddit." Comment. in Cygneam Cantion. Itiner.; vol. ix. p. 78.

[12] Ducarel, LAMBETH, p. 26; from Laud's Diary. [13] Id. p. 15.

[14] Id. p. 17. Cranmer's summer-house was taken down in the time of Archbishop Cornwallis. The steward's parlour was pulled down during the late alterations.

out of his pocket."[15] This palace, (particularly the gate-house and the Lollards' tower), was afterwards used as a prison for the "cavaliers," as the royalists were called. After it had been sold by the parliament, as before related, Colonel Thos. Scot, one of the purchasers, who had that part of the building in which the chapel was situated, determined to convert it into a "hall, or dancing room"; for which purpose, he levelled the tomb of archbishop Parker. He also pulled down the Great hall, sold the materials, and committed other dilapidations. It is further stated, that the leaden coffin which held the body of the archbishop was sold to a plumber, the corpse having been taken out, and thrown into a dung-heap in one of the out-houses. After the restoration, however, his remains were re-interred in the chapel, where is a marble slab, with this inscription:—"Corpus Matthæi archiepiscopi tandem hic qviescit."

Dr. William Juxon having been constituted archbishop of Canterbury in 1660, on the restoration of episcopal government in the church, he repaired the chapel in this palace, and rebuilt the Great-hall (on the plan of that which had been destroyed), with a Gothic roof, at the charge of 10,500*l.* Notwithstanding archbishop Juxon laid out so much money in the renovation of this edifice, during the short period, scarcely three years, in which he governed the see, his executor was obliged to pay 800*l.* for alleged dilapidations. Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, the succeeding prelate, completed the requisite repairs; and, according to Aubrey, he built the new library.[16] Dr. John Tillotson, who obtained the archiepiscopal seat on the deprivation of Dr. Sancroft, is said by Ducarel, to have "expended seven or eight thousand pounds on Lambeth palace, during the three years and seven months that he enjoyed his high dignity." He raised new buildings toward the gate-house; but his works seem to have chiefly consisted of alterations, repairs, and embellishments. Archbishop Secker, also, is stated to have disbursed a large sum of money on the repairs and decoration of the chapel, and various other works. Archbishop Cornwallis added to the palace a new drawing-room, and a dressing-room; besides making some alterations in the old buildings.

Little was done to the palace by the succeeding primates, Moore and Sutton, who were respectively advanced to the see of Canterbury

[15] Diary of Archbishop Laud, published by Wharton; pp. 65—7.

[16] Aubrey, Surrey, vol. i. p. 9. This alludes to the late library occupying a quadrangular gallery over the cloisters, which has been altered to make room for the buildings erected by Archbishop Howley. The library was designed, Aubrey says, "by my worthy friend and countryman, Mr. Stafford Tyndale, who was a gentleman *tam Marti quam Mercurio*, unfortunately cast away in the Thames, 1678, bury'd at Lambeth without memorial."

in the years 1783 and 1805; but the grounds and gardens were much enlarged by the former, and the now country-seat of the archbishops, at Addington, in this county, was purchased by Dr. Sutton, in 1807, with certain trust-monies belonging to the see, which had been assigned for the purpose. Since the accession however, of Dr. Howley, the present archbishop, in 1828 (whose improvements were commenced almost immediately after his translation hither), new and important additions have been made at Lambeth, and numerous alterations effected, by which the conveniencies and comfort of the palace have been greatly enhanced; and an air of unity and stateliness given to the whole that it never possessed at any prior time. The works were several years in progress; and the entire expense was little short of 60,000*l.*

The *Gate-house.*[17]—The chief entrance to the palace is on the south side, near the ferry crossing the Thames, and almost adjoining to Lambeth church. The "Great gate" is mentioned in the *Computus ballivorum*, or steward's accounts, as early as the year 1321, but the present stately fabric was erected by Cardinal Morton about the year 1490, and from its vast size and height may be characterized as one of the chief buildings of the kind now standing. It consists of an embattled centre comprising a spacious arched gateway and postern flanked by two immense square towers, also embattled, but not of uniform dimensions. The whole is constructed of a fine red brick, with stone quoins and other dressings: the arches, which are of the obtuse or Tudor form, are also of stone; and the roofing within the entrance and under the record room (wherein many archives of the see of Canterbury are preserved), is strongly groined. The towers are

[17] At this gate the *Dole*, immemorially given by the archbishops of Canterbury to the indigent parishioners of Lambeth, is constantly distributed. Its present participants are thirty poor widows from sixty to ninety years of age; each of whom, about noon on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, has a loaf of 2lbs. weight, between 2 and 3lbs. of meat, and 2½*d.* Soup, also, is given both to them and many other poor persons.—The word dole signifies a share or portion, and is still used in that sense; but in former times it was more particularly applied to the alms (broken victuals, &c.) customarily distributed at the gates of great men. Stow, in his examples of house-keeping, laments the decline of this laudable custom in his day, "which before had been so general that *almes-dishes* (into which certain portions of meat for the needy were carved), were to be seen at every nobleman and prelate's table." As the first in place and dignity under the sovereign, the archbishops of Canterbury appear to have exercised this ancient virtue of hospitality in a super-eminent degree; and in Archbishop Parker's "Regulations" for the officers of his household at Lambeth, it was ordered that there should be "no purloining of meat left upon the tables, but that it be putt into the almes-tubb, and the tubb to be kepte sweete and cleane before it be used from time to time."—The desuetude of which Stow complains may possibly be ascribed to the institution of the poor-laws in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

ascended by spiral stone staircases, leading to the secretary's offices, the record-room, and other apartments variously appropriated. The exterior roofs, which are flat and leaded, command most interesting views over the river Thames and all the adjacent parts of the metropolis. Adjoining the archway, and connected with the porter's lodge, is a small room which has been evidently used as a prison. It is guarded by a double door; the windows are high and narrow, and the walls are lined with stone and of great thickness. Within it, fastened to the wall are three strong iron-rings, to which the chains of the persons confined there were doubtless attached. An additional proof of the appropriation of this room is, that here are similar cuttings in the wall to those in the Lollards' tower, made with a knife or other sharp instrument. The name **John Grafton**, in the old English character, is perfectly legible, and near it are a cross and other figures rudely delineated.

On the ancient brick-wall running from the left of this building, and which bounds the outer court and garden on the Thames' side, are several devices in glazed bricks: among them are three or four crosses, of different forms, very neatly worked. Similar ornamental work chequers the walls and towers of the gate-house itself.

The *Archiepiscopal Library*, formerly the Great Hall.—During the alterations made by the present archbishop (between 1830 and 1834), the Great Hall erected by Juxon was converted into a Library for the printed books belonging to the see; and a new entrance-gateway to the inner court was built with a spacious fire-proof room over it for the reception of the manuscripts, and in which they are now carefully preserved.

In the *Computus* referred to in the preceding page, (15th of Edward the First), mention of the great hall is made; and such an apartment was, doubtless, coeval with the foundation of the palace. It was repaired by Chichele, and new covered with shingles by archbishop Parker in the years 1570 and 1571. Being destroyed by Colonel Scot during the sway of the commonwealth, the present hall was raised precisely on the old site by archbishop Juxon, almost immediately after the restoration. It appears from Aubrey, that the archbishop ordered it to be built to resemble the ancient model as nearly as possible, "nor could all the persuasions of men versed in architecture, and of his friends, induce him to rebuild it in the modern way, and unite it to the library, though it would have cost less money."[18] Although thus intended as an imitation of the gothic style, both its architecture and ornaments are of a mixed kind.

[18] Aubrey, SURREY, vol. v. p. 273.

The walls are chiefly constructed of a dark-red brick, and are supported by strong buttresses, edged and coped with stone, which terminate in large balls, or orbs, in place of pinnacles. The outer, or western side (as being, originally, most exposed to observation), is more ornamented than the opposite side in the inner court. The roof is slated, and from the centre rises an hexagonal lantern of two stories, surmounted by a large vane, in which are the arms of the see of Canterbury impaled with those of Juxon, viz.—a cross between four negroes' heads,—the whole being surmounted by the archiepiscopal mitre.

No building could be better adapted for a library than this: its interior length is ninety-three feet; its breadth thirty-eight feet; and its height (from the paved flooring), upwards of fifty feet. On each side are five large pointed-arched windows; and near each end, on the west side, is a fine bay-window, seven feet four inches in depth, and extending from the floor to the springing of the roof. The north-west window is richly ornamented with stained and painted glass, most of which has been brought from other apartments. In the upper division is a large shield shewing the arms of the see of Canterbury, impaling those of archbishop Juxon; and underneath is a splendid recent addition, of a similar size, exhibiting the arms of archbishop Howley, impaled with those of his see. Around, are small coats of the arms of twenty-four former archbishops.—Here, also, are the arms of Philip the Second, of Spain, which, Ducarel says, were presented to archbishop Herring by the learned Dr. Birch;—and likewise, a curious ancient portrait, on glass, of Archbishop Chichele.[19]

The roof, which is constructed with much labour in the style of our ancient halls, is an excellent specimen of carpentry, and entirely of oak. It consists of eight main ribs, with longitudinal braces, springing from corbel brackets in the side-walls, and enriched with carved spandrels, pendents, and other ornamental work; inclusive of enwreathed mitres, and the arms of Juxon and the see of Canterbury, several times repeated. In each end-wall is a pointed-arched window, of three divisions, and below it a large fire-place, and Arnott's stove. The arms of the see, impaling those of the archbishops Bancroft and Secker, are painted over the fire-places;—the former archbishop being entitled to this distinction as being the founder of the library, and latter from the gift that he made "of all such books from his own private library as were not in the public one," and which comprehended the largest and most valuable part of his collection.

[19] Both the latter pieces were engraved and coloured for Brayley and Herbert's Lambeth Palace Illustrated, &c., published in 1806, quarto.

According to Ducarel, the number of printed books in the library is "at least 25,000 volumes"; but this was an over-rated estimate. They are partly arranged in cases affixed to the side-walls, and partly,in twelve large cases projecting towards the middle of the room; the intervening recesses being occupied by massive tables of oak, which were chiefly made from the old dining-tables of the hall. The earliest printed books are principally kept within the recess of the south-west bay-window; which forms a convenient private study for the librarian.

There does not appear to have been any archiepiscopal library at Lambeth until the time of archbishop Bancroft, who died in November, 1610, and who, having bequeathed his books for the purpose, must unquestionably be regarded as its founder. His successor, Abbot, who added to the collection many books which it did not previously contain, thus expressly mentions the gift of his predecessor in his own will:—"Lett all men present and to come know and understand that Richard Bancrofte, doctor of divinitie, first bishop of London, and afterward promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury, being for many years a great gatherer together of bookes, did voluntarily and of his owne action (as in his lifetime he had oft foretold he would), by his last will and testament, give and bequeath unto his successors the Archbishops of Canterbury for ever, a greate and famous Library of Bookes of divinity, and of many other sorts of learning."

The condition on which archbishop Bancroft bequeathed his library to his successors was,—that it should on no account be alienated from the see: to prevent which, he directed that they (the archbishops), should "yield to such assurances as shall be devised by such learned counsel as my supervisor or executor shall make choice of" for its preservation. In case of non-compliance, his bequest was to be transferred "to his Majesty's Colledge to be erected at Chelsey, if it be erected within these six years; or otherwise to the publique library of the University of Cambridge."[20]

In 1646, about two years after the execution of archbishop Laud, the library was seized by the agents of the parliament. The use of the books was first granted to Dr. Wincocke; but they were afterwards

[20] In consequence of the above direction, and by command of King James, Archbishop Abbot consulted Sir Francis Bacon, solicitor-general, who recommended that two exact and accurate catalogues should be made,—one to be deposited in the archives of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and the other to be kept at Lambeth. He did not, however, think it fit that any large bond, or obligation, should be entered into by the succeeding archbishops; but that the value of any book or books, "the loss of which might have been hindered, should be made good to the library again." Archbishop Abbot laid a solemn injunction on his successors in the see, to preserve the books carefully, as he had done, but he makes no mention of any other security.—Ducarel, LAMBETH PALACE, pp. 47—51.

given to Sion College, and many began to be dispersed in private hands; so that "probably fearing for their safety in times so inimical to learning," Mr. Selden suggested to the University of Cambridge its right to them; and they were delivered, in pursuance of an ordinance of parliament, dated in February, 1647, into the possession of that establishment. After the Restoration, archbishop Juxon demanded the return of the library, which requisition was repeated by his successor, Sheldon, as founded on the will of the original donor,—and the books were returned accordingly. Prior to this, however, an order of parliament had been obtained, that such part of the collection as was in private hands should immediately be delivered up; and that the volumes in the possession of John Thurloe and Hugh Peters should be seized.[21]

The books belonging to the archbishops Bancroft, Abbot, Laud, and Sheldon, are distinguished by their arms. Those which bear the arms of Whitgift were purchased of his executors by archbishop Bancroft, whose own collection, as appears from a passage in Aubrey, "was begun with the books of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester," the once-powerful favourite of Queen Elizabeth.[22] Secker's gift has already been noticed; but since his time the printed library has not received any very considerable increase, although some additions were made to it by archbishop Cornwallis.

This library, as might be expected, is more especially adapted to the studies of the learned professor than for the general reader. It consists of rare and curious editions of the Scriptures; commentaries of the early fathers; scarce controversial divinity; records of ecclesiastical affairs; English history and topography, &c., many of which are extremely rare and curious, and valuable also, both from the fineness of the copies, and the splendour of their embellishments.

The early printed books in this collection are uncommonly numerous and valuable; and the present librarian, the Rev. Samuel R. Maitland, has compiled two catalogues relating to them of especial interest and usefulness to the bibliographical inquirer. Among the more curious black-letter productions of the English press, are Caxton's "Chronicles of England," and "Description of Britain"; both which were "fynysshed" in 1480. These belonged to archbishop Bancroft, and are considered to be the finest copies extant: they are in folio, and bound together. Lyndewode's "*Constitutiones Provinciales*," a small octavo, printed by Wynkin de Worde, in 1499;—"The *Golden Legend*, emprynted at Londō in Fletestrete, in the Sygne of the George by Richarde Pynson," in 1507; and another edition of the same

[21] Mercurius Politicus, May 17, 1660. [22] Aubrey, Surrey, vol. v. p. 277.

work by Wynkin de Worde, in 1527;—Gower's "*Confessio Amantis*," a splendid copy, folio, by Caxton, in 1483;—"*Dives and Pauper*," folio, by Pynson, 1493;—Capgrave's "*Lives of the Saints*," folio, by Wynkin de Worde, in 1516;—and "*Chaucer's Works*," folio, by John Reynes, in 1542, and Islip in 1598, are also preserved among these literary treasures.[23]

Another singularly-curious book (a small folio), printed at Paris, on vellum, about the year 1500, intituled "*La Dance Macabre*"; that is, the Dance of Death, is also preserved here. It is printed with old gothic types, and contains many beautiful illuminations, with explanatory verses, in French, under each. Only three copies of this edition are known, and there are erasures in all.—Of archbishop Parker's great work "*De Antiquitate Britanniæ Ecclesiæ*," &c., here is a complete copy, and perhaps unique, it being illustrated by manuscript notes, and many letters, deeds, &c., together with the rare portrait of the archbishop, at the age of seventy, by Remigius Hogenberg, in 1573.

Perhaps among the most curious contents of this library are a considerable number of small thick volumes, containing a large number of black-letter tracts, pamphlets, and sermons, collected and bound up by archbishop Bancroft. In the latter compositions, especially in those preached at St. Paul's Cross, this library is perhaps richer than any other collection. The same may be said of the Mar-Prelate tracts, and of the writings of the Brownists and other separatists of the Elizabethan age, and of the controversial works to which they gave rise.

[23] The first of the two catalogues compiled by Mr. Maitland, which was printed in 1843, at the private expense of Archbishop Howley, is intituled "A List of some of the early printed books in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth"; and contains 464 pages in octavo. This is one of the most curious and interesting bibliographical records that has issued from the press in this country. In a preliminary address to the "Lord-Archbishop of Canterbury," the writer says, that his original intention was to give a list of all the books in the Library which had been printed before the year 1550. He found them however, to be so numerous, that he abandoned the design, and has given only the *English* books up to that period, and confined the *Foreign* books to those printed before the year 1520. Of all the books noticed the titles and colophons are given at full length, or in general but little abridged. Bibliographical observations on the copies are added, with copious references to the works of Ames, Herbert, Dibdin, and other bibliographers for information as to the productions of the British press, and for Foreign books references are given usually to Panzer's Annals. Besides the list of complete volumes, there is one of remarkable Fragments, some of them single leaves: both the books and fragments being often illustrated by wood-cuts, of which many specimens, as well as others of the letter-press, are exhibited in this volume. It is altogether a literary production which every lover of bibliography will view with admiration of the ability and industry of the author.—The other catalogue, printed in 1845 for public sale, is of a less elaborate character. Its title is,—"An Index of such English books, printed before the year MDC, as are now in the Archiepiscopal Library," &c.; 8vo.; 120 pages.

This library communicates by a double flight of stone steps with the *Manuscript* department, which occupies the spacious room over the new gateway. According to the "Catalogue of the Archiepiscopal Manuscripts and Records,"[24] published in 1812, the manuscripts are arranged in seven sets or divisions: namely,—1. *Codices Lambethani,* consisting of the contributions of various archbishops, who held the see before the Revolution:—2. *Codices Whartoniani,* or the collections of Wharton, purchased by the primate Tenison:—3. *Codices Carewani,* 42 vols. folio and quarto, formerly belonging to George, lord Carew, earl of Totness; relating chiefly to the affairs of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth; purchased by the same prelate:—4. *Codices Tenisoniani,* also the gift of Tenison;—5. *Codices Gibsoniani,* added to this library, agreeably to his own directions, by the executors of Dr. Edmund Gibson, bishop of London, after his death, in 1748:—6. *Codices Miscellanei,* presented by various benefactors:—7. *Codices Manners-Suttoniani,* consisting principally of collections made in Turkey and other oriental countries by Professor Carlyle, and comprising some valuable manuscripts of the New Testament, and copies of the Koran of Mohammed.

The number of curious articles in this collection is far too great to admit in this place, of anything more than a brief notice of a few of the most remarkable. "Perhaps," says Mr. Todd, "two of the greatest curiosities in this Library are the ancient French Version and Exposition of the Apocalypse, ornamented with miniature paintings, No. 75; and the Latin copy of the Apocalypse also, beautifully illuminated, No. 209, which Mr. Astle admits to have been written in the thirteenth century." The latter is a beautiful manuscript, in folio, on vellum, including seventy-eight most brilliant illuminations; together with several figures of Our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, two ancient Archbishops of Canterbury, the Death of William Rufus, &c., very neatly drawn, and in excellent preservation.

One of the most interesting among the relics of the literature of the middle ages, preserved in this collection, is No. 200, a copy of the treatise "*De Virginitate,*" in praise of celibacy, by Aldhelm, abbot of Malmesbury, and afterwards bishop of Sherborne, in the beginning of the eighth century; to which early period the execution of the manuscript is attributed. A fac-simile engraving of the first page forms

[24] This catalogue, which is comprised in a folio volume of 270 pages, was commenced by Henry Wharton, librarian to Archbishop Sancroft, and continued by his successors, Gibson, Wilkins, and Ducarel: it was augmented and prepared for publication by the late Rev. Henry J. Todd, A.M., the then librarian, and the erudite editor of the last edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.—A distinct list has been published of the collection made by Professor Carlyle.

the frontispiece to Mr. Todd's catalogue. Besides a curiously-ornamented initial letter, the plate exhibits a miniature representation of the author (St. Aldhelm) seated, presenting his book to an abbess approaching him at the head of a train of eight vestals.[25]

Many valuable manuscripts of the Sacred writings, in different languages, are preserved in this library. Among them is the New Testament, in Greek, containing the Epistle which St. Paul mentions his having addressed to the Laodiceans, No. 369;—the *Codex Ephesius*, consisting of the four Gospels, in Greek, with various readings, beautifully written, No. 528;—the Epistle of St. Paul to the Galatians, in Arabic, No. 528;—the Old Testament, in Armenian;—the whole Bible, Wycliffe's translation, with the Prologue of St. Jerome, No. 25;—and another English translation of the Bible, apparently of the 15th century, but differing from the version by Wycliffe. Here are several Latin Psalters, beautifully written and illuminated; one of which has an interlined Saxon version;—and a Hebrew Psalter, with a Latin glossary.

Among the works of the Christian Fathers are, a fine manuscript of St. Augustine's Exposition of Genesis; St. Chrysostom's Exposition of St. Matthew; and the works of St. Cyprian; together with several Scripture Expositions of Bede, in fine preservation; some Anglo-Saxon sermons of the 10th century; and a volume of Saxon Homilies, written in the 12th century. Among the missals is a very beautiful Salisbury missal, folio, on vellum, which is supposed to have belonged to archbishop Chichele; his arms, finely emblazoned, being inserted in two places.

Here are several extremely valuable manuscripts of Greek and Latin classics, including Aristotle, No. 1204;—Variorum Auctorum Græcorum Opuscula, No. 1206, including some pieces that have never been published;—the Orations of Demosthenes, No. 1207;—a manuscript of the Works of Virgil, of the 13th century, No. 471;—Sallust, of the same date, No. 759; and with these may be mentioned Cicero's Offices, printed on vellum, by John Fust, at Mentz, February 4, 1466, with abundance of interlineary manuscript notes, No. 765.

Among the manuscripts peculiarly relating to this see, are the Lambeth Registers, as they are called, which were anciently kept in the priory of St. Gregory, at Canterbury. The archiepiscopal registers occupy about forty large folio volumes, written on vellum; and the

[25] An engraving of this group was published in the "Collection of Prints in imitation of Drawings," by C. Rogers, esq., F.R.S., two vols. folio, 1778; and the principal figure (St. Aldhelm), was introduced by Strutt among the Illustrations of the "Dress and Habits of the People of England."

names by which they are called, and the times of their respective continuance, are as follow:—

Peckham	from 1279 to 1292
Winchelsey	1294—1313
Reynolds	1314—1322
There are not any registers of the archbishops Mepham, Stratford, Ufford, and Bradwardin, remaining: they held the see	1322—1349
Islip	1349—1366
Langham	1366—1368
Wittlesey	1368—1374
Sudbury	1375—1381
Courtenay	1381—1391
Arundel, two vols.	1397—1413
Chichele, two vols.	1414—1441
Stafford	1443—1452
Kemp	1452—1453
Bourchier	1454—1486
Morton (Cardinal)	1486—1498
Deane	1498—1499
Warham	1504—1532
Cranmer	1533—1553
Pole (Cardinal)	1556—1558
Parker, two vols.	1559—1575
Grindal	1575—1583
Whitgift, three vols.	1583—1604
Bancroft	1604—1610
Abbot, three vols.	1610—1633
Laud, two vols.	1633—1644

See vacant sixteen years.

Juxon	1660—1663
Sheldon	1663—1667
Sancroft	1667—1691
Tillotson	1691—1694
Tenison, two vols.	1694—1713
Wake, three vols.	1713—1736
Potter	1736—1747

The registers of the subsequent primates are kept at Doctors' Commons.

These records relate to a vast variety of subjects, and contain entries of acts respecting the temporalities of the archbishops; homages; popes' bulls; letters to and from popes, cardinals, kings, princes, and others; commissions and proxies; dispensations; appeals; marriages; divorces; institutions and collations to benefices; appropriations of livings; regulations of religious houses; enrolments and registrations of wills and testaments; processes; sentences; and a multitude of other judicial acts and instruments of various kinds passing under the cognizance of the archbishops of this see.

Among the other records belonging to this see, are two large folio volumes of Papal Bulls, arranged alphabetically according to the names of the Roman pontiffs from Alexander III. in 1155, to Clement VII. in 1534;—*Ancient Charters* and other instruments relating to this archiepiscopal see, chiefly of the time of Henry the Eighth, in thirteen volumes;—*Notitia Parochialis*, in six volumes;—*References* to Endowments of vicarages, by Dr. Ducarel, in two folio volumes;—and accurate transcripts of the *Parliamentary Surveys* made of the property of bishops, deans, and chapters, with a view to its sale, during the supremacy of the Commonwealth, in twenty-one large folio volumes.

This collection is stored with manuscripts relating to English history both civil and ecclesiastical. Such are those styled the "Chronicle of St. Alban's," a folio, on vellum, finely illuminated, of the time of Henry the Sixth, No. 6;—the "Chronicle of Marianus Scotus," No. 42;—Caxton's "Chronicle," differing much from his

printed work, but imperfect, No. 84;—an "Epitome of Chronicles," No. 386;—several collections of Histories, Nos. 99, 188, and 419;—and copies of Matthew of Westminster, Geoffrey of Monmouth, and other monkish historians. Here, also, are many important documents connected with the history, &c., of Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and France; and particularly of the relations of the latter country with England in the reigns of the Henries Fifth and Sixth;—together with numerous documents relating to the affairs of other European nations, and to the travels and missionary proceedings of the Jesuits.

In manuscripts on Heraldry and Genealogy the library is very rich, many manuscripts on those subjects being written or corrected by Lord Burghley. Here are stores of old English poetry and romances: among the former, Lydgate's Works, and Gawen Douglas's Translation of Virgil's Æneis; and among the latter, the metrical legend of Sir Libeaus Disconus, of which Ritson published an edition, but from another manuscript.

Numerous interesting Letters are preserved here, as well of royal personages, as distinguished literati. Among these are the letters of Lord Verulam, which were published by Dr. Birch; those of his brother, Anthony Bacon, forming sixteen volumes; the letters of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and of many other persons from the latter part of the reign of Henry the Eighth until the commencement of that of James the First.

The first librarian at Lambeth was Henry Wharton, who published the "*Anglia Sacra*," and other learned works. His successors were, Paul Colomiez, a French refugee; Dr. Edmund Gibson, afterwards bishop of Lincoln, and translated to London in 1723; Dr. Benjamin Ibbot, made a prebendary of Westminster in 1724; Dr. David Wilkins, the learned editor of "*Concilia Magnæ Brit. et Hib.*" &c.; John Henry Ott, A.M., a Swiss clergyman; John Jones, A.M.; Henry Hall, A.M.; Dr. And. Coltee Ducarel, a native of Normandy, the learned author of several well-known antiquarian works, including "Anglo-Norman Antiquities," and the "History of Lambeth Palace";[26] Dr. Michael Lort, some time Greek professor at Cambridge; Henry John Todd, A.M., editor of the last edition of Johnson's "Dictionary," and author of various works; and the present librarian and keeper of the manuscripts, the Rev. S. R. Maitland, F.R.S., and S.A.

Nearly adjoining to the Great-hall, northward, is the entrance to the offices which communicate with the *Lollards' Tower*, now forming the northern extremity of the buildings in the outer court. This is a

[26] Some interesting "Biographical Anecdotes" of Dr. Ducarel were given by the late Mr. John Nichols (*Sylvanus Urban*), in his History of the Parish of Lambeth.

strong fabric, embattled, and chiefly constructed of dark-red brick, but faced with stone on its outer sides. It was erected by archbishop Chichele (as before stated), and in all probability derived its name from the persecuted sect called *Lollards*; some of whom are known to have been examined, and were most likely imprisoned here in the time of the archbishop.[27] In the exterior wall, on the Thames side, is a gothic niche, or tabernacle, wherein formerly stood the image of St. Thomas à Becket, the cost of which was 13*s.* 4*d.* Beneath it are some sculptured remains of the arms of Chichele.

The principal apartment in this tower has been denominated the *Post-room*, from a strong octangular post, or pillar, that sustains the great timbers of its low roof or ceiling. This is flat and panelled; each intersection exhibits an ornamental carving of angels with scrolls, &c., together with other figures, one of which is a human head, remarkable for the face bearing a great resemblance to that of Henry the Eighth. This room derives light from three deeply-splayed windows, on the west side. On the opposite side is the entrance to the Chapel, formed by a large semi-circular stone arch, springing from small columns, and inclosing two trefoil-headed doorways, having a quatrefoil in the central space above.

The ascent to the Lollards' prison is from a small door in the post-room, by a steep spiral staircase, the steps of which are much worn. It is approached by a narrow low-pointed archway of stone, barely of sufficient size to admit one person to pass at a time. This is secured both by an inner and an outer door, of strong oak, each three inches and a half thick, thickly studded with iron rivets, and fastenings to correspond. On entering, the attention is arrested by the large iron-rings, which are fixed in the walls, about breast-high, in the following order;—three on the south, four on the west, and one on the north side. This chamber is nearly fifteen feet in length, about eleven feet in width, and eight feet high. It has two narrow windows, enlarging inwardly; one to the west; the other to the north: on the

[27] Wilkins, Concilia, vol. iii. pp. 404, 405. See, also, the Register of Archbishop Chichele, vol. ii. fol. 57, a.—Archbishop Warham's proceedings against divers reputed heretics in his court at Lambeth in 1511, are mentioned in Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation;—and in 1531, the celebrated Hugh Latymer, after being excommunicated for a supposed act of contumacy, was ordered by the same primate to remain in close custody in his "manor of Lambeth." One of the charges against Latymer was,—"a denial of purgatory," in saying "he had lever [rather] be in purgatory than in *Lollards' tower*." But whether by that expression he meant the Bishop of London's prison, so called, in Old St. Paul's, or that at Lambeth, is questionable.

In former times the archbishops distinguished their residence here by the name of *Lambeth House*, and the *Manor of Lambeth*, and not by the modern title of *Palace*;—many examples of which may be found in their letters, even of a date subsequent to the restoration.

latter side is, also, a small fire-place and chimney.[28] Many incisions have been cut in the oaken wainscotting by the unhappy persons imprisoned here; consisting of initials, names, short sentences, crosses, dice, &c. The letters, which are all in the old English character, are in general so rudely formed as scarcely to be deciphered; the following are specimens:—

Ehc.—John Fyoke Barbor and scandelar.
Ehs cvppe me out of all el compene. amen
Deo fit gratiaru [gratiarū] actio.
Nosce te ips'm.—esto morinens.—Hic abit.
John Morth.—chessam dotter.—a Farley.

In the three stories above the post-room, are apartments appropriated to the archbishop's chaplains and librarian; and also for domestic purposes.

From the post-room, as already stated, there is an entrance to the *Chapel*, which bears sufficient marks of antiquity to warrant an opinion of its being coeval with the time when this estate first became a fixed archiepiscopal residence.[29] The interior, which is divided into an inner and an outer chapel by an elaborately-carved screen, is seventy-two feet in length, twenty-five feet in breadth, and thirty feet in height; but the roof is concealed by a flat panelling, embellished with the arms of the archbishops Laud, Juxon, and Cornwallis. At the east end, are five long lancet-shaped lights, glazed with a neatly-diapered but dulled glass; and on each side, are three triplicated windows resembling those in the Temple church. Against the central division of the west window, (next the Lollards' tower), which has long been closed up, is affixed a small semi-hexagon kind of gothic shrine, supported by an angel holding a shield sculptured with the arms of Juxon. This chapel, as we have seen, having been despoiled during the civil wars, was indebted for its renovation to archbishop Juxon; but the screen, or partition, "which makes it two," as Laud mentions in his

[28] This prison is not within the large tower of which the post-room forms a part, but in a small adjoining tower, or attachment, of a square form, projecting from it on the north side.—That the archbishops had prisons here before this tower was constructed is evident from the Registers of the See; and, possibly, on this very site, an old stone building which stood upon the spot having been pulled down to make room for the new tower.

[29] In Archbishop Peckham's Register is a mandate, (almost illegible), for the reparation,—"*Capellæ mancrii de Lambeth*"; dated at North Elmham in 1280. A new altar appears to have been erected, and a re-consecration to have taken place in honour of the blessed Virgin, in December, 1407.—Register, Arundel, pars i. fol. 147, 6. The "Great chapel" is mentioned in the *Computus ballivorum* of the 15th of Edward the Second, as well as in other ancient documents at Lambeth; and here, also, were two "Oratories," in one of which divers ordinations were celebrated, as recorded in the registers of the see, very early in the 15th century.

Diary, and which he describes as being "just in the same place where it now stands from the very building of the chapel," was most probably set up by that archbishop; his arms being carved on a shield above the doorway. Adjoining, on the south side, is the archbishop's seat, or stall; and on either hand is a range of pews, or stalls, for the officers of his household, with seats below for the male servants. The seats for his grace's family are over the vestry-room, near the east end; and immediately opposite is a plain moveable pulpit. In the outer chapel, which forms a kind of vestibule, is a small gallery, now appropriated to the female domestics: this was formerly occupied as an organ-gallery, but no organ has been here for a long series of years.[30]

The only memorials of interment here have reference to archbishop Parker, who died on the 17th of May, 1575, aged seventy-two. By his own desire, his bowels were deposited in an urn in Lambeth church (where his wife lay buried), and his body interred near the communion-table, on the south side, where he had caused his own tomb to be "erected while he was yet alive," near the spot where he "used to pray."[31] The demolition of this tomb, and the recovery and re-interment of his remains have been noticed already.[32] Archbishop Sancroft, who had taken an active part in the latter proceedings, also composed the following epitaph, which is inscribed on a small plate of brass affixed to the east end of another plain tomb that Sancroft raised to his memory in the outer chapel.[33]

[30] Archbishop Parker bequeathed an organ—"*organa chorialia in sacello Lambithi sita*"—to his successors. The following curious passage occurs in the Will of archbishop Laud:—"Item, I give to my successor (if the present troubles in the state leave me any), my Organ in the Chapel at Lambeth, provided he leave it to the See for ever. Likewise I give him my barge and the furniture to it. But in case the Archbishopric be dissolved, as it is threatened, then I will that my executor add the organ, the barge, and such pictures as are mine, to my estate; that is, if they escape plundering."

[31] Vide Strype's LIFE AND ACTS OF ARCHBISHOP PARKER, &c.; pp. 494—498; folio; 1711.

[32] See p. 299 in this volume.

[33] Queen Elizabeth reposed great confidence in archbishop Parker, and frequently visited him in his palace. But the hospitality with which she was treated could not altogether restrain her from expressing her indignation at the prelate's breach of celibacy. She had never, indeed, been perfectly reconciled to that part of the reformation which allowed the marriage of ecclesiastics; and Parker had not only written a pamphlet in its support, but absolutely entered the nuptual bands prior to the repeal of the statutes forbidding priests to marry. On one occasion, the haughty Queen "being once above the rest greatlie feasted" by the archbishop and his lady, could not, at her departure, forbear intimating her sentiments in the following rude and uncourteous manner. After giving the archbishop "very especiall thanks, with gratious and honourable terms," she looked upon his wife, and said, "And you—*Madam* I may not call you, and *Mistress* I am ashamed to call you; so I know not what to call you, but yet I do thanke you."—Vide Harrington's NUGÆ ANTIQUÆ, vol. ii. p. 16; edit. 1804.

MATTHÆI Archiepiscopi Cenotaphium,
corpus enim, (ne nescias, lector,)
in adyto hujus sacelli olim rite conditum,
a sectariis perduellibus, anno MDCXLVIII,
Effracto sacrilegè hoc ipso tumulo,
elogio sepulchrali impiè refixo,
direptis nefariè exuviis plumbeis,
spoliatum, violatum, eliminatum;
etiam sub sterquilinio (proh scelus!) abstrusum:
rege demum (plaudente cœlo & terrâ) redeunte,
ex decreto Baronum Angliæ, sedulò requæsitum,
et sacello postliminio redditum,
in ejus quasi medio tandem quiescit.
Et QVIESCAT utinam,
non nisi tubâ ultimâ solicitandum.
QVI DENVO DESECRAVERIT SACER ESTO.

An absurd story has been promulgated by the Romanists of Archbishop Parker having been irregularly consecrated at the *Nag's Head* tavern, in Cheapside, by the hands of one bishop only; but there is indubitable evidence that his consecration took place in this chapel, December 17th, 1559, and that it was conducted according to the "duly appointed ordinal of the Church of England."[34] The officiating prelates were,—William Barlow and John Scory, the elect bishops of Chichester and Hereford; Miles Coverdale, bishop of Exeter; and John Hodskin, suffragan bishop of Bedford.—Since that era, the consecrations in Lambeth chapel have been very numerous, nearly one hundred and fifty bishops having received ordination here down to July 5th, 1846. On that day the Rev. Samuel Gobat was consecrated bishop of the United Church, &c., in Jerusalem, by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of London (Blomfield), Lichfield (Lonsdale), and Calcutta (Wilson).

There is a *Crypt* beneath the chapel, which is entered from the cloisters, and might possibly have been anciently used for divine worship. It consists of a series of strongly-groined arches of stone, supported in the central part by a massive column, and by brackets in the side-walls. Its present height is about ten feet, but the ground has been much raised: the length is thirty-six feet, and the width about twenty-four feet.—The laundry, scullery, kitchens, and other offices are connected with the cloister court.

On entering the spacious quadrangle forming the inner court, we observe that on the west side it is bounded by the Library (Juxon's hall), and Great Dining-room (once the Guard-chamber); on the north, by the new buildings of the palace; on the east, by ex-

[34] See Percival's APOLOGY for the Doctrine of Apostolical Succession, App. pp. 109—122, wherein copies are given of the original records of the consecration in Parker's Register at Lambeth, and in the library of Corpus Christi college at Cambridge.

tensive stabling and offices; and on the south, by the wall separating it from Lambeth church-yard.[35] All the recent alterations and new erections have been executed from the designs of Edward Blore, esq., architect; of whose scientific attainments and judicious taste in adaptation, they furnish a meritorious proof. The new buildings are of Bath-stone: the south, or principal front, is one hundred and sixty feet in width, and is distinguished by two octagonal towers, eighty-four feet high, between which is the main entrance, formed by an obtuse arch surmounted by armorial shields and other ornaments. The entrance-hall, about thirty feet by twenty-six, communicates with many spacious rooms on the chamber-floor; and also with the principal floor, by a high flight of steps skirted by elaborate open-work balustrades, and leading to a long corridor, the ceiling and sides of which are elegantly panelled.

On this floor, at the north end, is the archbishop's private library and sitting-room, measuring forty-four feet by twenty-six. Here, over the fire-place, is an original portrait, on board, of archbishop WILLIAM WARHAM, who was consecrated in 1504. This was painted by Holbein, and presented by him to the archbishop himself, together with a head of his friend Erasmus.[36] The large bay-window of this room commands a most beautiful view across the Thames of the new Houses of Parliament, the abbey church, and surrounding scenery.—In the adjoining *suite* of apartments are the archbishop's dressing and bed-rooms, and the lady's boudoir, which communicates with a finely-proportioned drawing-room, about forty-seven feet in length, and twenty-five feet six inches wide. The light is derived from an expansive oriel, or bay window, in several divisions, architecturally enriched. In this room, which is sumptuously fitted-up and furnished, is a large picture of CHARLES THE FIRST, his Queen, and Children,—and thus inscribed:

> This Picture was presented by King Charles the First to Sir Thomas Holt, of Aston Hall, Warwickshire; where it was placed and remained till the year 1817, when it was given by Heneage Legge, esq., to Mary Frances Howley.[37]

[35] In the intervals between the buttresses of the library some cuttings from the two fig-trees traditionally reported to have been planted by Cardinal Pole, are now in a state of vigorous growth. The trees, which were of the white Marseilles kind, and producing excellent fruit, were destroyed with the old buildings during the late alterations.

[36] Both the above pictures passed by the wills of archbishop Warham and his successors until they came to archbishop Laud; after whose decapitation they were missing till the time of Sancroft, when that of Warham was recovered by Sir William Dugdale, and returned to the palace: that of Erasmus was wholly lost.—Warham's portrait has been repaired and re-framed; but the old cracks between the boards are again visible.

[37] Sir Thos. Holt was one of the most faithful adherents to the royal cause, and his son attended in arms on the king himself; who was entertained at Aston Hall two nights shortly previous to the battle of Edgehill.

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In the ante-room is another full-length portrait of CHARLES THE FIRST, which has been ascribed to Vandyke: and also, an old picture, on panel, of the four fathers of the western church, viz.—St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, St. Augustine, and St. Gregory; with the Holy Spirit, as a dove, above them. This with two other ancient paintings, long since lost, had belonged to Cardinal Pole.

Adjoining to the Picture gallery, on the west, is the Great *Dining-room*, occupying the exact space of the ancient *Guard-chamber*, which was rebuilt and converted to its present use during the late alterations. In the *Computus Ballivorum* of the 3rd of Henry the Sixth (anno 1424), it is expressly mentioned under the name "*Camera Armigerorum*," from being the repository for the arms kept for the defence of the palace in old times, as was customary in all considerable houses. Archbishop Parker gave by will, all his arms, both at Lambeth and Canterbury, to his successors in the see, provided they were accepted in lieu of dilapidations. It seems, however, that such acceptance never took place, but that they subsequently passed to each succeeding primate by purchase; for archbishop Laud distinctly says, that he bought the arms at Lambeth "of his predecessor's executors." During the plundering of Lambeth-house in 1642, those weapons, the quantity of which had been much exaggerated in order to increase the popular odium against the archbishop, were taken away;—and it does not appear that any considerable collection of arms was ever afterwards made here.[38]

This apartment is fifty-eight feet long; twenty-seven feet six inches wide; and proportionably high. It is chiefly remarkable for its venerable timber roof, consisting of a strong frame-work of pointed arches, in five compartments, resting on brackets, and having pierced spandrels, &c., in the style of our ancient halls. This was underpropped and preserved when the new walls were constructed about the year 1832. On the west side is a large fire-place, of freestone, enriched with ornamental turrets.

[38] In February, 1452, the Convocation which had met in St. Paul's cathedral was, on account of the great infirmity of archbishop Kemp, adjourned to the "manor of Lambeth," and to be continued from day to day. On re-assembling in this apartment, then distinguished as the high great chamber ("*altâ camerâ majori*"), the collector of Pope Nicholas V. having represented the danger from which his Holiness and the conclave had escaped, by the discovery of a conspiracy planned to destroy them, the archbishop offered up a prayer of thanksgiving and praise for their deliverance.—In this chamber, also, archbishop Laud kept his *State*, on the 19th of September, 1633, the day of his consecration; the king, Charles the First, having enjoined him by letters, in the form of his Translation, "to use all such ceremonies and offices, and to carry himself with the same state and dignity, and to assume such Privileges and Pre-eminences as his Predecessors in the See had used and enjoyed heretofore."—MSS. COLLECT. Tenison, vol. i. f. 225; as quoted by Le Neve.

In this room, besides smaller portraits, is a series of half and three-quarter lengths, of all the archbishops of Canterbury from Laud to Dr. Howley, the present metropolitan; arranged as follows:—

William Laud, 1633: a fine picture, by Vandyke. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, January 10th, 1644.

William Juxon, 1660; from a good original at Longleat. This prelate (when bishop of London) was held in high favour by Charles the First, whom he attended on the scaffold, and received his last commands in the mysterious word "*Remember.*"

Gilbert Sheldon, 1663. Whilst chaplain to Charles I. he became witness, in April, 1646, to a remarkable vow made by that sovereign, to the effect, that if it should please God to re-establish him in his throne and kingly rights, "he would give back to the Church all the impropriations and lands held by the crown, which had been taken away either from any episcopal See, or any other religious foundation." In his copy of the king's vow, Sheldon attests that he had preserved it thirteen years under ground.

William Sancroft, 1678-79: deprived in 1690, for refusing to take the oaths appointed by Parliament after the Revolution of 1688.

John Tillotson, 1691.

Thomas Tenison, 1694; by Simon Dubois.

William Wake, 1715.

John Potter, 1736.

Thomas Herring, 1747: painted by Hogarth.

Matthew Hutton, 1757: by Hudson.

Thomas Secker, 1758: by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Hon. Frederick Cornwallis, 1768: by Dance.

John Moore, 1783.

Charles Manners Sutton, 1805: this is an expressive picture, by Sir William Beechey.

William Howley, 1828: by Sir Martin Archer Shee. His grace is represented sitting in an arm-chair, with his right hand placed upon some papers on a table; and in his left, a letter. It is finely executed, and the likeness is correct.

Besides the above, here are several smaller heads of the older archbishops, as Thomas Fitz-Alan, alias Arundel, 1396, a copy from a curious and unique portrait at Penshurst;—Henry Chichele, 1413;—Thomas Cranmer, 1533;—and Edmund Grindal, 1576. Here, too, is a well-painted portrait of Cardinal Pole, 1555, from an original in the Barberini palace at Rome.

In the *Picture Gallery*, which occupies the two remaining sides of the small quadrangle over the cloisters that formerly contained the library, are the following among other pictures:—

A small Portrait of Archbishop Potter, when a youth six years of age, (1680), holding the Greek testament, which he is said to have nearly read at that early time of life.

A Portrait, said to be Archbishop Sancroft when a student, 1650; with the motto, "Rapido *contrarius* orbi."

Martin Luther, a small head on board, brought from Nuremburg.

An old, but imaginary head of St. Dunstan, on panel.

A Countess of Devonshire, unknown.

Dr. Christopher Wren, (father of the great architect), small full-length, as Dean of the Garter; similar to the print in the "Parentalia."

Cardinal Pole.[39] This is a curious old painting, on board, executed in a hard and dry style, but most probably a genuine

[39] After the decease of the cardinal, (Nov. 18th, 1558), and prior to his interment in archbishop Becket's chapel at Canterbury, his body lay in great state at Lambeth, during forty days. Whilst resident at this palace, Cardinal Pole maintained great state and hospitality; and in the 4th of Philip and Mary, he had a patent (still preserved here in the MS. Library), for retaining a hundred servants.

likeness. On one side of the head are the arms of the cardinal, viz —Per pale, Or and Sab. a saltier engr. counterchanged, impaled with those of the See of Canterbury. Above, is the following inscription, with other words, now illegible :—

Reginaldus Polus R. Cardinalis
Collegii Corporis Xpi Oxon. olim Socius
Electus in dictm Collegiũ, 14 Feb. [1523].

Queen Catherine Parr; an original three-quarter length, on board. She is depicted in a rich dress of scarlet and gold; the face being much younger and far more handsome than in the print engraved by Houbraken among the "Illustrious Heads."

Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester; ob. Sept. 14th, 1528: one hand is placed upon a scull.

Thomas Bilson, bishop of Winchester, dated 1611, aged sixty-four.

A small picture, called by Ducarel, Martin Luther and his Wife; small three-quarter lengths, on board. This is painted with great truth and vigour, but is altogether unlike the common portraits of Luther, and more probably represents a Dutch burgomaster. He is looking most fondly on his wife, who appears to be with child.—Luther threw off the monkish habit in 1524, and in the same year he married Catherine de Bore, who had been a nun, and with eight others had escaped from a nunnery in the year 1523: they had several children.[40]—This piece has been said to be the work of Holbein, but it bears no resemblance to the style of that master: it has been copied on enamel by Bone.

Archbishop Warham, a copy from Holbein, in the private library.

Augustus Townshend, "born in 1745, 2nd son to Charles, Lord-viscount Townshend, by his 2nd wife";—Charles, "Lord-viscount Townshend, Secretary of State to George the First and George the Second; 1730";—Dorothy Walpole, "second wife to Lord-viscount Townshend; 1726";—Sir Robert Walpole, K.G., "created Earl of Orford, 1741;[41] ob. 1745." These are all full-lengths; and apparently, executed by the same artist.

Archbishop Whitgift; 1583; small, on panel, with his arms. Ob. 1604.

Archbishop John Moore; a small whole-length; 1783.

John Warren, D.D., bishop of Bangor. Ob. January 27th, 1800: æt. 70.

Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James the First; full-length. This is a curious picture, both from the costume, and the manner of execution.

Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Sarum, 1689; in his robes as Chancellor of the Garter: finely coloured.

John Hough, bishop of Oxford, 1690: afterwards of Lichfield and Coventry, 1699; and of Worcester, 1717: ob. 1743, aged ninety-three. This was painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Simon Patrick, bishop of Ely, 1691. He was an eminent casuist, and one of those who engaged in the conference "On the Rule of Faith," &c., before James the Second, with the popish doctors Giffard and Godden, in which the latter were so closely pressed by their antagonists, that the king left them abruptly, and was heard to say that he "never knew a bad cause so well, nor a good one so ill maintained."

An old south view of the *Cathedral* at Canterbury, brought from Croydon. This is a curious delineation, but has been pieced in order to introduce a sky and foreground.

Archbishop Herring; 1747.

Archbishop Wake; 1715.

James Gardiner, bishop of Lincoln; 1694.

Dr. Rundle, bishop of Derry, in 1735.

George Hardinge, esq., A.M., when young: a full-length, seated at a table with

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[40] In a letter written by Erasmus, dated in March, 1526, is this passage:—"Luther's marriage is certain; the report of his wife being so speedily brought to bed is false; but I hear that she is now with child. If the common story be true, that Antichrist shall be born of a monk and a nun, as some pretended, how many thousands of Antichrists are there in the world already!"

[41] The date 1741, on the picture, is incorrect. Sir Robert was created Baron of Houghton, Viscount Walpole, and Earl of Orford, on the 9th of February, 1742,—two days only before he resigned office.

a book, lettered *Milton*, and painted with great spirit and brilliancy.

Near the latter, is a small piece representing the upper part of an emaciated figure, in bed, and apparently dead, a cap being nearly drawn over the eyes; this is said to be Archbishop Juxon after his decease, and most probably with truth, as the features closely resemble those of his portrait in the dining-room.

Archbishop Sheldon; a large picture representing him, sitting, with a book.

John Williams, bishop of Chichester; 1696.

William Lloyd, bishop of Worcester; 1699. He was one of the seven bishops committed to the Tower by James the Second. His countenance is of a very primitive cast; and Burnet eulogizes him for his humility and goodness.

John Moore, bishop of Ely, 1707.

John Evans, bishop of Bangor, 1701; and of Meath, in Ireland, 1715.

William Fleetwood, bishop of Ely, 1714.

"Georgius Berkeley, S.T.P. Consec. Ep. Cleonensis, Maii 19, 1755."

John Thomas, bishop of Winchester, 1774; this picture is by Dance, and has the date 1761, and at which time he was dean of Westminster.

Richard Terrick, bishop of London, 1764: this is also by Dance; and both are cleverly painted.

Benjamin Hoadly, D.D., bishop of Bangor, 1715; translated to Hereford in 1721; to Salisbury in 1723; and to Winchester in 1734. This was painted by Mrs. Sarah Hoadly, the bishop's wife, and is an estimable specimen of female talent.

Zachariah Pearce, D.D., bishop of Bangor, 1748; and of Rochester in 1756: this is a fine portrait.

Sir Thomas Gooch, bart., translated from the See of Norwich to Ely in 1748: this is dated 1750; æt. 76.

John Douglas, D.D., bishop of Carlisle, 1787; Dean of Winchester, and Registrar of the Order of the Garter: painted by Sir William Beechey in 1789. This prelate was translated to Salisbury in 1791, and died in 1807.

Archbishop Tillotson, 1691. This was formerly in the old dining-room, and Lysons speaking of the portraits there, remarks that "Archbishop Tillotson was the first prelate who wore a wig, [as here represented] which was then not unlike the natural hair, and worn without powder."

Archbishop Abbot, 1610; this is an expressive and finely-coloured picture.

Archbishop Parker, painted in 1572 by Richard Lyne, an artist of considerable merit, retained by the archbishop on his establishment, and under whom he conjointly practised the sister arts of painting and engraving. Lysons says, it was presented to the archbishop by the painter; but having been lost during the civil wars, was recovered by Sir W. Dugdale. It bears much resemblance to a small portrait of the archbishop engraved by R. Berg (Remigius Hogenberg), also retained at the palace by that prelate.

In one of the leading passages is a fine portrait by Owen, of Dr. Bell, the founder of the Madras, or National system of Education.

Many important events have taken place within the walls of this palace, which are intimately associated with our domestic annals, and the characters and actions of many of our sovereigns, and eminent forefathers. But the great length to which already this account has necessarily extended, renders it inexpedient to enter into further details, unless of a very general character.

Lambeth-house, says Lysons,[42] "has, at various times, proved an asylum for learned foreigners, who have been obliged to flee from the intolerant spirit of their own countrymen. Here the early reformers,

[42] Environs, vol. i. p. 274.

Martyr and Bucer, found a safe retreat; and the learned Antonio, archbishop of Spalatro, was entertained by archbishop Abbot."

The archbishops resident here have frequently been honoured by visits from their respective sovereigns. Henry the Eighth was a guest of Warham in 1513; and, one evening in 1543, he crossed the Thames to Lambeth bridge to acquaint Cranmer (whom he called into his barge), of the plot formed against him by the dignitaries of his own church, under the secret encouragement of bishop Gardiner, "who," it was said, "had bent his bow to shoot at some of the head deer."

After the battle of Solway Moss in 1542, many of the Scottish nobility were made prisoners and sent to London. Among them was the earl of Cassilis, who was committed to the charge of archbishop Cranmer, at Lambeth. During his sojourn here, Cranmer earnestly endeavoured to convince him of the errors of Romanism, and with so much success that the earl, on his release and return to Scotland, is reported to have been instrumental in establishing the reformed opinions in that kingdom.

Queen Mary is said to have completely furnished Lambeth-house at her own expense, for the reception of cardinal Pole; and she was several times his visitant during his short primacy. The visits of Elizabeth to archbishop Parker have been noticed above; but his successor, Grindal, very soon incurred the queen's displeasure, and was privately commanded to "keepe his house," where he was never greeted by her smiles. On the contrary, Whitgift, the next archbishop, was many times favoured by the queen's presence; and she occasionally staid with him two or three days. Her successor, James, also visited Whitgift; the last time being on a mournful occasion, (February 28th, 1604), when the primate was paralytic, and on his death-bed: he expired, indeed, on the following day. The protestant queen, Mary, had a conference here with archbishop Tillotson, in October, 1694.

In November, 1642, Capt. Brown, with a party of soldiers, entered Lambeth-house to keep it for the Parliament. Shortly after, the House of Commons voted that it should be made a prison, and that Dr. Leighton, who had been a severe sufferer under the despotic inflictions of the Star-chamber court, should be appointed keeper. Among the king's friends subsequently confined here were,—Sir George Bunkley, lieut.-governor of Oxford, who had distinguished himself at the siege of Basing; the Rev. Richard Allestry, (afterwards D.D., and provost of Eton), an emissary of the royalists, who narrowly escaped a public trial; Sir Thos. Armstrong, then a partizan of the crown, but afterwards executed for his connivance in the duke of Mon-

mouth's rebellion; and the earls of Chesterfield and Derby.—Long prior to this time, however, it had been frequently used as a prison for ecclesiastical, or other offenders, who had fallen under the displeasure of the sovereign. The deprived bishops, Tonstal, of Durham, and Thirlby, of Ely, were committed by Queen Elizabeth to the charge of archbishop Parker, immediately after his consecration; and here they both died,—the former on November 18th, 1559; and the latter on August 26th, 1570: they were interred in Lambeth church. Dr. Boxal, who had been secretary to queen Mary, was also imprisoned here.

The following is a list of the archbishops of this see, who have expired at Lambeth, with the dates of their decease, and the places of their burial:—

William Wittlesey, June 5th, 1375.
John Kemp, March 22nd, 1453.
Henry Deane, February 15th, 1505.
Cardinal Pole, November 17th, 1558.
} These prelates were interred in Canterbury cathedral.

Matthew Parker, May 17th, 1570: bur. in Lambeth chapel.
John Whitgift, February 27th, 1604: bur. in Croydon church.
Richard Bancroft, November 2nd, 1610: bur. in Lambeth church.
William Juxon, June 4th, 1663: bur. in the chapel of St. John's college, Oxford.
Gilbert Sheldon, November 9th, 1677: bur. in Croydon church.
John Tillotson, November 22nd, 1694: bur. in the church of St. Lawrence, Jewry.
Thomas Tenison, December 14th, 1715: bur. in Lambeth church.
William Wake, January 24th, 1736-7: bur. in Croydon church.
John Potter, October 10th, 1747: bur. in Croydon church.
Thomas Secker, August 3rd, 1768: bur. in Lambeth church-yard.
Hon. Frederick Cornwallis, March 19th, 1783: bur. in Lambeth church.
John Moore, January 18th, 1805: bur. in Lambeth church.
Charles Manners Sutton, July 21st, 1828: bur. in Addington church.

Rectory and Advowson of Lambeth.—In the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas, this living is valued at forty-five marks, with the deduction of a pension to the bishop of Rochester, amounting to 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; a quit-rent of 2*s.* 5*d.* to the archbishop of Canterbury; 2*s.* 1*d.* for synodals; and 7*s.* 7½*d.* for procurations. In the King's books, it was valued at 36*l.* 14*s.*; leaving the clear proceeds, after the above deductions, 32*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*—The advowson, which had been withheld in the grant of the manor by the countess Goda, was given by king William Rufus to the see of Rochester. It was transferred, with the manor, to the archbishops of Canterbury; who still possess the patronage. This benefice is in the deanery of Southwark.

Rectors of Lambeth in and since the year 1800:—

William Vyse, LL.D. Instituted in 1777: died on the 20th of February, 1816.

Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. Instituted in 1816: appointed Master of Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1820; and

in the same year, exchanged Lambeth and Sundridge for Buxted, in Sussex, with Dr. D'Oyly. He died on the 2nd of February, 1846.

George D'Oyly, D.D. Instituted October the 16th, 1820: died on the 8th of January, 1846.

Chas. Brown Dalton, A.M. Instituted in February, 1846.

Among the clergymen who have held this rectory several are deserving of notice both on account of their learning and abilities and of the transactions in which they were more or less implicated.

Gilbert de Glanville, bishop of Rochester, and Lord Chief-justice of England, was instituted to this rectory in 1196. In the same year, he procured from the living a pension of five marks to the See of Rochester, which still continues to be paid.

Henry, bishop of Joppa, was instituted in April, 1471; and resigned in 1472.

Nicholas Slake, or Selake, who obtained this living by exchange with Hugh de Buckenhull, for the custody of the free-chapel of St. Radegund in St. Paul's cathedral, was Dean of St. Stephen's chapel, and one of the obnoxious ministers of Richard the Second. In 1388, when the Duke of Gloucester and his confederates assumed the administration of the government, this priest was numbered among "the suspected persons of the King's court and family who were awarded to prison to answer to the next parliament." He was confined in Nottingham castle; but he probably escaped capital punishment on account of being an ecclesiastic.

John Porye, who was educated at Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, became rector of Lambeth on the 5th of November, 1563. He translated, from the Latin, "The Description of Africa," by John Leo, usually styled *Leo Africanus*, who wrote in the early part of the 16th century, and of whose work a French translation was printed at Antwerp in 1556. Porye's version appeared in 1600, with a Dedication to Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury.

Daniel Featley, whose family name was *Fairclough*, was born at Charlton-upon-Otmore, near Oxford, on March 15th, 1582. He was educated in the University in that city; and soon becoming eminent for his learning and controversial talents in divinity, was admitted D.D. in 1617. In the following year he was instituted to this rectory by archbishop Abbot, who also appointed him his domestic chaplain. Though a Calvinist in principle, he was a strong upholder of the English church, which he defended by preaching and writing, as well against the Protestant sectaries as the Romanists; and he excited the displeasure of archbishop Laud by refusing to obey him, "in turning the communion-table of Lambeth church altar-wise." In 1642, he was appointed by the Parliament, one of the Assembly of Divines; yet his adherence to the established forms and usages of the church gave great offence to the fanatics of the time. So much so, indeed, that on the 19th of February, 1642-3, in the midst of divine service, whilst the *Te Deum* was being sung, several soldiers rushed into Lambeth church with pistols and drawn swords, with the intention, as appeared by their own expressions, of killing Dr. Featley. They are stated to have affrighted out the congregation, and to have killed two persons; but the doctor having been "premonished" when on his way to preach, fortunately escaped their vengeance. In the September following, he was deprived of his church preferments, his house and library were seized, and himself committed to Petre-house, in Aldersgate-street, then used as a place of confinement for state prisoners. This arose from a letter which he had written to archbishop Usher, at Oxford, having been intercepted, and the contents of which shewed a strong approach to double dealing. He desired the archbishop to represent to the king, that "he was secretly his friend, and kept his seat in the Assembly of Divines only to render him service"; and he concluded with the request, that "he might be promoted to the first vacant bishopric or deanery." After

an imprisonment of about eighteen months, being in bad health, he was permitted upon bail to reside at Chelsea college, of which he was provost, for change of air; and he died there, on April 17th, 1645; and was buried at Lambeth on the 21st of the same month. His "*Clavis Mystica*," &c., "handled in 70 sermons," was published in quarto, in 1636; but is now but little known; the publication for which he is chiefly remembered being that intituled, "Κατα βαπτισαι Καταπτυσοι. The Dippers Dipt, ducked, and plunged over Head and Ears, at a Disputation in Southwark." In that work, which was written during his imprisonment, and printed in the year of his decease, he attacks the anabaptists both by ridicule and argument. A portrait of the author, and a singular design for a sepulchral monument to his memory, is attached to it. In 1660, it was reprinted, but with an altered title, and a frontispiece representing the manner of dipping anabaptist proselytes.

Dr. George Hooper, a native of Worcestershire, was elected from Westminster school a student of Christchurch, Oxford, in 1657. At the University he became distinguished for his acquaintance with mathematics, and Grecian, Roman, and Oriental literature. He was successively chaplain to Dr. Morley, bishop of Winchester, and Archbishop Sheldon; the latter of whom, in 1675, bestowed on him the rectory of Lambeth. He was subsequently patronized by the Princess of Orange, who made him her almoner; and when queen, in 1691, gave him the deanery of Canterbury. In May, 1703, he became bishop of St. Asaph, when he resigned the living of Lambeth. His last preferment was to the see of Bath and Wells, which he held until his death, in September, 1727. Bishop Hooper published several works in defence of the Church of England, which, with a learned treatise on Ancient Coins, Weights and Measures, and other pieces, were re-published at Oxford, 1757, fol.

Dr. Edmund Gibson was born at Bampton, in Westmorland, in 1669. He entered as a scholar at Queen's college, Oxford, in 1686; and while there, he devoted himself to the study of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, in which he was assisted by the learned Dr. George Hickes. The result of his application appeared in an edition of the "Saxon-Chronicle," with a Latin translation, published in 1692; and in 1694 was printed his translation of Camden's "Britannia," with Additions. In 1713 appeared his "*Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*," a valuable collection of Juridical information. He was more distinguished as an editor than as an original writer. However, he published many tracts in defence of high church principles, which procured him much temporary celebrity, but are now nearly forgotten. His pastoral Letters in defence of Christianity have been often reprinted.—Dr. Gibson was inducted to the rectory of Lambeth November 19th, 1703. He was, also, archdeacon of Surrey; and was raised to the bishopric of Lincoln, vacant by the translation of Dr. Wake to Canterbury in 1715. On the death of Dr. Robinson, in 1720, he succeeded him as bishop of London, and he presided over that diocese twenty-eight years, dying September 6th, 1748.

Beilby Porteus, D.D., was born at York in 1731. He was admitted a sizar at Christchurch college, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by a Seatonian prize poem "On Death," in 1757. In 1762 he became chaplain to archbishop Secker, who, in 1767, gave him the rectory of Lambeth. In 1769, he was appointed chaplain to the king, and master of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. He was raised to the bishopric of Chester in 1776; and in 1787, translated to that of London. He died on the 14th of May, 1808. The works of Bishop Porteus were published collectively, with an account of his life, by his nephew, the Rev. Robert Hodgson, in six volumes, 8vo., 1823. His Lectures on St. Matthew's Gospel, and a tract on the Evidences of Christianity, have been repeatedly reprinted.

Lambeth *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is mentioned in the Domesday book, but of that edifice there are no remains. In 1374, as appears from Wyckham's register at Winchester, a commission was issued to proceed against 'such of the parishioners as refused to con-

tribute towards the rebuilding and repairs of the church'; and, in 1377, there was another commission, 'to compel the inhabitants to erect a tower for their church, then newly rebuilt, and furnish it with bells.'[43] The tower is yet standing, a proof of substantial construction; but all the other parts were rebuilt within a hundred and fifty years afterwards, and, principally, by subscription. Archbishop Warham was a chief contributor to the building of the west end in 1519; and the Leigh and Howard chapels were erected in 1522. In 1769, an extensive reparation took place, and those chapels were incorporated with the open parts of the church. Further repairs and ornamental work were executed in 1844; leaving the building nearly in its present state. The walls are an intermixture of stone, brick, and rubble, plastered over: but the embattled tower, which stands at the western extremity of the south aisle, and forms a conspicuous object from the river, is of stone. It is eighty-seven feet in height, and consists of four stories; the third story containing a clock; and the uppermost, a peal of eight bells.[44] At the south-west corner was, originally, a beacon, as shewn in Hollar's view of Lambeth palace, engraved about 1647. At the south-east angle is an octagonal turret rising from the ground, and inclosing a spiral staircase leading to the roof. Adjoining it, is a large porch; besides which, there are two other entrances to the church.

The interior of the church is light and spacious; it length being one hundred and eleven feet; its breadth, fifty-three feet; and its height, to the present panelled ceiling, about thirty-three feet. Near the ceiling, on each side the nave, were formerly six corbel brackets, sculptured with demi-angels holding shields of arms, commemorative of those who contributed towards the last rebuilding of this fabric. Eight of these brackets yet remain, but the others have been taken away: they appear to have been fixed in the walls as bearings for the old timbers of the roof. The nave is divided from the aisles by four pointed arches supported by octagonal columns. There are extensive galleries on both sides of the church, and also at the west end. The area is closely and uniformly pewed, and most of the walls are wainscotted: both pews and galleries are fronted with oak. In the upper part of the western gallery is a large and fine-toned organ, which was erected in the time of Queen Anne. The pulpit and reading-desk

[43] Register, Wm. de Wyckham, part iii. fol. 113, b, and fol. 162, c.

[44] It appears from the churchwarden's accounts, that "the olde great bell that was broken in 1598 did contain in weighte xiiii cwt. one quarter, and xxii lbs." The bells were re-cast in 1723: an inscription on the third bell says,—"There is cast in this bell 24 King William's half crowns." On the sixth is,—"There is cast in this bell six King William's crowns." In the lower story of the tower, which opens to the south aisle, is a very handsome pointed-arched window, of several divisions.

stand near the middle of the nave at the entrance of the chancel. They were presented by RALPHE SNOWE, gent., who, as stated on his monument against the south wall, was "a great benefactor to this church and parish"; and died "full of years and good works," on March 21st, 1707, at the age of ninety-five. He had been treasurer, receiver, and registrar to the archbishops Juxon, Sheldon, Tillotson, and Tenison.

On the wall over the entrance-arch to the chancel are the royal arms as borne by queen Anne; with the figures of Fame and Devotion, the one sounding a trumpet, the other holding a flaming heart.—The present altar-piece displays a good painting of Moses and Aaron in their priestly habits, supporting the tables of the law: above, within a glory, is the Hebrew name of Jehovah; and at the sides, are the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, supported by angels. Immediately over it, is a handsome gothic canopy of stone, of modern execution.

THE PEDLAR AND HIS DOG.

On the south side of the chancel, in the middle compartment of a window of three lights, is the figure in stained glass of a PEDLAR and his *Dog*, traditionally said to be that of a person who gave the ground called *Pedlar's Acre*, near Westminster bridge, to the parish, for leave to bury his dog in the church-yard.[45] Aubrey makes no mention of the tradition, which has possibly been invented since his time, but speaks of there being

[45] The progressive and, latterly, vast increase in the value of land in the vicinity of London during the last three hundred years, is strikingly shewn by the circumstances recorded of *Pedlar's Acre*; yet in what manner that piece of ground came into the possession of the parish—unless as a pedlar's gift, as traditionally specified—is wholly unknown. It is closely adjacent to the east end of Westminster bridge, and gave name to the first street on the south side of the bridge road, leading to Narrow Wall. According to an old admeasurement, it contains one acre and seventeen poles, having an extensive frontage on the river Thames. In 1504, it was called the *Church Hoppys*, or *Hope*, and, as appears from the Churchwardens' accounts for that year, was then an ozier bed. In 1623, it was known as the *Church Oziers*; and either by that name, or as the Church Hope, it was distinguished, as Mr. Nichols informs us in his History of this parish, "till 1690, when in a lease of it, dated August 6, it is for the first time called Pedlar's Acre."

In 1504 and 1505, the annual rent of this estate was 2*s.* 8*d.* In 1506, 4*s.*—in 1520, 6*s.*—in 1556, 6*s.* 8*d.*—in 1564, 13*s.* 4*d.*—in 1581, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—and in 1651, 4*l.*;—at which

"the Portraitures of a Pedlar (and his Dog), who was a considerable benefactor to this parish, whom he has obliged to keep in repair this picture from time to time."[46] The parish, however, does not acknowledge such obligation; although the following entries in the churchwardens' books would seem to have reference to some undertaking of that kind:—

	£	s.	d.
1607. Paid to the glazier for a pannell of glass for the window where the Picture of the Pedlar stands.....	0	2	0
1703, March 6. Paid Mr. Price for a new glass Pedlar	2	0	0

The sepulchral memorials, as might be expected in so extensive and populous a parish, are very numerous, both in the church itself and its attached yard, as well as in the capacious burial-ground in the High-street. Many of the more ancient inscriptions, recorded by Aubrey, have long been taken away or destroyed. We can here only briefly notice those of the most interest,—referring, for further particulars, to the respective accounts of Aubrey, Nichols, Bray, and Allen.

Opposite to each other, near the east end of the chancel, are two old tombs, with recessed obtuse arches above, within which are indents of small brass figures, which have been torn off. That on the north side was erected in memory of Hugh Peyntwin, LL.D., auditor to cardinal Morton, and the archbishops Deane and Warham; who died on August 6th, 1504. The other commemorates John Mompesson, of Bathampton Wyley, in Wilts, esq., chief of the domestics of archbishop Warham, who died on May 4th, 1525.[47]

sum, or with little increase, except as to small or fresh leases, it continued until the commencement of the last century, but was afterwards greatly raised. The draining of Lambeth marsh, the erection of the bridges of Westminster and Blackfriars, and the formation of new roads in consequence, much augmented the value of this property; which, in 1752, was held on a long lease, at the yearly rent of 100*l.*, and a fine of 800*l.* In 1813, nearly the whole of the Pedlar's acre, which had been much built upon, was divided into three distinct parcels, or lots, and set up for auction; when leases were granted of each lot for the term of twenty-one years, at the respective premiums of 2300*l.*, and 12*l.* per annum; of 2000*l.*, and 46*l.* per annum; and of 1700*l.*, and 20*l.* per annum. In 1824, some attempts were made to sell, or mortgage, this estate, with a view of applying the proceeds to the erection of a chapel, &c., which did not meet the general concurrence of the parishioners. This led to an application to Parliament in 1826, when an act (7 George IV. cap. 46), for vesting the Pedlar's Acre in trustees in fee simple, viz. in the rector and churchwardens for the time being, and ten other rated inhabitants of the parish. Particular enactments for letting the estate, either on the general leases for twenty-one years, or on building leases for one hundred years, are contained in the act; but the trustees are in no case to proceed in the execution of their trust, except under the orders and direction of the Vestry of Lambeth. The rents and proceeds of the estate must also be applied, under the orders of vestry, to parochial purposes.

[46] Aubrey, Surrey, vol. v. p. 229.

[47] The arms of Peyntwin are,—Sab. three thistles, leaved and slipt, proper; those of Mompesson,—Arg. a lion ramp. Sab. impaling Erm. a lion pass. guardant Gu. for *Drewe*.

On a brass-plate (long removed), beneath the communion-table, was the following epitaph for Cuthbert Tonstall, bishop of Durham, written by the celebrated scholar and critic, Walter Haddon, and printed by Aubrey:—

Anglia Cuthbertum Tunstallum mœsta requirit,
Cujus summa domi laus erat atque foris,
Rhetor, arithmeticus, jurisconsultus, et æqui
Legatusque fuit; denique præsul erat;
Annorum satur, et magnorum plenus honorum,
Vertitur in cineres aureus iste senex.
Vixit annos 85: Obiit 18 Novemb. 1559.[48]

In the chancel, also, was interred another Catholic confessor, the fellow-prisoner of Tonstal. This was Thomas Thirlebye, or Thirlby, who had been made bishop of Westminster on the foundation of that see by Henry the Eighth; he was afterwards bishop of Norwich, and, as the inscription on his tomb purported, he was at length bishop of Ely. Refusing to concur in the ecclesiastical arrangements which took place under the government of queen Elizabeth, he was deprived, and imprisoned in the Tower, and subsequently at Lambeth, where he died August 26th, 1570.[49]

Within the communion-rails is a large slab of blue marble, inscribed in memory of Archbishop Bancroft, who died on November 2nd, 1610, aged sixty-seven.—Another slab, in the middle of the chancel,

[48] Cuthbert Tonstal, or Tunstall, was descended from an illustrious family, and was a man of talent and learning. He was raised to the bishopric of London in 1522; and in 1530, translated to that of Durham. Though like Lee, Gardiner, Bonner, and some other prelates, he repudiated the political authority of the Pope in the reign of Henry the Eighth, yet he stedfastly opposed the alterations in the constitution of the church of England which took place during the minority of Edward the Sixth. He was consequently deprived of his episcopal dignity, and threatened with still harsher treatment by the more zealous Protestants; but Cranmer, highly to his credit, on this occasion opposed the proceedings of the bishop's enemies. On the accession of queen Mary he was restored to his see; but after Elizabeth ascended the throne, he was a second time deprived; and during the short remainder of his life he resided, as a kind of prisoner at large, in the family of archbishop Parker, at Lambeth.

[49] It appeared from a discovery made on opening a grave for the interment of Archbishop Cornwallis, in March, 1782, that the body of the ex-bishop Thirlby must have been embalmed, or at least subjected to some anti-septic process, which had preserved it from decomposition for more than two hundred years. A leaden coffin was found in which the body of the deceased had been placed, after being wrapped in lead. It was covered with fine linen still moist with some liquid which emitted the odour of hartshorn. The flesh had the appearance of mummy; the face was perfect, and the limbs flexible; the beard was very long, and beautifully white. The cap, which was of silk, probably black, had lost its colour. A slouched hat, with strings, was under the left arm. There was, also, a cassock, so fastened as to appear like an apron with strings.—The remains of archbishop Cornwallis having been deposited in an adjoining grave, the spot has been covered with an arch of brick-work.—Nichols's Appendix to History of the Parish of Lambeth; No. xxii.

covers the remains of Archbishop Tenison, who died on December 14th, 1715; and also of *Anne*, his wife, whose decease had occurred on the 12th of the preceding February.—Against the south wall is a handsome monument, of white and veined marble, of a pyramidal form, surmounted by an urn and shield of arms, commemorative of Archbishop Hutton, and his wife *Maria*: he died March 19th, 1758, aged sixty-five; and the latter, on May 13th, 1779, aged eighty-six. On the same wall, near the east window, is a neat memorial for Archbishop Cornwallis, who died March 19th, 1783, aged seventy years. Above the latter is a small tablet, with this inscription:—

In memorie of Anthony Burleigh, third son of John Burleigh, late of the Isle of Wight, Esq., who was Lieut.-Gen. to K. Charles I. of blessed memorie; and was put to death at Winchester, the 26th of January, 1647, for endeavouring to release his sacred Majesty, then prisoner in Carisbroke Castle. His two elder brothers were slaine at Worcester-fight, in the forces of his present Majesty K. Charles II. this being the last of that loyal family, except his truly loving and sorrowful sister, who caused this monument to be erected. Obiit 17° die Feb. anno Dni 1681, ætatis suæ 48. Spe resurgendi.

Near Mompesson's tomb is a marble pedestal, surmounted by a *Bust*, of white marble, (finely executed by Chantrey), of the late Thomas Lett, esq., of this parish, and St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet. He was an active magistrate, and high-sheriff of Surrey in 1817. He died in his sixty-first year, on the 25th of August, 1830.

On the opposite side of the chancel is the mural monument, in black and white marble, of Robert Scott, esq., of which the central part exhibits a well-executed *Bust* within a circular recess, surrounded by sculptures of artillery, military weapons, &c., in flat-relief. The pediment is surmounted by a shield of arms and crest; and at the base is this inscription:—

Nere to this place lyeth interred the body of Robert Scott, Esq., descended of the ancient Barrons of Bawerie in Scotland. He bent himselfe to travell and studie much; and amongst many other thinges he invented the leather ordnance, and carried to the King of Sweden 200 men, who after two yeares service, for his worth and valour, was p'ferred to the office of quarter-master-generall of his Majesty's army, which he possessed for three yeares; from thence with his favour he went into Denmarke (where he was advanced to be general of that King's artillerie) there being advised to tender his service to his own prince, which he doinge, his Majestie willinglie accepted, and p'fered him to be one of the gent. of the most honourable privie chamber, and rewarded him with a pencion of £600 per annum. This deservinge spirit, adorned with all endowments befitting a gentleman, in the prime of his flourishinge age surrendered his soule to his Redeemer, 1631.

Of his great worth to knowe who seeketh more,
Must mount to Heaven, where he is gone before.

Arms:—Or, three lions' heads, erased Gu.; imp. Vert, a greyhound springant, Arg.

On a grave-slab near that of Tenison, is a *Brass* representing the

figure in plate armour, with a skirt of mail, but without helmet, of Thomas Clere, esq., son of Robert Clere, knt., of the county of Norfolk; who died on April 14th, 1545. This was originally upon a tomb (long destroyed), over which hung a written tablet, with the subjoined lines (preserved by Aubrey), composed by the celebrated Earl of Surrey:—

Norfulke sprung Thee, Lambeth holds Thee dead,
Clere, of the Count' of Cleremont thou hight:
Within the Wombe of Ormond's Race thou bred
And sawest thy Cosin crowned in thy sight.
Shelton for Love, Surrey for Lord thou chase;
Aye me, while Life did last, that League was tender,
Tracing whose Steps thou sawest Kelsall blase,
Laundersey burn't, and batter'd Bulleyn's render.
At Muttrell gates, hopeless of all recure,
Thine Earle, half dead, gave in thy Hand his Will;
Which Cause did Thee this pining Death procure
Ere Summers four times seven thou couldst fullfill.
Aye Clere, if Love had booted Care or Cost,
Heaven had not wonne, nor Earth so timely lost.

Arms, also in brass;—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, on a fess three Eaglets displayed, impaling 2nd and 3rd, a Cross moline; a crescent for difference.

There was another curious *Brass* on a grave-slab, in what was formerly called the *Howard* chapel, which had been erected in 1522, by Thos. Howard, 2nd duke of Norfolk, earl-marshal and high-treasurer of England, who was buried here in May, 1524, and whose ancestors had an ancient mansion at a short distance from the church. It represented the *Lady Katherine Howard*, arrayed in a square head-dress and mantle of estate, whereon were the arms and quarterings of the Howards, impaling those of Broughton (of Essex); this lady being a daughter of John Broughton, esq., and wife of lord William Howard, (eldest son of the above duke by his second wife), afterwards baron of Effingham, and lord high-admiral of England. She died April 13th, 1535. Both lord William and his second wife, lady Margaret Howard, were sentenced by Henry the Eighth to perpetual imprisonment for concealing the misdeeds of queen Catherine Howard, his lordship's niece; but they were afterwards pardoned.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Stafford, and second wife of Thomas, 3rd duke of Norfolk, from whom, however, she was long separated, was likewise interred here in December, 1558. In a poetical inscription, written by her brother Henry, lord Stafford, she was styled the "good Dutchesse," and highly praised for her sisterly affection and general virtues.[50]

[50] A curious biographical memoir of this lady appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for March, 1845; pp. 259—267.

Several other members of the Howard family were interred here, and also *Mrs. Margaret Parker*, the wife of the archbishop who had purchased Norfolk-house early in Elizabeth's reign: she died on the 17th of August, 1570.

In the *Leigh* chapel, which was erected in 1522, by Sir John Leigh, K.B., son of Ralph Leigh, esq., lord of the manors of Stockwell and Levehurst in Stockwell, that gentleman, who died on April 18th, 1523, was himself buried, together with his wife *Isabel.* But his tomb, on which were inlaid *brasses* of himself and lady, was long ago irreverently destroyed.

In the pavement, at the entrance to the robing-room, is a large slab in memory of Elias Ashmole, the well-known herald and antiquary: the inscription, now almost obliterated, was as follows:—

> Hic jacet inclytus ille & eruditissimus Elias Ashmole, Lichfeldiensis, Armiger. Inter alia in republica munera, tributi in cerevisias contrarotulator, fecialis autem Windsoriensis titulo per annos plurimos dignatus: qui post connubia, in uxorem duxit tertiam, *Elizabetham*, Gulielmi Dugdale, Militis Garteri, principalis regis armorum, Filiam. Mortem obiit 18 Maii, 1692, anno ætatis 76; sed durante Musæo Ashmoliano Oxon. nunquam moriturus.

In the south aisle is a small mural monument, of freestone, exhibiting incised kneeling figures before an altar, on which are two open books, of *Agnes Tydnam*, her two husbands, Thomas Marshall and John Mannynge, and three sons and three daughters: she died in March, 1583, aged eighty-five years.

Against the north wall of the nave is affixed a memorial, by Westmacott, for Samuel Goodbehere, esq., a distinguished member of the corporation of London, as alderman of Cheap ward, who died in an apoplectic fit on November 18th, 1818, aged sixty-three years.—James Morris, esq., high-sheriff of Surrey in 1764, who died in 1781;—and his son, Lieut.-Col. Morris, who fell at Alkmaar, September 19th, 1799; have also memorials here.

At the west end of the north aisle is a large pew for christenings. Here, against the west wall, is a neat marble tablet in memory of *Signora Storace*, whose vocal abilities had long been the delight of the frequenters of the drama. She died at Herne-hill, in this parish, after a few years retirement from the stage, on August 24th, 1817.—Against the north wall is a tablet of white marble, enchased in black, commemorative of Peter Dollond, esq., an eminent optician, eldest son of John Dollond, F.R.S., the inventor of the achromatic telescope. He died at Kennington, July 2nd, 1820, aged eighty-nine years.

Against the walls of the under part of the tower, are affixed six large tables of *Benefactions*, made for various purposes to the poor inhabitants of this parish.

Of the numerous sepulchral memorials in the churchyard, that exciting the most interest is the tomb of the *Tradescants*, of South Lambeth, which was erected by Hester, the widow of John Tradescant the younger, after his interment here in 1662. On the covering slab the subjoined verses were incised, copied from the original, as given by Aubrey about the year 1692 :—

"Know, Stranger, ere thou pass,—beneath this stone,
Lye John Tradescant, *grandsire*, *father*, *son* ;
The last dy'd in his spring ; the other two
Liv'd till they had travell'd Art & Nature through,
As by their choice collections may appear,
Of what is rare, in land, in sea, in air ;
Whilst they, (as Homer's Iliad in a nut),
A world of wonders in one closet shut.
These famous Antiquarians that had been
Both Gardeners to the Rose & Lily Queen,
Transplanted now themselves, sleep here ; and when
Angels shall with their trumpets waken men,
And fire shall purge the world, these hence shall rise,
And change this Garden for a Paradise." [51]

Erected 1662 : *Repaired by subscription* 1773.

The sculptures around the tomb, of which engravings were given in the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. lxiii., from drawings in the Pepysian collection, are now so greatly corroded, that no person can trace them, unless by a reference to those delineations.

[51] The Tradescants were distinguished as Naturalists, and their collection contributed to the foundation of that curious assemblage of natural and artificial curiosities which became the basis of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The elder Tradescant, who by birth was either a Dutchman, or a Fleming, after having travelled through various parts of Europe, and visited Egypt and other eastern regions, in pursuit of scientific information, at length settled in England, and obtained the office of gardener to King Charles the First ; by whom, and by his queen and court, he was much patronized. There is a tradition, that his zeal for the improvement of Horticulture induced him to embark on board a privateer fitted out to cruise against the Algerine Corsairs, in order that he might have an opportunity for procuring a new variety of Apricot from North Africa. Parkinson, in his "Garden of Pleasant Flowers," printed in 1656, mentions "the Argier, or Algier Apricot," as having been brought to England by John Tradescant, on his return from a voyage in a fleet sent against pirates in 1620. Various other fruits and flowers were introduced into this country by the same enterprising naturalist.

Mr. Tradescant resided in a large house at South Lambeth, where he kept his collection of curiosities, and where he died, at an advanced age, either in the year 1652, or 1653. After the decease of his son, and of the widow of the latter, that dwelling came into the possession of Elias Ashmole, who had become the proprietor of the Tradescant Museum ; and "he added a noble room to it, and adorned the chimney with his arms, impaling those of Sir William Dugdale, whose daughter was his third wife."

John Tradescant, the younger, seems to have inherited the taste, if not the enterprising talents of his father. Whether he made any considerable additions to his stock of curiosities is uncertain ; but there can be no doubt but that he paid due attention to their preservation and arrangement. This house, apparently from the abundance and heterogeneous character of its contents, was called "Tradescant's Ark." In 1656, he published

The tomb of William Bligh, F.R.S., Vice-admiral of the Blue, "the celebrated Navigator who first transplanted the Bread-fruit Tree from Otaheite to the West Indies," is of a Grecian character, and crowned by a blazing urn. Admiral Bligh died on December 7th, 1817, aged sixty-four. His wife and others of his family lie buried in the same vault.

Near the south-west entrance door, against the church wall, is an upright stone, inscribed:—

> To the Memory of William Bacon, of the Salt Office, London, Gent., who was killed by Thunder and Lightning at his window, July the 12th, 1787, aged thirty-four years.
>
> By touch ethereal in a moment slain,
> He felt the pow'r of death, but not the pain.
> Swift as the lightning glanc'd his spirit flew,
> And bade this rough tempestuous world adieu:
> Short was his passage to that peaceful shore
> Where storms annoy, and dangers threat, no more.

Before the Reformation there were several altars in this church besides the principal one dedicated to the Virgin Mary, its titular saint; namely, those of St. Thomas, St. George, St. Christopher, and St. Nicholas. A guild, or brotherhood, was attached to the altar of St. Christopher; and in the Churchwardens' accounts for 1522 is entered a payment of 4*s.* 8*d.* for a banner of that saint. The same accounts shew that lights were kept burning before the image of each saint; and in July, 1522, the then large sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was "received of the dutches of Norfolk for the Vyrgin lyghtt." In the preceding year, "my Lady of Norfolke" paid to the churchwardens 1*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.* of "Hock money."[52]

an account of his treasures, under the title of "*Museum Tradescantianum*: or a Collection of Rarities preserved at S. Lambeth, near London, by John Tradescant." 12mo.—By his wife Esther, he had an only son, whom he lost by death in 1652. After this, having no surviving offspring, and becoming anxious to provide for the preservation of the museum on which so much time, labour, and skill had been expended, he determined to transfer it, after his decease, to his friend and next neighbour, Ashmole, whose similarity of taste he might have regarded as a security for the protection of his treasures from dispersion. The Antiquary has recorded the donation in his "*Diary*," under the date December 12, 1659. He says—"Mr. Tradescant and his wife told me that they had been long considering upon whom to bestow their closet of curiosities, when they died, and at last resolved to give it unto me." In the same record, he subsequently states that the property was secured to him by a deed of gift. The donor died April 22nd, 1662; and Mrs. Tradescant, his widow, was found drowned in a pond in her own garden, or orchard, in 1677.

[52] The custom of collecting *Oke-money*, or Hock-money, for charitable purposes, by the men and women separately, appears to have generally prevailed before the Reformation. The following entries are from the churchwardens' books:—

1515.	Received of the men for oke money	£0	5	7
	——— of the wyffs for oke money	0	15	1
1516.	Received of the gaderynge of Churchwardens' weyffes on Hoke Monday	0	8	3

Among the boys belonging to the choirs of churches and cathedrals, it was an ancient custom to elect one of their number a Bishop, and another a Dean, on St. Nicholas day, and lead them in procession in full canonicals. It is not extraordinary, therefore, as there was an altar to St. Nicholas in this church, that the ceremony of choosing a *Boy-Bishop* should be observed on his festival; and in the accounts for the years 1522 and 1523 there are several items relating to the ceremonial.

Among the entries of the time of Philip and Mary, are the payments of 4*d.* to the ringers when the Queen's grace came into Lambeth church;—and of 6*d.* to the ringers when "tydings came that the Quene was brought a bed."[53]

The following instances of *Longevity* are entered in the registers of this parish:—

November 4, 1704, buried Joana Keys, widow: 104 at her death.
Jan. 8, 1738-9, Elizabeth Bateman, aged 102, from Kennington-lane, buried.
Jan. 22, 1788, William Cobb, aged 101 years, buried.
Jan. 4, 1803, Elizabeth Ramsey, of Church-street, aged 107, buried.
May 2, 1807, Mary Franklin, of Britannia-row, aged 102, buried.

The subjoined are from other authorities:—

June 28, 1736, died Mr. Thomas Drayman at Vauxhall, in the 106th year of his age. He had been a Surgeon in the Royal Navy. He wrote a very good hand, and had a quick ear, and good sight to the last.
Jan. 20, 1743, Mr. Wills died at Lambeth, aged 102.
Apr. 1743, Mr. Horn, formerly an eminent grocer in Southwark, died at Stockwell, aged 102.
May 16, 1749, Mrs. Hellings, widow, died at Lambeth, aged 103 years.
June, 1777, Mrs. Margaret Baise, widow, died at Stockwell, aged 107.

In High-street, formerly called the Back-lane, is the large *Burial-ground* which was given to the parish by Archbishop Tenison, and consecrated in October, 1705. Several of those who have memorials in the church were interred in this ground; and among them, Mr. Peter Dollond, the optician, and Alderman Goodbehere. Mr. Thomas Cooke, the translator of Hesiod and Terence;—Edward Moore, author of "Fables for the Female Sex," and the "Gamester;"—Wm. Milton, an eminent engraver;—*Jean St. Rymer de Valois*, Countess de la Motte, who fled to England after her escape from the Conciergerie, where she had been imprisoned for her participation in the mysterious plot of the diamond necklace;—Robert Barker, esq.,

[53] Holinshed states that this false rumour of the Queen's delivery caused "the bells to be roong, and bonefires to be made, not onely in the citie of London, but also in sundrie places of the realme."—Chronicle; anno 1556. The Queen, indeed, had been altogether deceived by her own feelings, as she had never been pregnant.

the inventor of the Panorama;—and that talented mineralogist and naturalist, James Sowerby, esq., F.L.S., were also interred here.[54]

At the north corner of Calcot-alley resided the far-famed *Francis Moore*, original author of "Moore's Almanack," the first of which appeared in 1698. He followed the joint occupations of astrologer and schoolmaster; and possibly, also, practised as physician, being so styled on his almanack.—Simon Forman, another astrologer, but of far greater celebrity than Moore, was also an inhabitant of Lambeth, where his burial, as entered in the parish register, took place on the 12th of September, 1611. He died suddenly, when in a boat on the Thames, on a Thursday, having, according to Lilly, prognosticated the time of his decease when in full health on the previous Sunday.[55] Another of this class, *Capt. Bubb*, who was contemporary with Forman, lived in Lambeth-marsh, and "resolved horary questions astrologically." His science, however, only raised him to the pillory, and he ended his days in disgrace.

Norfolk House.—As early as the reign of Edward the First, the earls of Norfolk had a mansion at Lambeth, near the church; but Roger Bigod, the 5th and last earl of that family, having given offence to the king, by refusing to join in one of his continental expeditions, in 1297, had his lands seized by the king's officers. Although temporarily restored in 1302, (but with a restriction of tenure as to issue), his lands and honours became vested in the crown, on his decease without issue in 1307. In 1312, the earldom of Norfolk, with its attached estates, was bestowed on Thomas de Brotherton, the eldest son of Edward the First by his second consort, Margaret of France. From that prince the Lambeth property descended, with the Norfolk title, through the Mowbrays to the family of Howard. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, when the mansion belonged to Thomas Howard, the 3rd duke of Norfolk, it was the residence of his son, the celebrated Earl of Surrey, then a youth, and under the tuition of John Leland, the antiquary, who notices the circumstance in his notes on the "*Cygnea Cantio.*"

The duke, being prosecuted for alleged treason, was convicted, and sentenced to death, and the warrant for his execution actually signed; yet he was preserved from impending destruction by the opportune

[54] All the above persons had resided in this parish. Mr. Cooke died in extreme poverty, on New-year's day, 1757; Mr. Moore, on March 5th, following; Wm. Milton, in March, 1790; the Countess, in August, 1791; Mr. Barker, in April, 1806, aged sixty-six; and Mr. Sowerby, at nearly the same age, in October, 1822.

[55] Lilly, Life and Times, p. 42: edit. 1822.—He also says, that Forman wrote in a book left behind him, "This I made the devil write with his own hand in Lambeth Fields, 1569, in June or July, as I now remember.'

decease of his ungrateful master, Henry the Eighth, on the night previous to the day assigned for his decapitation. His life was spared, but he was attainted, and kept in prison during the reign of Edward the Sixth, who granted this house at Lambeth, as a part of the duke's forfeited estates, to the marquis of Northampton. But on the accession of Queen Mary, the attainder of Norfolk was reversed, and his lands and honours were restored. He died in the following year, 1554; and in the 1st of Elizabeth, his grandson and successor sold Norfolk-house to Richard Garth and John Dyster, for 400*l.*; not long after which it was conveyed to Mrs. Margaret Parker, alias Harlestone,[56] the consort of the archbishop of Canterbury. The mansion itself was freehold; but part of the annexed estate was copyhold of the manor of Lambeth. Mrs. Parker gave the whole to her younger son, Matthew; who dying in December, 1574, left his wife Frances, daughter of Dr. Barlow, bishop of Chichester, enceinte of a son, who died when six months old, and the estate devolved on Matthew, the son of John Parker, the eldest son of the archbishop, according to the provisions of the will of his uncle. This gentleman, who obtained the honour of knighthood from King James the First, in July, 1603, married Joan, daughter of Dr. Richard Cox, bishop of Ely; and retired to Sittingbourne, in Kent, where his descendants settled.

Norfolk-house, which was situated on the south side of Church-street, has been long demolished; and a range of houses called Norfolk-row, and other buildings in Paradise-row, together with the extensive distillery of Messrs. Hodges, now occupy the site of the house and grounds.

Cuper's Garden.—The dukes of Norfolk, besides the Norfolk-house estate, had a garden in Lambeth, on the bank of the Thames, afterwards styled *Cuper's Garden.* In 1636, it belonged to Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, the representative of the ducal family, (distinguished as the munificent collector of the Arundelian marbles,) who held, together with this garden, the Prince's meadow, which adjoined it on the east.[57] In 1667, Mr. Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk, at the suggestion of Mr. Evelyn, gave to the University of Oxford the most valuable of the inscribed stones and

[56] This was the maiden name of the lady in question, and it was introduced by way of precaution, because, as Mr. Manning observes, "the legality of the marriage of priests was then hardly established, and it is well known that Queen Elizabeth did not approve of it, as is testified by her very uncourteous speech to Mrs. Parker after having been entertained by the Archbishop."—Surrey, vol. iii. p. 479.

[57] In the possession of the late Mr. Bray, was an old plan of part of the "Libertie of Oulde Parris Garden," in which a plot of ground, eastward of the King's Barge-house, is designated "the Earl of Arundel's"; and nearer to Lambeth, the "Earl of Arundel's Walk" is marked by a double row of trees.

other sculptures in his possession, excepting the statuary. The latter remained at Arundel house in the Strand, until it was destroyed to make way for new streets, when a portion of these remnants was given to one Boydell Cuper, who had been the earl's gardener, and who rented the land called from him Cuper's Garden; and to this place the statues, &c., were removed. Cuper opened his garden as a place of public entertainment; and to attract company, laid out walks, and made arbours, which were decorated with the works of art in question; but in 1717, they were sold by his son, John Cuper, for 75*l.* Those pieces of sculpture which had been reserved by the duke of Norfolk were sent across the Thames to a tract of ground adjoining Cuper's Garden, for which he had a grant from the duchy of Cornwall. This tract being afterwards occupied as a wharf and timber-yard, the level was raised by overlaying it with large quantities of rubbish procured from the ruins of St. Paul's cathedral, then rebuilding by Sir Christopher Wren. The consequence was, that these remains were buried, and for a time forgotten; but in 1712, Mr. Theobald, who then rented the ground, in digging to lay the foundation of buildings, disinterred some of the fragments of ancient sculpture, a part of which was removed by Lord Burlington to his villa at Chiswick. Some years subsequently, Lord Petre employed men to search and open the ground, when six colossal and other statues, wanting the heads and arms, were recovered, and transferred to the duke of Norfolk's seat at Worksop.[58] The premises which had been held by Mr. Theobald were occupied by Messrs. Lett, as a timber-yard, in 1811, when some excavations being made for the construction of a dock, a colossal statue of a female, and other fragments of sculpture, were brought to light.—Cuper's, or Cupid's Garden, became notorious for the profligacy of its visitants, and was suppressed in 1753, but the house continued open as a tavern. The ground had been granted by one of the Norfolk family to the master and fellows of Jesus college, Oxford; of whom, during many years in the last and present century, it was leased by the Messrs. Beaufoy, at an annual rent of about 1200*l.*; and it formed part of their large establishment for the manufacture of English wines and vinegar, which was removed to South Lambeth on the erection of Waterloo bridge.

Carlisle House, anciently *La Place.*—On the piece of ground mentioned in the preceding account of the manor of Lambeth, (vide p. 295), as having been granted by archbishop Hubert Walter to Gilbert de Glanville, bishop of Rochester, the latter prelate built a

[58] From the several engravings of these mutilated fragments inserted by Dr. Rawlinson in the fifth volume of Aubrey's Surrey, they would seem to have been executed in a bold and vigorous style.

house for his own residence, upon the site of an old dilapidated college, near the church, which had been dedicated to the martyrs, St. Stephen and St. Thomas à Becket. Haymo de Hethe, who was promoted to the see of Rochester in March, 1316, rebuilt the house which was subsequently called *La Place*, and was thus designated until the year 1500; after which, the bishops dated from their house in Lambeth-Marsh. This dwelling was so situated that access to it could scarcely be obtained without trespassing on the archiepiscopal premises; which occasioned frequent disputes between the officers and domestics of the respective prelates. At length, in 1357, archbishop Simon Islip granted to John Shepey, the successor of Hethe, a licence to build a bridge across a creek, or ditch, on the lands of the archbishop, at *Stangate*, for the convenience of a more ready access from the Thames than could otherwise have been obtained.

The last bishop of Rochester who resided in this mansion, was Dr. John Fisher; in whose time a most execrable murder was committed by Richard Roose, or Rose, one of the household servants. Stow thus relates this shocking occurrence:—"The 5th of Aprill, 1531, one Richard Rose, a cooke, was boiled in Smithfield, for poisoning of divers persons, to the number of 16 or more, at the bishop of Rochesters place, amongst the which Benet Curwine, gentleman, was one; and he intended to have poisoned the Bishoppe himselfe, but hee eate no pottage that daie, whereby hee escaped."[59] Roose was attainted of treason, and boiled to death, by an *ex post facto* law; which was passed in consequence of his crime, but repealed in the next reign.

Nicholas Heath, who became bishop of Rochester in 1540, conveyed this property to king Henry the Eighth, in exchange for a house in Southwark; and not long after, the king re-granted it to Robert Aldrich, bishop of Carlisle, in exchange for the premises where now stand Beaufort Buildings, in the Strand. The Lambeth mansion hence acquired the appellation of Carlisle-house; though neither Aldrich nor any of his successors resided there. This place was sold by order of parliament, in 1647, to Matthew Hardy, for 220*l.*; but it reverted to the bishop of Carlisle at the restoration.

After that time Carlisle-house was subjected to many vicissitudes. On a part of the ground a pottery was built, which existed in George the Second's reign; but the concern failed, and the materials of the kilns, &c., were used to repair the surrounding walls. It then became a tavern and a common brothel; and was subsequently opened as a dancing school by Monsieur Fromont, a celebrated master in that art, who endeavoured to get it licensed as a place of public entertainment,

[59] Stow's CHRONICLE, p. 942.

but ineffectually, in consequence of the opposition of Archbishop Secker. It was next tenanted as a private dwelling; and was afterwards converted into an academy and boarding-school for young gentlemen. In the year 1827 it was pulled down, and the site and grounds covered with about eighty small houses, including Allen and Homer streets, and parts of Carlisle lane and Hercules buildings.

In Carlisle street, directly opposite to the site of the house just described, is the new *Church* of the Trinity, which was erected from the designs of Edward Blore, esq., architect; and consecrated by the bishop of Winchester, on the 27th of June, 1839. It stands upon a piece of ground that formed an angle of the kitchen-garden of Lambeth palace, and was presented for the purpose by the archbishop of Canterbury. The cost, about 3000*l.*, was principally defrayed by voluntary contributions. The building is of Suffolk brick; but it scarcely possesses any other architectural peculiarity than extreme plainness. There are galleries at the sides, and an organ-gallery (with a small organ), at the west end, but the staircases leading to them are inconveniently narrow; and the passages in the area of the church are of a similar description, from the pewing being packed too closely. The pulpit and reading-desk are near the east end, in the middle of the area: on the south side is a small robing-room. The number of sittings is 971; of which 492 are in pews: the free sittings are 336 for adults, and 143 for children.—This is a perpetual curacy. The Rev. John Peat, the first incumbent, resigned at Midsummer, 1840, and was succeeded by Charles Edmund Wylde, A.M., who also resigned about Michaelmas, 1845. His successor, the Rev. John Leigh Spencer, was appointed in November the same year. The patronage is vested in the rector of Lambeth.—The district assigned to this chapel, by Order of her Majesty in council, on the 23rd of June, 1841, includes a population of six thousand persons and upwards, all residing within the compass of about half a mile.

The Royal Amphitheatre, formerly Astley's Amphitheatre.—This place owes its origin to Mr. Philip Astley, one of the most distinguished exhibitors of feats of horsemanship in this country during the last century. He was a native of Newcastle-under-Lyme, in Staffordshire, and was the son of a cabinet-maker, by whom he was taught his own business. But being of an enterprising disposition, he left home when about seventeen years of age, and enlisted as a private in Gen. Eliott's regiment of Light Horse, with which he served in Germany, where he obtained the reputation of being a good soldier and a bold and skilful rider. Returning to England after the conclusion of the war, in 1763, Astley commenced the exhibition of feats of horse-

manship, first in an open field (near Glover's "Halfpenny Hatch," a locality now scarcely remembered) at Lambeth; and meeting with success, (although at this time, the possessor of two horses only—the one a charger, given him by General Eliott, for his intrepidity and good conduct,[60] and the other bought in Smithfield), he travelled through various parts of the kingdom, and acquired so much celebrity, that he was enabled to found an establishment on a plot of ground near Westminster bridge, which afterwards became the site of the *Amphitheatre*. This place, (then called Astley's *Booth*), was merely inclosed with boards, provided with seats for visitors, and sheltered from the weather by a pent-house roof; but the spirited proprietor, in every successive season, endeavoured to increase the attractions of his amphitheatre, both by improved arrangements for the accommodation of visitors, and by adding to the equestrian performances, feats of agility, vaulting, &c.; and in 1773, he erected a covered structure, which was opened in the beginning of the ensuing year, under the designation of the Amphitheatre Riding-House.

Assisted by his son and other performers, in 1780, he commenced a winter season, with feats of horsemanship, intermingled with other exhibitions of a novel and attractive character. He subsequently had to encounter the rivalry of Hughes, the founder of the Royal Circus, who, in conjunction with Charles Dibdin, the song writer and vocalist, proposed to combine equestrian exhibitions with dramatic, or melodramatic, entertainments. Astley then, in the beginning of 1784, built a stage, and having re-decorated his amphitheatre in a new style, opened it under the appellation of the *Royal Grove*.

After an active management of twenty years, Mr. Astley, in 1792, resigned the *Royal Saloon*, as it was then termed, to his son; and the undertaking was prosperously conducted under his direction, until August, 1794, when the building, with all the scenery and other property, was destroyed by fire. Undepressed by this calamity, the elder Astley, who was then on the continent, serving as a volunteer in the army of the duke of York, obtained leave of absence and returned to England, where he exerted himself so effectually, that a new building on the same site as the former, and called the *Amphitheatre of Arts*, was opened to the public on Easter Monday, 1795. Another con-

[60] In the battle of Emsdorff, Astley took a royal standard of France, though his horse was shot under him, but being remounted, he brought off his prize in despite of an escort of the enemy's infantry, at least ten in number, by whom he was wounded. At Friedberg he personally assisted, under a very heavy fire, in rescuing the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, when his Highness was wounded within the enemy's lines.—At a subsequent period, during the revolutionary war with France, he was mainly instrumental in saving the late duke of York from being taken prisoner in Holland.

flagration took place on September 2nd, 1803, causing a destruction of property to the estimated amount of 30,000*l.*; but the most lamentable circumstance was the loss of Mrs. Smith, the mother-in-law of Astley the younger, who was burned to death in the dwelling-house, in consequence (as supposed) of returning back for a sum of money deposited in the bed-room. When this happened, the elder Astley was at Paris, and on the eve of being comprehended as a *detenu* under Bonaparte's Milan decree, but he escaped by stratagem, and again by his vigorous exertions caused the Amphitheatre to be rebuilt, and opened on Easter Monday, 1804. Several members of the company were afterwards admitted to a half-share in the concern with young Astley; and under their united management, equestrian spectacles were first introduced, with great success, *upon the stage*, and they have ever since continued to form a part of the regular entertainments.

In 1806, Mr. Astley, sen., erected the *Olympic Pavilion*, in Wych-street, Drury-lane,—that being the last of nineteen places of entertainment which he had built in the course of his eventful career. He died at Paris, on the 20th of October, 1814, in the 73rd year of his age; and his son and successor died in the same house, chamber, and bed, in which his father had expired, on the 19th of October, 1821: they were both interred in the cemetery called *Père la Chaise*, in the above city.[61]

During the next three years the spectacles were conducted by Mr. W. Davis, who had been joint-lessee with young Astley, and the place was known as *Davis's Amphitheatre*. His interest expired in 1824, and shortly after, a new lease was taken by the celebrated equestrian Ducrow (Andrew), who was born at the Nag's Head, in the Borough, in 1793; at which time his father, Peter Ducrow, a native of Bruges, was a performer in Astley's company, and called the "Flemish Hercules," from his activity and feats of strength. Subsequently, Mr. West became a partner with Ducrow; and their conjoined efforts were accompanied by complete success until, on the morning of the 8th of June, 1841, the entire building was destroyed by another accidental fire, which had its origin from the falling of some ignited wadding below the stage, during the discharge of cannon in a piece called the "*Wars of Cromwell.*" On this occasion, a female servant perished in a similar manner to young Astley's mother-in-law,—from returning to rescue some property in her bed-chamber. Except three horses, the whole of the stud was saved, but all else was destroyed within

[61] Vide Brayley's THEATRES OF LONDON, pp. 58—64, which contain some singular particulars of the career of the elder Astley. His ground landlord, (a timber merchant), of whom he first rented the site of the Amphitheatre, had a *preserve*, or *breed of Pheasants* near the spot.

about two hours; the fierceness of the conflagration being principally owing to the old ship timber that had been used in the construction of the house. This catastrophe had a fatal effect on the already declining health of Ducrow. He became mentally deranged, and after a partial recovery, expired of paralysis, on the 26th of January, 1842. On the tenth day following, he was buried in the cemetery at Kensal Green: his funeral was a public one, and conducted with much equestrian solemnity.

In October, 1841, the vacant site (with other ground), was taken on a lease for sixty-three years, from John Chevallier Cobbold, esq., of Ipswich, the ground-landlord, by Mr. William Batty; who, in the following year erected, at his own expense, the present Amphitheatre, which is much larger, more substantially built, and more unique in its appointments, than any of the preceding ones. The general designs for its arrangement were suggested by the late Mr. Usher, who, for many years, had been clown to the horsemanship. The chief builders were Messrs. Haward and Nixon, by whom the exterior walls (which had been previously raised), were additionally strengthened, and the internal work executed. At the same time, opportunity was taken to connect the Bridge road with the Palace New-road, by opening a new street adjoining to the eastern side of the Amphitheatre.

The interior, which is of the general horse-shoe form and very lofty, exhibits much elegance in its decorations. There is one full tier of boxes, in nine large divisions, fronting the procenium, (three of which are private), and two half-tiers extending along the sides, and ranging evenly with the gallery slips. The central box, which has the regal arms in front, remains as it was fitted up for the reception of her Majesty Queen Victoria, who, with her royal consort Prince Albert, and the young Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, witnessed the horsemanship here, on the 24th of March, 1846.[62]

The equestrian *circle*, or *ride*, is forty-two yards in circumference: its area is covered with pulverized saw-dust. During the performances, a large and massive cut-glass chandelier, illumined by gas, is let down by machinery from a circular opening in the ceiling to light the house: there is, also, a row of gas-lit lustres in front of the boxes. Several very efficient ventilators are constructed in the ceiling and roof. The stage, probably, is the most spacious of all the metropolitan theatres; and the pit and lower gallery are alike capacious. Each of the latter will contain about one thousand persons; the boxes will accommodate

[62] This was an extra performance, by command, between the hours of four and six o'clock; no persons but those of the royal cortège were admitted as spectators.

about four hundred visitors, and the upper gallery nearly two hundred. —At the present time, the number of horses belonging to this establishment is between fifty and sixty; most of them being well-trained and beautiful animals. The stabling and out-buildings are of considerable extent; the former being in several divisions, but ranging to a length of two hundred and fifty feet.[63]

Westminster Bridge.—Except old London bridge, there was no other connected with the metropolis and Surrey until that of Westminster was built, between the years 1738 and 1750; but since that period, four bridges have been constructed across the Thames, in the intervening space; namely, those of Blackfriars, Southwark, Waterloo, and Hungerford.

When the scheme of building a bridge at Westminster had acquired sufficient support to ensure its erection, no fewer than five different sites were proposed from which it should lead; but it was, at length, judiciously determined that it should commence from the ancient wool-staple adjacent to New-Palace yard, and in a line with the west side of St. James's park.

Several acts of parliament were passed to regulate the proceedings, and provide funds for the erection and support of the intended fabric, which was begun in 1738, from the designs and under the superintendence of M. Chas. Labelye, a Swiss architect and civil engineer; who was patronized, and probably brought to England, by Henry Herbert, earl of Pembroke, the chief of the Parliamentary commissioners in whom the general management had been vested. The first stone was laid on the 29th of January, 1739; and the bridge was opened without much ceremony, by torch-light, between twelve and one o'clock on the morning of Sunday, November 17th, 1750. The work would have been finished much earlier, but for the sinking of one of the piers in 1747; the partial rebuilding of which, with its adjoining arches, caused a great delay.[64] This arose from the plan adopted by the architect, of building the piers in caissons, or wooden

[63] The general measurements are as follow:—Width of the interior across the ring, sixty-six feet; from the ring to the back of the pit, thirty-six feet; width of saloon, twelve feet; length of ditto, fifty-seven feet, width of procenium (on each side of which are two private boxes), forty-four feet; depth of stage, seventy feet; length of painting room, one hundred and four feet; breadth of ditto, fourteen feet; breadth of long ride, thirty-one feet; breadth of orchestra, four feet.

[64] The foundations of the piers, which rest upon a stratum of sand and gravel, are at various depths below low-water mark; the variations being as much as from five to fourteen feet, when the bridge was built. Since the erection of the new London bridge, which allows the tidal current to run off with greater rapidity than formerly, the low-water line is much below its previous admitted standard. At Westminster bridge, on the Surrey side, the river has lowered, in some parts from five to six feet, and upwards.

cases, instead of piling the entire foundations;—and, of late years, many increasing defects have been discovered, and a great sinking of the piers, apparently originating in the same cause, has taken place, which, in all probability will, in a short time, render it necessary to rebuild the whole structure.

All the piers are of Portland-stone; most of the blocks being a ton in weight each; and many of them weighing two or three, and several, four or five tons each. They are all embedded in a cement called Dutch tarras, and connected by iron cramps cemented with lead, and so placed as to secure them from corrosion by water.

This bridge is 1223 feet in length, and forty-four feet in breadth between the balustrades. It consists of thirteen principal, and two smaller arches, all semi-circular, which spring from the piers at about two feet above the old low-water mark. The central arch is seventy-six feet wide; but the principal lateral arches decrease in width, by intervals of four feet each. Each of the smaller arches, which connect the outermost piers with the abutments, are twenty-five feet wide. The entire water-way is about 870 feet. At each end of the bridge are double flights of steps, of moor stone, leading to the river.

The road-way across the bridge was considerably lowered in the years 1843 and 1844; by which means from 20,000 to 30,000 tons of the weight on the arches were taken off; but the breadth of carriage-way, in consequence of that removal, was reduced several feet.[65]

Maitland, in his "History of London," says that the expense of constructing this bridge was 389,500*l.*, being the gross amount of the profits of three lotteries, and of various sums granted from the Exchequer by parliament. Labelye, the architect, stated that the nett expenditure was 218,000*l.*

Since the above was written, the subsidence of several piers has so materially increased that some of the arches shew marks of fracture; and the navigation under the central arch and two next adjoining on the Surrey side was closed in August last, by order of the lord-mayor. The stone copings, balustrades, and pavements of the bridge, have also been entirely removed; and at the present time, (October 1846), foot-passengers only are allowed to cross through a boarded avenue, about ten feet wide, in the middle of the carriage road.

[65] From a return made to parliament in 1844, it appears that the total annual income of the property assigned to the commissioners for maintaining the bridge was then 7,464*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; and that the expenditure for repairs, alterations, professional services, &c., from April 1810 to April 1838, had been 83,097*l.* 6*s.* 9¼*d.* Within the six years from April 1838 to April 1844, the cost of repairs, &c., amounted to 81,341*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; and a further sum was then required of 52,870*l.*—Originally, the piers were intended for a light wooden superstructure, but when it was determined that the bridge should be of stone, a stone-casing was built around them.

A select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in February last, "to consider the present state of Westminster bridge," &c., and report their opinion to the House. The report was delivered in, and ordered to be printed on the 5th of August; the opinion of the Committee, founded on the evidence of our most intelligent engineers, and embodied in seven resolutions, was, in substance, as follows, viz.:—

That the foundations having been originally vicious, the bridge can never be permanently sound; and that the expenditure of 70,000*l.*, as contemplated, for alterations and repairs, would still leave the bridge in an insecure state, and render the water-way far less adequate to the requirements of the navigation than at present. That, irrespective of the approaches, the expense of a new stone bridge, (retaining the old one for temporary use), would not exceed 360,000*l.*, towards which the bridge estates would, probably, afford a clear surplus of 100,000*l.* That Parliament, in addition to the money raised by lotteries, having by direct grants from the Exchequer "furnished a large part of the expense of erecting originally the present Bridge," and having declared it to be extra-parochial, and not a county bridge, (9 Geo. II. c. 29, sec. 20 & 21), maintainable as such bridges are by county rates, "has recognized and sanctioned the principle that this Bridge shall be maintained, and when needful, repaired, restored, and rebuilt, at the expense of the State." That, under these circumstances, the Committee recommend that a new bridge be constructed; and "that a Bill be brought into Parliament next Session to transfer to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., the Estates and Property of the Bridge Commissioners; due consideration being had to the claims of the Officers of the Bridge Estates, if their services should be discontinued."[66]

But little doubt can be entertained of this recommendation being carried into effect; and efficient designs for a new bridge have been already made by several engineers and architects.—The management of the bridge is now vested in ninety-four Commissioners; twenty-six of whom sit by virtue of their offices; fifty-seven from being members of the House of Commons for the metropolitan counties; and eleven in virtue of the Bridge act of the 9th of George the Second.

Asylum for Female Orphans.—Shortly after the completion of Westminster bridge, and the formation of the roads leading to it, in Surrey, an Inn was built, with extensive stabling and a spacious garden attached, upon an angle of Lambeth marsh that has since been called Mead-Place. The ground, (described as a close late in the tenure of John Billington), belonged to the city of London, under a grant from Edward the Sixth, in 1551; it having formed part of the possessions of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk; and was leased at an annual rent of 8*l.* 10.[67] After a little time the speculation failed, and the premises (distinguished by the sign of the *Hercules*), were offered

[66] Vide Third Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Westminster Bridge and the New Palace.

[67] Upon part of the ground twenty-five houses, forming a portion of Hercules Buildings, were also built. At a subsequent time, the elder Astley erected *Hercules Hall* behind the Buildings, for his own residence. This dwelling continued in the possession of his family until a recent period; but was pulled down in 1841.

for sale. About this juncture, *Sir John Fielding*, (younger brother of the celebrated novelist), who for several years was the chief police magistrate of the metropolis, was endeavouring to found an Institution for the maintenance and education of female orphans, having no parochial settlement, whose destitute situation had, in the exercise of his official duties, especially become the subject of his attention. His views were benevolently aided by a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, and a fund was raised sufficient both to buy the lease and fit up the premises; which were first opened for the reception of the children on the 5th of July, 1758.

The beneficial effects of this institution were soon apparent; and it progressively received so much support and patronage, that the subscribers considered it expedient to obtain a charter of Incorporation. Accordingly, in the year 1800, they were constituted a body politic under the style of "The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Guardians of the *Asylum for Orphan Girls*, the Settlements of whose parents cannot be found."

The original lease expiring about 1823, an application was made for a renewal; but on the Corporation of London requiring an annual rent of 800*l.*, it was deemed best to purchase the freehold, which was done at the cost of nearly 16,000*l.* In 1826, the Asylum was rebuilt from the designs of Mr. Lloyd. The principal front consists of a low uniform body and wings, (the latter projecting at right angles), of two stories; with a portico of the Ionic order rising to the roof, surmounted by a small clock tower. On the centre of the western front is a group of statuary, executed and presented by James Legrew, esq., emblematical of the support afforded by the Asylum to female orphans. There is, also, an attached chapel, commodiously arranged, and provided with a good organ, by Bishop; on each side of which are seats for the children. On Sundays, and on the customary fasts and festivals, the public are admitted; collections for the charity being made at the doors. The area is filled with low pews, and there are two large side-galleries. In the east window is a representation of the Offering in the Temple, at Jerusalem, in stained glass.

This establishment includes a domestic chaplain, a morning preacher and an evening preacher, an organist, a secretary, matron, schoolmistresses, &c. In the year ending at Christmas 1845, the salaries of the clergy and chapel officers amounted to 522*l.* 16*s.*; those to the secretary, matron, &c., to 476*l.* 2*s.* The total ordinary expenditure in that year was 3824*l.* 10*s.*: the ordinary receipts amounted to 3116*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; of which 1814*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* arose from dividends on funded property. The life subscriptions were 262*l.* 10*s.*; the annual

subscriptions, 581*l.* 14*s.*; and the chapel collections, 377*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* For the needle-work executed by the children, 53*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* was received; all kinds of plain needle-work being taken in at fixed prices. Upwards of 31,000*l.* has been bequeathed to the Asylum since the year 1824; rather more than 24,400*l.* of which was in money, and the remainder sums vested in different stocks.

From the commencement of this very estimable institution in 1758, to March 1st, 1846, 2412 destitute orphan girls have been admitted as inmates, provided with food and raiment, religiously educated, and trained to habits of useful industry. Of that number, 2063 have been placed, or apprenticed out; 696 of whom, since the year 1796 have, when young women, returned public thanks at the Asylum, and received five guineas each for having faithfully served their apprenticeships. Three were employed in the house; 198 had died in the Asylum; and 148 children were still receiving their maintenance and education there. Orphans are admissible between the ages of eight and ten years, on the recommendation of a subscriber or guardian.

In the committee-room are a few paintings, including a good head of George the Third, a portrait of the Duke of Cambridge (the president of the Asylum), and, over the fire-place, a three-quarter length of Sir John Fielding, possibly by Hogarth, who is represented sitting, with his right elbow leaning on the statues at large, and a bandage across his forehead to denote his blindness: in the matron's room is, likewise, a head of the same benevolent and worthy magistrate. In the attached play-ground is a small infirmary.

At the end of Stangate-lane, in Carlisle-street, is the Bower Saloon, a minor place of amusement, which has sprung up of late years, for the performance of dramatic pieces, concerts, and other amusements. Here are, a small theatre, two concert rooms, and a small open space surrounded by covered seats; but there is no appearance of the sylvan retreat which the name of the place might lead the visitor to expect.

The Manor of Faukes-hall, or Vaux-hall.—This manor belonged in the reign of King John to Baldwin de Ripariis, or Redvers, (called also *de Insula*, from his possession of the Isle of Wight), the son and heir of William, the sixth earl of Devon; who dying before his father, left by his wife Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Warine Fitzgerald, a son named also Baldwin. Margaret, on whom this manor had been settled as part of her dower, was re-married to Fulke de Breant, through the favour of the king, of whom he was one of the most active and unscrupulous instruments of oppression. In the reign of Henry the Third, he was deprived of his estates and banished the kingdom, for the commission of an open and daring outrage. His

wife endeavoured to obtain a divorce; but at length his death set her at liberty, and she took for her third husband, Robert de Aguillon, lord of the manor of Addington, whom she also survived. Her death took place in 1292; and from an inquisition then taken, it appears that she held, in dower, *inter alia*, a capital messuage and garden at Faukes-hall, value 2*s.* a year; 80 acres of arable land, at 4*d.* an acre; 19 of meadow, at 3*s.*; rents of assise of customary tenants, 14*l.* 10*s.* 0¾*d.*; and pleas and perquisites of court, 6*s.* 8*d.*: total, 21*l.* 14*s.* 6¾*d.*

Her son, and grandson, having both died before her, the vast estates of her family devolved on her grand-daughter, Isabella, married to William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle. Isabella de Fortibus had three sons and a daughter, who all died young, and also another daughter, Aveline, who at the age of eighteen, in 1269, became the wife of Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, the second son of Henry the Third.[68] After her decease without issue, king Edward the First entered into a treaty with the old countess Isabella, when on her death-bed in 1293, for the purchase of her estates, comprising the Isle of Wight, the manor of Christchurch, Hants; and the manors of "Lambyth and Faukeshall,"—all which were eventually surrendered to him for the sum of 26,000 marks. This manor having thus become vested in the crown, Edward the Second, in the 12th year of his reign, granted it, together with Kennington, to Roger D' Amorie and his wife, Elizabeth, a co-heiress of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, and his heirs; and in the year following, the grant was confirmed. D' Amorie joined in the insurrection against the king, under Thomas, earl of Lancaster, in 1321; and, on its suppression, he was attainted and his estates were confiscated; but the latter appear to have been restored to his widow, who, in the 11th of Edward the Third, obtained a grant of the manors of Ilketeshall and Clopham in Suffolk, by way of exchange for Vauxhall and Kennington. The king, in the same year, granted the manor of Vauxhall to his eldest son, Edward, called the Black Prince; who, in 1354, gave it to the monks of Canterbury, with a tenement at Lambeth, partly for the support of a chantry in their cathedral. On the dissolution of the convent, this manor reverted to the crown; and in 1542, Henry the Eighth settled it, together with Walworth, as a portion of the endowments of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, to whom it has ever since belonged. The site of the manor-house (which has long been pulled down), with adjacent ground, was formerly demised by two

[68] Aveline and Crouchback were both interred in Westminster abbey, where splendid monuments (now much deteriorated by time and wilful mischief), were erected to their memory; and correct views of which have been given in Brayley and Neale's Illustrations of that Edifice, vol. ii.

leases, one under the title of the "*Manor*," and the other of "*Vauxhall Wharf*"; but a considerable part of the freehold was afterwards sold by the dean and chapter, to redeem land-tax.

Courts leet and baron are held, in respect to this manor; and at the former, constables are chosen for Vauxhall, Stockwell (or South Lambeth), Mitcham, Streatham, &c. A fine of double the quit-rent is paid on the transfer of copyhold estates; but they are not subject to heriots. Such estates descend to youngest sons, or youngest brothers, of tenants, according to the custom of Borough English.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—An estate consisting of several copyhold tenements in the manors of Lambeth and Kennington belonged to a family named Fauxe, or Vaux, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First. In 1615, Jane Vaux, widow, held property of that description here, and the mansion-house connected with it, as appears from Lysons, was called *Stocdens*. Mr. Nichols, in his "History of Lambeth Parish," has mistakenly affirmed that "Guy Vaux" had a capital mansion here, and that it had the name of Vaux Hall from him. He also says, in speaking of Jane Vaux, that "it is highly probable that she was the relict of the infamous Guy, who was executed the 31st of January, 1606";—but, as Mr. Bray remarks, Guy Vaux could not have been the owner of the copyhold belonging to Jane Vaux in 1615, for if she had been his widow, it would have been forfeited as the estate of a traitor. There is not, however, the least credible ground for supposing that either the estate, or the lady, ever pertained to that notorious personage, who is represented in history as a reckless adventurer of desperate fortune, and has never been described as a landed proprietor.[69] She was, in fact, the widow of John Vaux, a citizen and

[69] In an examination on the 7th of November, 1605, in which for the first time, he gave his real name, *Guido* or *Guy Fawkes*, he stated that he "was born in the city of York, and that his father's name was Edward Fawkes, a gentleman, a younger brother, who died about thirty years before, and left to him but small living, which he spent." The correctness of this is verified by the following entry in the Register of St. Olave's, in Marygate, at York:—"Mr. Edward Fawkes, Registrar and Advocate of the Consistory Court of the Cathedral Church of York, about forty-six years of age, buried in the Cathedral Church, January 17th, 1578."—See Jardine's CRIMINAL TRIALS, vol. ii. p. 31.

The house in which the conspirators stored their powder and other combustibles, during the digging of the mine, was certainly at Lambeth, and near the river side; but that house did not belong to any of them; it being merely *hired* for their purpose in the summer of 1604. Robert Keyes, to whose keeping it was entrusted, was hanged and quartered in Old-Palace Yard, together with Fawkes, Rookwood, and Winter the younger, on the 31st of January, 1606.

It is remarkable that neither history nor tradition has recorded the exact site of the conspirators' store-house. Mr. Nichols, indeed, (writing full sixty years ago), assigned it to "that place now called Marble hall and Cumberland tea-gardens";—which, at the present time, forms a part of the water-side premises connected with the station of the

vintner of London, who by his will, made in 1612, devised property for the erection of seven alms-houses in this parish. Jane Vaux died in 1615, leaving two daughters her coheiresses; one of whom was then the widow of Dr. William Barlow, bishop of Lincoln.

At what time these premises were first opened as a place of public recreation is uncertain; but a patent is extant, by which Simon Osbaldeston was appointed keeper of the king's garden, called *Spring Garden*, and of the bowling-green there, in the 7th year of Charles the First, or in 1631. It would seem from that document, that the garden had been made by the king's command; but its situation is not mentioned, and both garden and bowling-green were "put down" in 1634, from having "grown scandalous and intollerable."[70] Shortly after, a new Spring Garden was formed near the Meuse at Charing Cross, where a "fair house was built, and two bowling-greens made to entertain gamesters and bowlers at an *excessive* rate."[71]

The earliest notice, perhaps, that can be specifically assigned to the present gardens, is by Evelyn in his "*Diary*," who says (2nd July, 1661), "I went to see the *New Spring Garden* at Lambeth, a pretty contriv'd plantation." With this agrees the mention of *les Jardins du Prin-temps* at Lambeth, by Baltshasar Monconys, (in his "*Voyage d'Angleterre*"), a French traveller, who visited this country early in the reign of Charles the Second. He speaks of them as being much

South-western Railway company, at Nine-Elms. But this was a mere inference, drawn from a survey of the manor of Kennington, made in January 1615, in which "a capital tenement called *Fauxehall*" is marked as standing in the situation above specified. That building was, doubtless, the old manor-house of Vauxhall, which our author erroneously conceived to have belonged to Guy Fawkes, although there is not the least concurrent authority to corroborate such opinion.

But if unacquainted with the spot whereon the building stood, we have the following evidence of its destruction by fire. In an anniversary Sermon preached at Lambeth church by Dr. Featley, on November 5th, 1635, is this passage:—"You have heard the miracles of God's providence in the discovery of this powder plot: behold now the mirrour of his justice. The first contriver of the fire-workes first feeleth the flame; his powder sin upbraids him, and fleeth in his face." It is added in a note, "This last yeare, the house where Catesby plotted this treason in Lambeth was casually burnt downe to the ground by powder."—Featley's CLAVIS MYSTICA, p. 824, 4to.; 1636.

[70] STAFFORD PAPERS, vol. i. p. 262.—"There was kept in it an ordinary of six shillings a meal (when the king's proclamation allows but two elsewhere), continued bibbing and drinking wine all day under the trees, and two or three quarrels every week; —besides, my Lord Digby being reprehended for striking in the king's garden, he said, he took it for a common bowling place, where all paid money for their coming in."

[71] Id. p. 435. In Evelyn's "*Diary*" is the following passage, which is remarkably corroborative of the above allusion in the Stafford Papers:—"My Lady Gerrard treated us at Mulberry Garden, now y^e^ onely place of refreshment about the towne for persons of y^e^ best quality to be *exceedingly cheated at*; Cromwell and his partizans having shut up and seiz'd on Spring Garden, w^ch^ till now had ben y^e^ usual rendezvous for the ladys and gallants at this season."—vol. i. p. 274; under the date May 10, 1654.

frequented in 1663, and "having grass and sand walks dividing squares of twenty or thirty yards, which were inclosed with hedges of gooseberries, within which were roses, beans, and asparagus." Aubrey, who in one or two instances has been falsely quoted in respect to this place, states, that Sir Samuel Morland "built a fine Room at *Vaux-hall*, anno 1667, the inside all of Looking-glass, and Fountains very pleasant to behold, which is much visited by Strangers; it stands in the middle of the Garden." He next mentions the house, &c., of the Tradescants, at South Lambeth, and then says,—"Without the new *Spring-Garden* is the remainder of a kind of Horn-work, belonging to the lines of communication made about 1643-4."[72]

Lysons (citing an enrolment in the Duchy of Cornwall office), informs us that Sir Samuel Morland, in 1675, "obtained a lease of Vauxhall-house, made it his residence, and considerably improved the premises;"—but he imagined that this lease referred to the ancient *Copt*-Hall, and regarded it as questionable whether Morland ever owned any part of the present Vauxhall Gardens. Mr. Bray, however, after observing that Sir Samuel may have derived the lease of his premises from the heirs of Jane Vaux, states, from the information furnished by Mr. Barrett, one of the proprietors of Vauxhall in 1813, a circumstance which proves that the dwelling then connected with the garden must have been that belonging to Sir S. Morland. From the back kitchen of the house, a lead pump was removed, about the year 1794, bearing Sir Samuel's mark, as shewn in the margin.[73] The room mentioned by Aubrey as having been erected by him is believed to have stood where the orchestra was afterwards built; and Mr. Bray adverts to the probability of its having been erected by Morland for the entertainment of Charles the Second, when he visited this place with his ladies.

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Whatever be the fact respecting ownership, it is certain that these gardens have been called Spring-garden for a long period. In a plan (seen by Mr. Bray), dated 1681, they are so named, and "marked as planted with trees, and laid out in walks;"—and Addison, in his imaginary visit to "Spring Garden," Vauxhall, with Sir Roger de Coverley, in

[72] Aubrey, SURREY, vol. i. pp. 12, 13. In the Plan shewing the situation of the forts on the lines of communication surrounding the city and suburbs, engraved by Vertue for Maitland's "*London*," the Vauxhall defence is described as "a Quadrant Fort, with four half-bulwarks." Its situation is immediately adjacent to the present Vauxhall Gardens, and may therefore be regarded as sufficiently identifying the latter with Aubrey's Spring-garden.

[73] It is difficult to reconcile the date 1694, here given as that upon the pump, with the latter circumstances of Sir Samuel's life; as he purchased a house, near the water-side, at Hammersmith, about the year 1684, and continued to reside there until his decease in January, 1696.

May, 1712, affords some insight into the customs and character of the place at that time.[74] The license every season is, even now, obtained by the title, "Spring Garden, Vauxhall."

On the 17th of March, 1728, a lease was granted by Elizabeth Masters, of London, to Jonathan Tyers, of the county of Surrey, for the term of thirty years, of "all that parcel of ground called Vauxhall, or Spring Gardens," at the yearly rent of 250*l.* The enterprise and good management of the lessee effected many improvements; and on the 7th of June, 1732, he opened the season with a *Ridotto al' Fresco,* a phrase until then unknown here, and more suitable to the warmer skies of Italy than to the breezy influences of this country. Instrumental music and the diversions of a masquerade were included in the amusements; and among the visitors were Frederick, prince of Wales, the earl of Scarborough, the lord Gage, and other attendant nobles. On this occasion about four hundred persons were present; one-third of whom "was without Masks, the rest were generally in Dominoes and Lawyers' Gowns."[75] The admission tickets were a guinea each; and a guard of one hundred soldiers was posted about the place to prevent disturbance.

The *Ridotto* was several times repeated in the course of the summer, and with so much success that the proprietor was induced "to make his garden a place of musical entertainment for *every evening* during the summer season: to this end he was at a great expense in decorating the gardens with paintings; he engaged a band of excellent musicians; he issued silver tickets of admission at a guinea each, and, receiving great encouragement, he set up an organ in the orchestra, and in a conspicuous part of the garden erected a fine statue of Mr. Handel, the work of Roubiliac."[76]

[74] Addison, SPECTATOR, No. 383. This paper is headed with the motto, "*Criminibus debent Hortos,*"—from Juvenal,—"A beauteous Garden, but by Vice maintain'd";—and its description is accordant with the motto, viz.—"When I considered the fragrancy of the walks and bowers, with the choirs of birds that sung upon the trees, and the loose tribe of people that walked under their shades, I could not but look upon the place as a kind of Mahometan Paradise."

[75] GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. ii. p. 823. The admission ticket was designed by the younger Laguerre, and has been copied in Nichols's Lambeth;—as have, likewise, nine smaller admission tickets, of silver, which were subsequently issued to annual subscribers to the Gardens.

[76] Hawkins, HISTORY OF MUSIC, vol. v. p. 362. Handel was represented as Orpheus playing on his lyre: the likeness was exact. It was placed in the grounds in the year 1738. The idea of embellishing the gardens with paintings was suggested to Mr. Tyers by Hogarth, (who had summer lodgings at South Lambeth), and some of them were executed by Hayman from his designs. In return for his advice and assistance, the grateful proprietor presented Hogarth with a *Gold Ticket* of admission, for himself and his friends, "IN PERPETUAM BENEFICII MEMORIAM." That Ticket is now in the possession of Mr. Francis Gye, jun., who purchased it for the sum of 20*l.* Nearly all the paintings which formerly ornamented the pavilions were by Hayman.

From another writer (Dr. Burney), we learn that Mr. Tyers, in the summer of 1745, added, for the first time, *vocal*, to his instrumental performances; on which occasion the orchestra was enlarged, and Mrs. Arne, who, before her marriage, had studied under Geminiani, being engaged as principal singer, her husband, afterwards Dr. Arne, began to compose for the entertainments. His ballads, duets, and other pieces, sung at Vauxhall in different seasons, obtained great applause, and by their circulation over the kingdom, had considerable influence in forming the public taste for vocal melody. The Messrs. Lowe and the elder Reinhold were also engaged to sing; and Wornam was employed as organist: here the latter first exercised his genius in composition, and the numerous songs and concertos which he produced diversified the amusements.[77]

In 1752, Mr. Tyers purchased one moiety of this estate of George Doddington, esq., for the sum of 3800*l.*; and a few years afterwards, as Lysons informs us from records in the Duchy of Cornwall office, "he bought the remainder."[78] This, most probably, was at the expiration of his original lease, which terminated in 1758. His decease occurred on the 1st of July, 1767; and Mr. Bray says, "so great was the delight he took in this place, that, possessing his faculties to the last, he caused himself to be carried into the gardens a few hours before his death, to take a last look at them."[79] He had devised this property equally among his four children, Thomas, Jonathan, Margaret, and Elizabeth; of whom, Jonathan, the youngest son, conducted the gardens until his own decease, in 1792. The management then devolved on Mr. Bryant Barrett, an affluent wax-chandler, who had become part owner by his marriage with the only daughter and child of the late Mr. Tyers; and who, subsequently, purchased the other shares.[80] He died in 1809, having bequeathed this estate to his two sons, George Rogers Barrett, esq., and the Rev. Jonathan Tyers Barrett (now D.D. and prebendary of St. Paul's); by the first of whom the entertainments were carried on till the entire property was disposed of by auction, in March, 1821.

The purchasers were Thomas Bish (the well-known lottery contractor), Frederick Gye, and Richard Hughes, esqrs.; who, having obtained the patronage of the king, George the Fourth, re-opened the place in May, 1822, by the appellation of the *Royal Gardens*. Mr. Bish shortly retired from the concern; but Messrs. Gye and Hughes continued to conduct it,—with more or less success, and with a great

[77] Burney, History of Music, vol. iv. pp. 667, 668.
[78] Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 324.
[79] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 492. [80] Id.

variation in the amusements,—until the summer of 1840, when a fiat of bankruptcy, in which they are designated tea-dealers and wine-merchants, was issued against them: at that time there were incumbrances on the property to the amount of 23,000*l.*, including several mortgages. The Court of Review directed a public sale, which, *nominally*, took place at Garraway's, in July 1841, the estate and all its direct appurtenances, as buildings, timber, covered walks, &c., being comprised in a single lot. It was stated that the land, about eleven acres, was held under the Queen, as lady of the manor of Kennington in right of her duchy of Cornwall; and that it was subject only to an annual quit-rent of 1*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, and not more than five shillings a year for tithe. The highest bidding was 20,200*l.*, at which sum this property appears to have been bought in; the estate being still in the possession of the assignees.[81] It has since been rented by different parties, and the amusements greatly varied; but there is scarcely a doubt that the ground will, before the expiration of many years, be altogether appropriated to building purposes.

Besides the eminent composers and vocalists mentioned above, many others might be named of high celebrity, who acquired no inconsiderable portion of their rising fame in these gardens. Of the former class were Boyce, Carter, Mountain, Hook (who was organist here upwards of forty years), and Signor Storace; among the latter, of male singers, were Webb, Vernon, Incledon, Braham, Pyne, Sinclair, Tinney, and Bedford; and of females, Miss Brent (afterwards Mrs. Pinto), the much-lamented Mrs. Wrighten (who was drowned at sea), Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Weichsel (the mother of Mrs. Billington), Miss Leary, Mrs. Martyr, Mrs. Mountain, Signora Storace, Mrs. Crouch, Mrs. Bland, Miss Tyrer (afterwards Mrs. Liston), Miss Graddon (afterwards Mrs. Gibbs), Miss Pool, Miss Travers, and Miss Love.

Very little alteration in the arrangement of the walks, or in the position of the buildings, has been made here since they were originally laid out, or constructed, by the elder Tyers; this may be ascertained by comparing with each other, the different views of the Gardens, or parts of the same, which have been published at various

[81] The assignees were Thos. Massa Alsager, and George Balne, esqrs.; of whom the former, being the official assignee, committed suicide, from some unknown cause, on the 6th of the present month, November, 1846.—A project was devised about two years ago, for establishing a *South London Polytechnic Institution*, by means of a joint-stock company; and more recently, it has been proposed to raise for the purpose a capital of 150,000*l.*, in six thousand shares of 25*l.* each. It is also proposed that the necessary buildings, of which drawings and plans have been prepared by B. Baud, esq., architect, should be erected (the estimated cost being 14,000*l.*) in Vauxhall Gardens, the premises to be bought for the purpose, and wholly adapted to the uses of the Institution.

periods. One of the earliest representations is attached to a quarto tract, intituled, "A Trip to Vauxhall," dated in 1737. It is a curious print, of a bird's-eye character, exhibiting the seats and supper-tables in the quadrangle surrounding the orchestra; together with a perspective of the long walk, and an Herculean statue at its extremity. About sixty visitors of both sexes are scattered around, and in front of the orchestral band is a prominent figure wearing a cocked hat, and playing the trumpet. This, possibly, was intended for the celebrated Valentine Snow (afterwards serjeant trumpeter), of whom Dr. Burney says, he was "justly a favourite here, where his silver sounds in the open air, by having room to expand, never arrived at the ears of the audience in a manner too powerful or piercing."

The principal buildings in these gardens are the orchestra, the Prince's pavilion (so called from its having been originally built for the accommodation of Frederick, prince of Wales, son of George the Second), the rotunda, and its several appendages; a saloon, or supper room; two octagon temples, a theatre, and a high firework-tower. The orchestra is a handsome structure, of wood, surmounted by a dome, and variously embellished by painting and characteristic plastic ornaments. It stands near the middle of an oblong quadrangle called the grove, and is surrounded by broad covered walks, from the roofing of which tiers of coloured illumination lamps are suspended. At the head of the quadrangle, westward, is the pavilion, which is of the Composite order, and entered by a flight of steps at each end: the interior is splendidly fitted up. The rotunda, which is seventy feet in diameter, has a considerable part of its area inclosed as a ride for equestrian performances; and at the upper end, is a small stage for fantoccini, and other exhibitions of a minor description.[82] Opposite the stage is a spacious gallery; and on each side of the circle, a range of boxes: but access to these requires an additional payment. The supper-room is a noble apartment, illumined by handsome chandeliers of diversely-coloured lamps. In the theatre, (which occupies a distinct site at some distance northward of the quadrangle), a curious piece of machinery, representing a landscape, with a miller's house, a water-mill, cascade, and moving figures, was exhibited during many years; but latterly, this place has been appropriated for ballets, rope-dancing, short dramatic pieces, juggling, hydraulic experiments, and other amusements. In different parts of the grounds, cosmoramic and perspective views are shewn; which are frequently changed in

[82] Here, some years ago, was introduced by the appellation "*L' Atelier de Canova*," one of the earliest Statuary representations by living actors, which are now becoming so grossly rife under the name of "*Tableaux Vivans*," &c.;—to the destruction of youthful morality, and utter shame of the local authorities who permit their exhibition.

accordance with the subjects which most engage the attention of the public. In the Italian walk, various statuary casts are placed; in another part, is a figure of Eve at the Fountain; and at the termination of the principal walk, is Neptune in his car drawn by sea-horses, with jets of water issuing from their nostrils.

The illuminations and fireworks displayed in these gardens are highly attractive, and almost realize the radiant descriptions of Eastern tales. On *Gala* and other particular nights, more than twenty thousand lamps have been used to give effect to the devices, and increase the general brilliancy; whilst super-added fireworks have shed new splendour on the darkening shades of the midnight hour. Here, the celebrated Madame Saqui has descended from a great height, along a rope several hundred feet in length, amidst a fiery shower; and others, equally adventurous, have followed her example.

Numerous Balloon ascents have taken place from these grounds; of which the first, in point of time, was that of Madame and Mons. Garnerin, and Mr. Glassford, on the evening of August the 3rd, 1802. When at a considerable elevation, a cat suspended to a small *parachute* was dropped from the car, and reached the ground in perfect safety.—On Sept. 21st, 1802, M. Garnerin, himself, descended safely from a vast height, in a cylindrical basket attached to a parachute.

The British aëronaut, the elder Mr. Green, has frequently departed hence on his upward flights, and particularly during the summer of 1836, when the magnificent machine then called the *Royal Vauxhall Balloon*, was first used.[83] On its first trial, September the 9th, nine persons were borne aloft, and after attaining an elevation of about two miles and a half, they alighted without accident near the village of Cliffe, below Gravesend. In the next ascent, on the 21st of the same month, *eleven* persons were safely conveyed through the air from these gardens.

But a still more extraordinary aërial voyage was accomplished with this balloon on the 7th and 8th of November, in the same year; when Messrs. Green, Monck Mason, and Holland, were carried from Vauxhall to Weilburg, in the duchy of Nassau, a distance of nearly three hundred and fifty miles in a strait line, in about eighteen hours. They ascended on the 7th at half-past one in the afternoon; reached Dover in three hours and eighteen minutes; crossed the channel in one hour and two minutes; passed Namur at half-past eleven at

[83] This stupendous globe, when fully inflated, is eighty feet in height, and one hundred and fifty-seven feet in circumference. It contains about seventy thousand cubic feet of gas; and is composed of two thousand yards of silk, crimson and white, woven in a peculiar manner, and of a very thick fabric. The gores are additionally strengthened by an elastic cement of peculiar tenacity.

night; crossed the Rhine, to the north of Coblentz, about six o'clock the next morning; and descended near Weilburg at half-past seven; every assistance being afforded them in landing, amidst the acclamations of wondering thousands. In acknowledgment of this kindness, and of the hospitable reception our travellers met with from the duke of Nassau, the name of their vehicle was changed to that of the *Nassau Balloon*, by which it has been distinguished in all its subsequent flights. On the above occasions, both the gardens and the neighbourhood were crowded by dense masses of people, to an extent almost unparalleled.

Vauxhall Bridge.—This is an iron bridge, and was the first constructed of that material in or near the metropolis. It was originally styled "Regent Bridge," the first stone having been laid by Lord Dundas, as proxy for the Prince-regent, afterwards George the Fourth, on May the 9th, 1811; and it was opened to the public in July, 1816. There are nine arches, each 78 feet in span, and 29 feet in height; springing from stone piers, rusticated, and partly composed of rude fragments united by Parker's cement. The road-way is 36 feet in breadth; and the whole length of the bridge, 809 feet.

This bridge was built at the expense of a body of share-holders, speculating on the profits which might arise from the tolls. The outlay was about 300,000*l*. Mr. Ralph Dodd was the original projector of Vauxhall bridge, and for a short time employed by the managers of the undertaking as their architect, as were also, in succession, Sir James Bentham, and Mr. John Rennie; but the design, as well as the execution of the work, was ultimately entrusted to Mr. James Walker.—This structure forms a most convenient thoroughfare for the extensive and rapidly-increasing neighbourhoods of Pimlico and Chelsea.

The Manor of Kennington.—This manor belonged to the crown in the Saxon times, and its name *Chenintune*, as it is spelt in the Domesday book, would seem to be derived from Cyning and tun; that is, the *place*, or *town of the king*. It is thus described in the Norman record:—

"Theodric the Goldsmith holds *Chenintune* of the King. He held it in person of King Edward. It was then assessed at 5 hides. It is now rated at 1 hide and 3 virgates. The arable land is two carucates and a half. In demesne is 1 carucate; and one villain, and one bordar, with 2 carucates. There is one boudman, and 4 acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth 3*l*."

King Richard, Cœur de Lion, in 1189 granted to Sir Robert Percy the custody of this manor, with its appurtenances, for his life, at an annual rent of twenty marks; and also appointed him steward of the lordship, and keeper of the manor-house, garden, &c., with wages of

4*d.* a day, as keeper, to be deducted out of the rent.[84] At Christmas, 1231, Henry the Third held his court at Lambeth [Kennington], when Hubert de Burgh, justiciary of England, provided every thing requisite for the regal festival.[85] In the following year, after Hubert had been removed from his office, and having been charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, was subjected to a severe prosecution, a council or parliament was assembled at this place, at the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross, at which were present the king, the bishops and other dignitaries of the church, and likewise the grandees [*proceres*] of the kingdom. On that occasion Hubert was summoned to attend the court, but he refused to appear, and was threatened with extreme vengeance for his contumacy.[86] A grant of a fortieth part of their moveables was then given to the king by the clergy and laity, under the authority of those present at the meeting.

Grants of the custody of this manor were made to various persons by Henry the Third and Edward the Second; the latter of whom, in 1319, gave the manors of Kennington and Faukes-hall, to Roger Damorie and Elizabeth his wife, as stated in the account of Vauxhall. On the decease of the former in 1321, his estates were seized by the king, but they were afterwards restored to his relict, Elizabeth; who conveyed them to Edward the Third, in 1338, in exchange for other manors in Suffolk; her daughter Elizabeth, with her husband, John, lord Bardolf, joining in the release. In the following year, the king was at Kennington in the months of February, March, July, and October, as appears from various documents (printed in the *Fœdera*), which are tested by his eldest son, the Black Prince, who was then only ten years of age. He also kept his Christmas here in 1342.

Edward the Black Prince died in June, 1376, soon after which his son Richard was created Prince of Wales. In the same year, on the Sunday before Candlemas, the citizens of London made a *Shew*, or *Mummery*, "for disport of the young Prince," who "remained at Kennington with his mother, his uncle the Duke of Lancaster, the Earls of Cambridge, Hertford, Warwick, and Suffolk, and divers other Lords."[87] The prince continued here until his accession to the throne

[84] Bibl. Harl. MSS., No. 433, f. 63.—The "*barn*, with other easements without the pale there," are mentioned in the grant. This was, doubtless, the *Long* barn, as subsequently called, which existed within memory, and was constructed of flint and stone, with strong buttresses, and a very high gable-roof sustained by massive timbers. After being used both as a granary and stable, it became, in 1709, one of the receptacles for the distressed Protestants from the Palatinate. Its length was 180 feet: it was pulled down in the year 1795.

[85] Matt. Paris, Hist. Angl.; p. 354. [86] Id. p. 364. See Account of Merton.

[87] Stow's London, edit. 1618. The Shew was "in this manner: In the night, one hundred and thirty Citizens, disguised and well horsed, in a Mummery, with sound of

in the June following; previously to which, the duke of Lancaster had sought refuge with him from a tumultuary assemblage of the citizens whom he had exasperated by some discourtesy towards the bishop of London (William Courtenay), during the proceedings, at St. Paul's, against the reformer Wykcliff, who had attended the convocation under the protection of the duke. Eventually, the differences were adjusted by the interference of the youthful king, and his mother, the princess-dowager of Wales.

Several of our succeeding kings resided occasionally at Kennington, as appears both from public records and the testimony of historians; but at what time the manor-house ceased to be occupied as a royal palace is uncertain. Henry the Seventh was here shortly previous to his coronation; and on the eve of St. Simon and St. Jude "he came from Kennington unto Lambeth, and there dined with Thomas Bourchier, archbishoppe of Canterburie:—and after dinner with a goodly cõpanie of the estates of this realm both spirituall and temporall, from thence went by land towards London, his nobles riding after the guise of France upon small hackneies, two and two upon a horse; and at London Bridge end the Maior of London with his brethren and the craftes, met and received the King, and the King proceeded to Grace-Church corner, and so to the Tower."[88]

Leland says, that Katherine of Arragon was here for a few days;[89] after which, it is probable the palace fell to decay, for Camden writing in the latter years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, says (though somewhat

trumpets, sackbuts, cornets, shalmes, and other minstrels, and innumerable torch-lights of waxe, rode from Newgate through Cheape over the Bridge through Southwarke, and so to Kennington beside Lambeth:—In the first ranke did ride 48 in the likenesse and habite of Esquires, two and two rode together, cloathed in red coates and gownes of Say or Sendall, with comeley visors on their faces. After them came riding 48 Knights, in the same livery, of colour and stuffe. Then followed one richly arraied, like an Emperor; after him some distance, one stately tyred like a Pope, who was followed by 24 Cardinals, and after them eight or ten with blacke visors, not amiable, as if they had bin Legates from some forraine Princes. These Maskers, after they had entred the Mannor of Kennington, alighted fro' their horses, and entred the hall on foote, which done, the Prince, his Mother, and the Lords came out of the Chamber into the hall, whom the Mummers did salute; shewing by a paire of dice on the table, their desire to play with the Prince, which they so handled that the Prince did alwaies winne when he cast at them. Then the Mummers set to the Prince three Jewels, one after another, which were a Boule of gold, a Cuppe of gold, and a Ring of gold, which the Prince wonne at three casts. Then they set to the Princes Mother, the Duke, the Earles, and other Lords, to every one a Ringe of gold, which they did also winne. After which they were feasted, and the musicke sounded. The Prince and Lords daunced on the one part with the Mummers, who did also daunce: which iolity being ended, they were againe made to drinke, and then departed in order as they came."—Id. pp. 148, 149.

[88] Stow's CHRONICLE, p. 788.

[89] COLLECTANEA, vol. v. p. 355.

erroneously), that "of this retreat of our ancient kings, neither the name nor ruins are now to be found."[90]

James the First, in his 8th year, settled this manor with other estates on Henry, prince of Wales, his eldest son, and after his decease in 1612, on Prince Charles (afterwards Charles the First), and they have ever since been held as part of the estate of the Princes of Wales, as dukes of Cornwall.[91]

In 1617, Prince Charles granted a lease of the manor of Kennington and its demesnes, comprising 122 acres, to Sir Noell Caron, knt., for twenty-one years, at a yearly rent of 16*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; but he retained the site of the palace and its garden, occupying ten acres of ground, in his own possession, until he came to the crown in 1625. In the year prior to that event, however, he had granted a lease of the manor, &c., to Francis, lord Cottington his secretary, for eighteen years from Michaelmas, 1637; and he subsequently extended the term for three years longer.[92] The estates of Lord Cottington were afterwards sequestered for delinquency; and in February, 1646, his interest in this demesne was sold, (under an ordinance of parliament), to Richard Boucher, of St. Clement-Danes, London, for the sum of 900*l.*

At the Restoration the manorial estate reverted to the crown; and Charles the Second, in January, 1661, demised to Henry, lord Moore, afterwards earl of Drogheda, the capital messuage of this manor, with other lands belonging to the duchy of Cornwall, and the capital messuage called Fauxhall, for thirty-one years, at an annual rent of 150*l.*; but with a power of resumption as to the latter messuage, of which the king availed himself, and then granted to his lordship a new lease of Kennington at 100*l.* yearly.—In 1747, a lease of the capital messuage of this manor and its appurtenant lands was obtained by William Clayton, esq., of Harleyford, Bucks, for thirty-one years; and in 1765, an additional lease for eighteen years was granted to the same gentleman. A further change was made in the year 1776, when an act of parliament was passed, enabling Mr. Clayton to surrender the existing leases, and take a new one for ninety-nine years, (determinable on three lives), for the purposes of building, &c.; and "on the faith of this lease and act, buildings have been erected, producing

[90] "Ædes regiæ Kennington dictæ, quò reges Angliæ olim secedere soliti, sed nunc nec nomen, nec rudera invenimus."—BRITANNIA: Surrey.

[91] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 486.

[92] In a Survey of the Kennington demesne, taken in 1636, by Sir Charles Harbord, the surveyor-general of the Duchy of Cornwall, the manor-house is stated to be "a small, old, low timber building, situated upon part of the foundation of the ancient mansion-house of the Black Prince, and other Dukes of Cornwall after him, which was long since utterly ruined."—See Nichols's LAMBETH, in which is a small plan of the site and precincts of the Palace, copied from the Survey.

[in 1814] about 2000*l.* a year in ground rents."[93] Since that time, a vast increase in the houses and population of this district has taken place; and the value of the property been proportionably augmented.

Scarcely a doubt can be entertained but that Kennington palace stood within the nearly triangular plot of ground near Kennington Cross, now bounded by Park-place, Devonshire-street, and Park-street; and, although not any portion of the building remains above ground, thick fragments of walls of flint, chalk, and rubble-stone intermixed, may yet be seen in the cellars of some houses in Park-place. The Long barn, referred to in a previous note, appears to have run parallel with this line of houses.

In Upper Kennington lane, on the north side, is *Vauxhall Chapel*, a plain edifice of brick, dedicated to St. John, erected in 1816, at a cost of about 2000*l.*, raised by the voluntary contribution of persons of the Independent persuasion: it is now connected with the established church. The present minister is the Rev. J. R. Barber, A.M.

Between Kennington lane and the Oval are the *South London Waterworks*, which were constructed by a Joint-stock company under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in 1805; and in June, 1807, the proprietors gave a public breakfast on the spot to celebrate the completion of the work. The site comprises about five acres, on which a steam-engine and the requisite buildings were erected, and two reservoirs formed, for the supply of water drawn from the Thames,—but in a purer state,—to certain parts of Lambeth, Newington, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Deptford, Peckham-rye, Camberwell, Dulwich, Clapham, and other adjacent places. About sixteen or eighteen years ago, other works were raised by the company, and a steam-engine was erected at Vauxhall creek, on ground that had belonged to the once-celebrated Cumberland gardens.

On the same side, but lower down, is the Licensed Victuallers' School.—This very useful establishment owes its origin to the "Friendly Society of Licensed Victuallers," which was instituted in 1793, and incorporated by royal charter on the 3rd of May, 1836. The primary object of the Society was to "afford relief to sick, infirm, and distressed Brethren in Trade"; and in aid of that purpose, the Morning Advertiser newspaper was published, which commenced on the 8th of February, 1794; and has ever since been continued, as it proved a profitable speculation. Subsequently to that undertaking, the School was established for the clothing, educating, and putting out in the world, the children of either sex, of distressed, decayed, and deceased members of the society. They are taught reading, writing,

[93] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 488.

and arithmetic, together with household work, and other useful occupations; and are also instructed in religion according to the doctrines of the established church. Prior to the 1st of July, 1846, one thousand and sixty-one orphans and other distressed children had been admitted into this school; and it appears that, on an average, one hundred and sixteen have been entirely mantained, clothed, and educated during the past year: the ages of admission are from eight to twelve years. The funds supporting the school arise from life and yearly subscriptions; from dividends, donations and legacies, and from the profits of annual balls and fancy fairs. The receipts from March 20th, 1845, to March 14th, 1846, amounted to 3924*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; and the disbursements to 3536*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* The funded property of the school is 4162*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; which produces an annual income of about 130*l.*

The present *School* was erected in 1836, on the site of a plain brick edifice, which had been originally adapted for the purpose about the year 1807. It is a handsome building, designed by Henry Rose, esq., architect, of Bermondsey. The basement story, which is of stone, is rusticated; the superstructure is of brick, but is fronted by a projecting portico and pediment of the Corinthian order. The interior is commodiously arranged, and contains distinct schools, and other apartments for the children of each sex. Here are two schoolmasters, a matron, and an upper and an under schoolmistress.

This Institution is under the superintendence of a governor, and a committee of management, consisting of six trustees and sixteen other persons. The Queen is patroness; the Prince of Wales, patron; and Lord Brougham, Lord Palmerston, Lord Bexley, Lord John Russell, Lord Teignmouth, and many eminent gentry are vice-patrons.

In Walcot-place is *Verulam Chapel*, a plain square building, erected in 1825, and affording accommodation for eight hundred persons. It is fronted by a range of pilasters of the Doric order, surmounted by an entablature and pediment. The interior is neatly fitted up, and contains three galleries, and a good organ; at the sides of which are raised seats for the chapel schools. Originally, this chapel was in the Independent connexion; but it is now episcopal. The Rev. Henry Christmas, A.M., the present minister, is likewise librarian and secretary of Sion College.

In Lower Kennington lane is *Carlisle Episcopal Chapel*, so called from having been erected, about forty years ago, by the Rev. George Gibson, when master of the Carlisle-house boarding-school. In front, is a neat portico, surmounted by a single-bell turret. The present minister is the Rev. Thos. Tenison Cuffe, A.M., who was nominated

by the proprietors in 1840.—In Clayton-place, Kennington-road, is *St. James's Chapel*, another proprietary establishment; of which the Rev. Robert Martindale was appointed incumbent in 1844.

Kennington Common, an open space of ground comprising an extent of about twenty acres, was formerly celebrated for cricket matches, itinerant preaching, pugilistic contests, and other popular disports; but modern refinement and police restraints have much checked those pursuits, although cricket is still patronized. It is a healthful place of recreation for the younger branches of the neighbouring inhabitants. During the revolutionary war with France, this was the frequent exercise-ground of different volunteer regiments.

On the west side, fronting the common, is the well-known *Horns Tavern* and Hotel. Here is a handsome Concert and Assembly room, which is occasionally appropriated for Horticultural and Floral exhibitions; and also used for the delivery of lectures, both scientific and amusive.

St. Mark's Church, Kennington.—This was the second of the district churches erected in Lambeth parish. It stands on the south of Kennington common, near the intersection of the road leading to Brixton and Croydon with that from Vauxhall to Camberwell, on a spot somewhat remarkable as having been the place of execution for criminals doomed to capital punishment at the county assizes; and many persons suffered here as traitors, who were tried at St. Margaret's hill in 1746, after the insurrection of the Scotch in the preceding year, in favour of the Pretender.

This church was commenced in 1822, from the designs of the late Mr. D. R. Roper, surveyor and architect; and the first stone was laid, with much ceremony, by the late archbishop of Canterbury, on the 1st of July in that year. The building was finished in 1824; and it was consecrated on the 30th of June, by George Pretyman Tomline, D.D., bishop of Winchester. The contract for its erection amounted to 15,274*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; which merely exceeded the estimate of the architect by a few pounds.

The body of this edifice is of brick, with stone dressings; but the west front is wholly of stone: the steeple, also, surmounting the roof of the central vestibule, is of the same material. The entire west front consists of a portico of the Doric order, composed of four fluted columns and two antæ, based on a platform ascended by a flight of steps, and supporting an entablature and pediment. The entablature is continued along the walls of the church, but without its characteristic triglyphs. The steeple consists of three stories; the lowermost being a square tower, containing two bells; the next, an octagonal

turret and a circular plinth, upon which stand eight fluted columns of the Ionic order, with their proper entablature, surmounted by a spherical dome, crowned by a lofty cross. Between the portico and body of the church are three vestibules, the middle and principal one communicating with the area of the interior, and the others (approached by flights of steps from the church-yard), with the galleries. At the east end is an attached building, including a vestry and other offices; and beneath, is a flight of steps descending to the catacombs.

This edifice is of an oblong form, but with truncated angles: its length is about one hundred and four feet; and its breadth, sixty-one feet. The interior is light, airy, and ornamental; and the altar-screen and its appendages display much taste. In the central part, the Creed, Decalogue, and Lord's Prayer, are inscribed upon four slabs of white marble. The east window, which is inclosed by an architrave, exhibits in the upper part, a dove and glory in stained glass: the bordering is of crimson-coloured glass, enriched with scroll foliage in white glass. The area is closely pewed, and spacious galleries extend along each side, and across the west end, where the organ is placed; at the sides of which are additional galleries for the children of the National schools of this district: the whole affords accommodation for eighteen hundred persons, inclusive of about nine hundred and thirty free sittings. Both the pulpit and reading-desk are of handsome design, and together with the organ-case, are wrought in oak. The ceiling is coved, and ornamented with foliage in groups: from its centre a large bronze lamp, of antique design, is suspended; and smaller lamps, of similar character, are placed upon brackets, and other supports in different parts of the church. A few memorial tablets are arranged against the walls, but do not require particular notice.

The first minister of this church was the Rev. Wm. Otter, A.M. He was succeeded by the Rev. Charlton Lane, A.M., who was instituted on the 9th of March, 1833. The patronage is vested in the rector of Lambeth.

The church-yard is inclosed by an iron-railing, upon a granite plinth; but interrupted at intervals by square piers of the same material supporting large lamps. It is planted with trees, and the ground neatly laid out. On its south side is a small stream, called the *Effra*, over which was a bridge that was repaired by the canons of Merton abbey, to whom lands had been anciently devised for the purpose. This rivulet takes its rise in the upper parts of the Brixton district, and flowing along the eastern side of the high-road, has been partly arched over for the convenience of access to the new ranges of houses which have been built there.

Drawn by T. Allom.

Claylands.—From the situation of this estate, which lies on the southern side of Kennington Oval, it seems probable that it was formerly included in the deer-park of Sir Noell Caron, knt., who was ambassador from the States of Holland to this country in the respective reigns of Elizabeth and James the First; and to whom, in July, 1617, (as previously stated), Prince Charles granted a lease of the demesne lands of Kennington manor, at the yearly rent of 16*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, payable to the receivers for the duchy of Cornwall.[94]

Claylands is bounded on the north side by the streamlet called the *Effra* (before noticed in connexion with St. Mark's church), which separates it from the Clayton property. It was purchased about sixty years ago by John Fentiman, esq., at which time the land was chiefly a marsh, and, although producing a noxious vegetation from its stagnant pools, had been let for grazing. The new owner, having drained the ground and filled up the hollows at a considerable expense, enclosed several acres for plantations and pleasure grounds, and built a handsome mansion for his own abode. He died in his seventy-third year, in June, 1820; and was succeeded by his son, the late John Fentiman, esq.; at whose decease in July, 1838, aged sixty-seven, this estate devolved on Catherine, his widow, who still resides here. Within the last ten or twelve years, the open fields adjoining Claylands have been progressively occupied for building purposes. New streets and rows of houses are in a continued course of erection around; and it is calculated that a yearly income of 4000*l.* will result at the completion of the building scheme. In Claylands road, which opens to this seat from the Clapham road, a small *Chapel* has been recently constructed.

From a survey of the manor of Kennington made in 1615, we find that Sir Thomas Parry, chancellor of Lancaster, then held a house called *Copped*, or *Copt Hall*, near the Thames; and whilst he resided here, the lady Arabella Stuart, who had offended the king, James the First, by her marriage with William Seymour, grandson of the earl of Hertford, was kept in confinement in this house, but having made her escape, she was again taken, and committed to the Tower, where she

[94] According to Allen, ("Hist. of Lambeth," p. 396, 1827), a great part of the walls which surrounded Sir Noell's park "particularly one piece across Kennington Oval," still existed when he wrote; but scarcely any part now remains. The level area of the Oval is used as the Surrey cricket-ground. Sir Noell's house, at South Lambeth, stood on a plot of ground which is now occupied by Beaufoy's distillery. It was nearly in the form of a half H, with gable roofs, and projecting circular wings, and had, latterly, been converted into an academy. On the northern side of the Wandsworth road, near the Nine-Elms, Sir Noell Caron built an almshouse for seven poor widows, which yet remains. He died on December 1st, 1624; and was interred with much ceremony, in Lambeth church, on January 25th, 1625, his funeral sermon being preached by Archbishop Abbot.

died in 1615. On the death of Sir Thomas Parry, Copt-hall became the property of John Abrahall; who, in 1629, surrendered it to Charles the First. The parliament having taken possession of the estates of the crown, sold this, in 1652, to John Trenchard, of Westminster. Charles the Second is said to have established here one Calthoff, a Dutchman, who conducted a manufactory of guns for the king's service. These premises, at a more recent period, were occupied as a distillery by Mr. Pratt, and afterwards by Sir Joseph Mawbey, his son-in-law. The Hall was a large timber-framed mansion, fronting the Thames, with gable-ended wings, and two octagonal turrets rising high above the roof.

Near Kennington Oval, on the eastern side of the new road leading into it from Vauxhall, are the parochial *Schools* for the Kennington district, which were erected by voluntary contributions in 1824; and towards the support of which, 900*l.* in the three per cent. consols, was liberally given by the subscribers to the Lambeth parochial school. There are distinct schools for each sex, with intermediate apartments for a master and mistress. Each school will accommodate about two hundred children, who are taught under Dr. Bell's, or the National system.

In the Brixton road, which, commencing near Kennington common, passes the east end of St. Mark's church, is *Holland Chapel*, a neat stuccoed edifice, with a bell-turret over the central part. This was built by the Rev. J. Styles, D.D., in 1823, for Independents, but has for some years been an Episcopal proprietary chapel. Here are three galleries and a good organ, with accommodations for about one thousand persons. The present minister is the Rev. Henry Christmas, A.M., librarian and secretary to Sion College.

This Chapel stands on ground long held by the Holland family, and forming part of the Manor of *Lambeth Wyke*, or *Wye Court*, an estate belonging to the archbishops of Canterbury, by whom it has been let on lease for lives or terms of years. In the Taxation of 1291, this is called the Grange, or farm of *Le Wyke*. About a century ago, the lease was possessed by Henry Fox, the 1st lord Holland, and the estate was described as consisting of a mansion called *Loughborough House*, a garden, formerly called Rush-croft, and about 234 acres of land. The house, with the garden and orchard, comprising about ten acres, was advertised in the London Mercury, of April 10th, 1682, to be let as "a great pennyworth," either on lease, or at a yearly rent. Lysons supposed that at a former period, it had been either the property, or the residence of Henry, lord Hastings, of Loughborough. It is a large edifice of red brick, and has an attached court, garden, &c., surrounded

by old walls. For the last sixty or seventy years, these premises have been occupied as a superior academy; for which purpose the building was heightened by an additional story.—Immediately adjacent are two extensive Nursery and market-garden grounds.

Most important alterations and improvements have been made in this neighbourhood since the commencement of the present century. The *Washway*, which was so called from its low and plashy state, has been converted into a substantial road, and now displays handsome terraces and ornamental villas on each side. The Holland estate, also, has been almost wholly appropriated for building; and is already occupied by divers streets and detached dwellings, having an air of respectability and affluence. Other ranges of houses, of a similar character, are in progress; and the names of the Vassall and Holland roads, Russell terrace, &c., will preserve the memory of the distinguished family now holding this property.

Kennington gave the title of Earl to William Augustus, 2nd son of George the Second, who, on July 27th, 1720, was created duke of Cumberland, marquis of Berkhampsted, "earl of Kennington," and baron of the Isle of Alderney: on his death without issue, November the 8th, 1765, this earldom, with his other titles, became extinct.

The Manor of Stockwell, or South Lambeth.—The Manor described in the Domesday book, among the lands of the earl of Moreton, under the name of *Lanchei*, was supposed by Lysons, to have been that afterwards called *Stockwell*, or *South Lambeth*. This, however, seems questionable; for although Stockwell is now a distinct manor, suit and service is paid from it to the court of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, together with an annual chief rent of 1*d.*; and hence it may rather be concluded that the manor had origin in some grant from the chapter of Canterbury.

In the reign of King John, the manor of Stockwell belonged to Baldwin, the son of William de Redvers, 6th earl of Devon; and his widow Margaret long held it, together with Faukeshall, or Vauxhall, as previously related in the account of that manor. Both these estates, with several others, descended to Isabella, countess of Albemarle, the grand-daughter of the countess Margaret; and of that lady they were purchased by Edward the First, a short time before her death, which took place at Stockwell, on the Monday preceding St. Martin's day, 1293. This manorial estate, having come into the hands of the king, was granted, probably by Edward the Second, to Thomas Romayne (a citizen of London), and Juliana his wife, who in 1310 obtained a grant of the privilege of free-warren here. Juliana survived her husband, and dying in 1326, was succeeded by her two

daughters, co-heiresses; to the eldest of whom, Roesia, wife of John de Boreford, Stockwell and its appurtenances were assigned.[95] On her decease in 1330, her estates descended to her son, Sir James de Boreford, who, in 1351, obtained a license to have an oratory in his mansion at Stockwell; and in 1359, he had a grant of the right of free-warren. Sir Thomas Swinford subsequently held this manor, which he settled on his wife Catherine, who became the mistress, and at length the 3rd consort of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. After repeated transfers the estate was purchased, in 1461, by Ralph Leigh; whose son and heir, John Leigh, was made a knight of the Bath on the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry the Seventh. That gentleman held numerous estates in the county of Surrey; and dying without issue, in 1523, Stockwell, with others, came into the possession of his nephew, John Leigh, esq.; by whom, or by his son of the same name, the manor was conveyed to Henry the Eighth, in 1547.[96] But the king is supposed to have had possession before that date, and to have been a resident here in June, 1533, when Edward Lee, archbishop of York, was at this place, and judicially authenticated, under seal, in presence of a notary public, the answer of the clergy of his province to the questions proposed concerning the validity of the marriage of the King with the Princess Catherine of Arragon, the widow of his brother, Prince Arthur.[97]

Queen Mary granted Stockwell to Anthony Brown, viscount Montagu, reserving a fee-farm rent of 8*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; and in 1580, his lordship conveyed the manor-house, with certain lands adjacent, for a term of one thousand years, at an annual rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, to a person named Store; but he retained the manor, and died seised of it in 1592. It was held in the reign of James the First by Sir George Chute, afterwards by the family of Goffton; and in the time of William the Third, by that of Thornicroft. One of that family, about 1790, sold the manor, with a house and about fourteen acres of land, to Wm. Lambert, esq., of Ludgate-hill; who died at Wellfield-house,

[95] In the Inquisition *Post Mortem*, it was found that Juliana died seised of "a tenement in Stockwell, a capital messuage, two gardens, one dove-house, 287 acres of land, 19¼ of meadow, rents of assise of free and customary tenants, 5*l.* 0*s.* 8¾*d.*; nineteen Neifs or Bondmen, who held 84¾ acres of land, rents called *Cherset* (Churchscot), viz. 9 cocks and 9 hens, rents of capital tenants, common fine at the view of Frank-pledge, at Vauxhall, 13*d.* Total, 17*l.* 0*s.* 0¼*d.*"—Escheats 19 Edw. II. n. 85.

[96] The person who thus alienated the estate must have been the John Leigh, who, in 1541, had a quarrel with his neighbour, Henry, earl of Surrey, who, it may be presumed was the culpable party; for he was imprisoned on account of this feud, and obliged to give security for his peaceable behaviour towards the said Leigh.—See vol. i. p. 100, note [55].

[97] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. i. p. 498.

Brixton, in June, 1810, leaving this estate to Elizabeth, his widow; and after her decease, to James Lambert, his nephew.

The old manor-house devised, as above stated, by Viscount Montagu, came into the possession of Thomas Colwell, esq.; and was pulled down prior to 1755, and another house built; which, with the land attached, was purchased in 1770, by Mr. Isaac Barrett, an affluent wax-chandler; whose son and heir, Bryant, dying in February, 1808, bequeathed it (together with the Vauxhall property), to his sons, Geo. Rogers Barrett, and the Rev. Jonathan Tyers Barrett, now D.D., and a prebendary of St. Paul's.

At the north-west angle of Stockwell common is a large mansion and extensive grounds, which formerly belonged to John Angell, esq., an eccentric gentleman, whose grandfather, Justinian, obtained this estate by his marriage with Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of John Caldwell, esq., of Brixton Causeway. John Angell died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, on March 19th, 1784, having by his will, dated September 26th, 1775, bequeathed all his "lands and estates, both real and personal, in Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, to the heirs male, *if any such there be*, of William Angell, the first purchaser of Crowhurst, and father of my great-grandfather, John Angell, esq., and their heirs male, for ever," &c.—but subject to the foundation and endowment of "a *College*, or Society, of seven decayed or unprovided-for Gentlemen, that shall be such by three descents, and two Clergymen, an Organist, six Singing-men, and twelve Choristers, a Verger, or Chapel clerk, &c., and to be called the Gentlemen of St. John's College, near Stockwell." For the erection of the college and chapel, which were to be built on a freehold field, called Burden Bush, he allotted 6000*l.*; and for the endowment, 800*l.* per annum, the revenues for the payment of which he vested in the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Lord-chancellor. The remainder of the property, in default of *lineal* male issue from his great-great-grandfather, he devised to —. Brown, esq., of Studley, in Wilts, a relation by female descent, who obtained possession of this and other estates of the deceased, and assumed the name of Angell.

The foundation of the college was invalidated by the Statute of Mortmain; and several Chancery and Exchequer suits, and many ejectment cases, have taken place from the numerous claims made to Mr. Angell's property, under the peculiar terms of his will. John Angell, of Crowhurst, esq., his grandfather, (as appears from his monument in Crowhurst church), had twenty children; of whom six sons survived, and several of their descendants endeavoured, but fruitlessly, to establish their right to the succession. The inheritance,

however, from causes which it would be tedious and difficult to trace, would seem to have become divided. The Stockwell property descended to the two sons of the above Mr. Brown, of whom Benedict J. A. Angell, the eldest, had the house and freehold lands attached; and W. B. Angell, the youngest, the copyhold land, which was about ten acres.[98] For some years, the house was occupied as an academy; but it is at present untenanted.[99]

Stockwell Green still preserves somewhat of a rural character, although many of the surrounding houses have been altered, or rebuilt, since its far-famed *Ghost* affrighted the neighbourhood "from its propriety," in the year 1772. This palpable imposition, to which nothing but extreme credulity could have given consequence, was the device of a female servant, living with Mrs. Golding, an elderly lady, in a detached house (now stuccoed in front), on the east side of the green, and lying back from the road, at a short distance northward from a public-house bearing the sign of the Tower. The first manifestation of the ghost's presence—if such a phrase be admissable in speaking of a non-entity—occurred on the morning of twelfth-day, (Monday, January 6th), in the above year, when great alarm was excited by the fall and breakage of china, glass, plates, &c., in the back kitchen, and the removal and tumbling about of various articles of domestic use, without any visible cause. In her fright, Mrs. Golding ran into a neighbour's house and fainted, and was afterwards bled. Meanwhile, some of her property was brought into the same house, where similar occurrences took place in regard to the tumbling about and breaking of different articles. In two other houses at Rush common, near Brixton causeway, where Mrs. Golding sought refuge during that day and the following night, accompanied by her servant, the same consequences followed; and in the consternation excited by these strange events, the harrassed lady was indirectly accused of having been guilty of some atrocious crime, for the committal of which she was thus pursued by Providence. Indignant at this accusation, Mrs. Golding returned to her own home, accompanied from Brixton causeway by Mr. Pain, the husband of her niece, at whose house much glass and chinaware had been destroyed. This was about six o'clock on the Tuesday morning, and as the breakage

[98] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii p. 499; and Denne, ADDITIONS to Ducarel and Nichols, in Bibl. Topog. Brit.; 4to. p. 434; 1795.

[99] On a stone shield below the parapet in front are these *Arms*:—1. Or, three fusils in fess Az., over all a bendlet Gu. *Angell*. 2. Sab. a bend engrailed betw. six cinquefoils Or, *Povey*. 3. Erm. on a bend Sab. three cinquefoils Arg. *Edolphe*. 4. Az. a cross formée fitchée betw. eight estoiles in orle Or, *Caldwell*; imp. Arg. a chev. Erm. betw. three mullets, pierced, Sab. *Gresham*.

for Brayley's History of Surrey

R. Radclyffe.

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and falling about of different articles was soon afterwards renewed, suspicions fell upon the maid-servant, and she was immediately discharged. No disturbances happened afterwards,—and none had previously taken place, where the girl had not been present. Notwithstanding the fair presumption of the girl's participation in these transactions, it is said that few, at the time, would admit of such a rational inference, but attributed the whole to witchcraft.—Lysons, but with much exaggeration, says that "great numbers of people of *all ranks* went to see the feats of this imaginary ghost, who caused the furniture to dance about the rooms in a very surprising manner." He adds, (writing about 1791 or 1792), "Mrs. Golding and her daughter being both dead, there was an auction at the house a few months ago, when the dancing furniture sold at very extravagant prices."[1]

Near the north end of the Green is the pleasant seat of Charles Fairbrother, esq., alderman for Lime-street ward in the city of London; and who was lord-mayor in 1834.—On the western side is *Stockwell Episcopal Chapel*, a plain brick building, towards the erection of which Archbishop Secker contributed 500*l.* in the year 1767. It was greatly enlarged in the year 1810, and contains sittings for about six hundred persons. The present minister is the Rev. Henry Clissold, A.M., who was appointed in 1824: he is rector, also, of Chelmondiston, in Suffolk.—Towards the south, is an *Independent Chapel*, of which the Rev. David Thomas is minister.—The National and Parochial *Schools* were erected in 1818, for the reception of about four hundred children of both sexes, who are instructed on Dr. Bell's system: they are supported by collections at sermons and other voluntary contributions.

In New-Park road, and nearly equidistant between the Brixton and Clapham roads, is the new *Church* of St. Michael, Stockwell, which was erected in 1841, for the accommodation of this rapidly-increasing neighbourhood. It was designed and built under the superintendence of William Rogers, esq., architect, of St. Ann's road; and was consecrated by the bishop of Winchester, on November the 18th, in the above year. An ecclesiastical (chapelry) district, including a portion of South Lambeth, and comprising a population of about six thousand

[1] Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 329.—See also, "An Authentic, Candid, and Circumstantial Narrative of the astonishing Transactions at Stockwell," &c., a small pamphlet, published in 1772. In Hone's Every-day Book, vol. i. under January 7, 1825, it is stated, on the authority of Mr. J. Brayfield, of Camberwell, (then lately deceased), that Ann Robinson, who was Mrs. Golding's servant, and with whom he became acquainted some years after these events, acknowledged herself to be the author of all the mischief; some being accomplished by the placing of long horse-hairs and wire under the crockery and glasses,—and the rest by her own manual dexterity during the excitement and alarm arising from her contrivances among superstitious and ignorant people.

persons, was assigned to it by her Majesty in Council at Osborne-house, in the Isle of Wight, on December the 23rd, 1845. This edifice is a composition in the lancet, or early English style of architecture, but with much of a novel character at the *east* end, which constitutes the principal front, and faces Lorn road. Here, the central part (including the chief entrance), consists of an hexagonal tower, of three stories, surmounted by a slender spire of the same form, which is supported by flying buttresses, and crowned by a handsome finial. At each angle of the tower is a graduated buttress of four stages, with an ornamental pinnacle; and in the front part of the second story is a clock-dial placed within a triangular niche. At the northern and southern angles of the building are projecting porches (erected by the Rev. Charles Kemble in 1844), forming entrances to the aisles and galleries; and above each, is an oblong window flanked by ornamental buttresses. On each side the church are seven lancet windows, between similar buttresses; and in the circular termination of the west end, are others of the same character.

The interior, which has a light and elegant appearance, contains sittings for about thirteen hundred and fifty persons; seven hundred being free. The roof is of open timber-work, painted white: the cast-iron columns that support the galleries, and separate the nave from the aisles, are painted stone-colour. In the gallery within the circular recess at the west end is a good organ, by Hill, which was presented by S. B. Brooke, esq. The area is neatly pewed, and the gallery-fronts are painted to resemble oak. The communion-table is placed in a recess at the east end; and on the walls are inscribed the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Commandments. Above the screen, or reredos, a large aperture admits the light from the central window of the tower, which is filled with stained glass. Great credit is due to the architect for the arrangements and general effect of this church; the first cost of which (defrayed partly by grants, and partly by voluntary gifts), was under 4000*l.*; but the fittings and other work since executed increased the expense to nearly 5000*l.*—The present incumbent is the Rev. Charles Kemble, A.M., who was appointed in 1844; the rector of Lambeth being the patron.[2] National, Infant, and Sunday schools will shortly be attached to this

[2] Since the decease of Dr. D'Oyly, in January 1846, a great change has taken place, under legal ecclesiastical arrangements, in the patronage of the several districts of Lambeth parish; and the perpetual curate of St. Mark's, Kennington, is now the patron of St. Michael's chapelry.—A new *Church* for the South Lambeth part of Kennington, with sufficient accommodations for twelve hundred persons, (from designs by Mr. Rogers), will probably be commenced during the spring of the present year, 1847.

district; there is, also, a lending library (deposited in the church), of religious and serious works for the use of the parishioners.[3]

At a short distance, in Park-road, is the *Stockwell Proprietary School*, a neat edifice in the Tudor style, which is surmounted by a bell-turret in the middle of the building; the apartments for the masters are on either side. There is an arcade in front; and a large flat-arched window of four lights, divided by a transom, with tracery in the heading, ornaments the school-room.

At *South Lambeth*, a portion of which is now in this district, in Lawn-place, is an *Episcopal Chapel*, which was erected in 1794, and will accommodate about six hundred persons. It is surmounted by a bell-turret, and contains a fine-toned organ. The perpetual curate is the Rev. Richard Cattermole, B.D., who was appointed in 1838: the patronage is vested in the proprietors and the rector of Lambeth.

South Lambeth has at sundry times been the residence of many persons of eminent talents, learning, and information. The Tradescants and Elias Ashmole have already been noticed; and subjoined is a brief memoir of the erudite Ducarel, who occupied a dwelling attached to the Tradescant mansion.

At South Lambeth resided, for many years, the late Andrew Coltee Ducarel, LL.D., F.R & A.S.S., &c.—This most laborious and learned Antiquary was the eldest son of a gentleman descended from an ancient family settled at Caen in Normandy, in which country he was born in 1713. His father having emigrated to England became a resident at Greenwich. He received part of his education at Eton school; and whilst there, in 1729, he was attended by Sir Hans Sloane, in consequence of an accident through which he lost the sight of one eye. Having entered as a gentleman-commoner at St. John's college, Oxford, in 1731, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1738; and in 1743, he became a member of the college of Doctors' Commons. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1737; and he was one of the first fellows appointed under the charter of that body in 1755. He also belonged to the Antiquarian Societies of Cortona, Cassel, and Edinburgh.

It is stated that Mr. Ducarel was disappointed in his wish to enter into holy orders, yet it does not appear in what manner. But though not a clergyman, he was intimately connected with the ecclesiastical establishment of this country; and in 1755, he was constituted commissary of the Collegiate Hospital of St. Katherine, near the Tower; in 1758, commissary of the diocese of Canterbury; and afterwards, of the sub-deaneries of South Malling, Pagham, and Terring, in Sussex. He likewise held the office of librarian to the archbishops of Canterbury at Lambeth, from the time of the primate Hutton, by whom he was appointed, in 1757, until his death, which took place at his own residence at South Lambeth, May 29th, 1785.

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[3] At present, there is only a Sunday school in this district; but Schools for four hundred boys, girls, and infants, are now in a course of erection, at its South Lambeth extremity, and will be opened about March, 1847. A clergyman will be placed there to take the pastoral charge of that part of the district; and the Schools being so arranged as to be thrown open into one large room, capable of seating nearly seven hundred persons, divine service will be performed therein thrice every Sunday, and thus afford church accommodation, during the day, for about one-third of the population.—The church, itself, is open three times each Sunday, and, likewise, on Wednesday evenings.

The most important literary production of Dr. Ducarel is that intituled "Anglo-Norman Antiquities," illustrated with copper-plates; 1767; in folio; being a much augmented and improved edition of his "Tour through Normandy," which he had published in 1754. He was, also, the author of treatises on the History and Antiquities of the Archiepiscopal Palaces of Croydon and Lambeth; and of the Royal Hospital of St. Katherine. His lesser publications, and his contributions to the works of others, manifest an extensive acquaintance with ecclesiastical antiquities. He seems to have been a most indefatigable compiler of Indexes and Catalogues, as may be inferred from his having made an Index to all the Registers extant of the archbishops of Canterbury from Peckham in 1278 to Herring, who died in 1757; forming 47 vols. folio. He left many other valuable collections in manuscript, which being sold by his nephew, Gerard Gustavus Ducarel, esq., became the property of the late Mr. Gough, (editor of the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain"), and are now deposited in the Bodleian Library.

St. Mary's Chapel, Princes-road, Lambeth-Butts.—This structure, which is constructed of brick, with stone dressings and ornamental appendages in the pointed style, was commenced from the designs of Francis Bedford, esq., architect, in May 1827; and it was consecrated by the bishop of Winchester, on the 26th of August, 1828. The amount of the building contract was 7634*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; but this, of course, did not include the cost of the fittings, organ, and furniture. The chief expense was defrayed by the Commissioners for building new churches; but the cost of the organ, fittings, &c., was supplied by a parish rate.

The west front is separated by buttresses into three divisions; the central part including a low-arched doorway, fronted by a slightly-projecting porch, and surmounted by a pointed window of three lights. In the side divisions, to break the plain surface of the wall and improve the effect, are ornamental niches. Above the low gable which terminates the roof of this elevation, is a square pedestal sustaining an octagon story, with perforations for a clock-dial; and at each angle, is a small buttress and pinnacle;—the whole being crowned by a small spire surmounted by a ball and cross. Each side of the chapel is separated by graduated buttresses into six divisions; in the first of which, from the west, is an entrance to the galleries, over which is a narrow pointed window: in the other divisions are windows of two lights each, with a quatrefoil in each heading. The interior consists of a nave, aisles, and a small chancel; the former being separated from each other by ranges of slender clustered columns, which support the galleries, and being also continued by ribs, springing from the capitals, compose, with others springing from the side walls, an imitation of a groined roof, both over the nave and aisles. In the recess forming the chancel are two canopied pews, appropriated to the minister and churchwardens; and at the east end, over the communion-table, are inscribed the Lord's Prayer, Decalogue, and

Creed, in arched compartments. The east window is divided into four principal lights; and in the heading are divers religious emblems in stained glass. At the entrance of the chancel are the pulpit and reading-desk, which are of oak, and of uniform design. On each side of the chapel is a spacious gallery; and another crosses the west end: in the latter is an organ, with seats for the charity and other schools at the sides. The font, which stands at the west end of the nave, is of an hexagonal form, each face being ornamented with a panelled quatrefoil. Here are pews and seats for about eighteen hundred persons, all neatly painted of a stone colour; the pews being about six hundred in number, and the remainder open free-sittings. During the evening service, the nave and galleries are illumined by a large Bude light, suspended from the ceiling; the aisles are lit with gas.

By a recent order of Council, a district extending from the banks of the Thames to Kennington road was assigned to this chapel, which is now held as a perpetual curacy. The first minister, appointed in 1828, by Dr. D'Oyly, rector of Lambeth, was the Rev. CHARLTON LANE, A.M., (now incumbent of St. Mark's, Kennington); on whose resignation, the Rev. STEPHEN POPE, A.M., was nominated. He died on October 24th, 1833, aged thirty-six years; and is commemorated by a marble tablet in the chapel, ornamented with sacramental emblems, which was erected by a subscription among the congregation. He was succeeded by the Rev. H. S. PLUMPTRE, A.M., now lecturer of St. Michael's, Stockwell; on whose removal thither, the Rev. ROBERT EDEN, A.M., was appointed in 1839, and is the present perpetual curate.

Nearly opposite this chapel is *Lambeth Workhouse*, a plain but extensive building of brick, which has been much enlarged in late years.

In Acre-lane, Brixton, is the *Trinity Asylum*, a substantial brick building, erected in 1822, by the late Mr. Thomas Bailey, a china-ware and glass manufacturer, of St. Paul's Churchyard; and endowed by him for the future maintenance of twelve females, of good character, whose age must be above fifty years at the time of admission.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Brixton.—This was the first of the district churches erected for the increased population of Lambeth parish; although that of St. Mark was almost exactly contemporaneous. The foundation stones of both were laid by Dr. Chas. Manners Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury, on the 1st of July, 1822; but that of St. Matthew was the first deposited. This edifice, also, had a precedency of nine days in its consecration, which was solemnized with great ceremony by Dr. Tomline, bishop of Winchester, on the 21st of June, 1824: St. Mark's was dedicated on the 30th of the same month.

This church, which is of the Grecian-Doric order, was designed by Charles Porden, esq., architect, and may be ranked with the very best of our modern classical compositions in that style. Its ground-plan is a parallelogram, measuring about one hundred feet in length, and sixty-five feet in breadth; and containing accommodation in pews, seats, and galleries, for upwards of nineteen hundred persons; of whom about one thousand have free sittings. The estimated cost of this structure (inclusive of commission and incidental expenses), was 15,340*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; the amount of the building contract was 15,192*l.* 9*s.*

SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

The site occupied by the church and church-yard is a triangular plot of ground near the rise, or rather, at the junction, of the Tulse-hill and Brixton-hill roads: it is surrounded by a neat iron-railing, resting on a granite plinth, and interrupted at intervals by square pedestals of the same material. The body of the church is of light-coloured brick; the dressings and ornamental parts are of stone. The west front consists of a noble portico composed of four massive columns, fluted, and two antæ, raised on a stylobate of five steps, and supporting an entablature and pediment, characteristically enriched. The entablature is continued along the summit of the lateral walls, which are connected with the antæ of the portico; and the latter is, consequently, closed at the sides like the pronaos of a Grecian temple. Within the portico are three grand entrances, opening into a handsome vestibule, which communicates both with the interior of the church and, by flights of stairs, with the galleries. The entrance-

doorways are constructed in accordance with ancient examples, the apertures increasing in width from the lintel to the base; the lateral windows, also, of which there are five on each side the church, are of a similar form.—In the eastern front there is a great deviation from customary arrangements, the central part consisting of a projecting tower, surmounted by a steeple of two stories; and the recessed side divisions each containing an entrance-porch, fronted by antæ supporting an entablature. The tower, which is based on three granite steps, and rises to the general entablature of the building, is finished with a frieze and cornice, and pierced in front by a lofty window, crowned by a pediment. The steeple, though not inelegant, is deficient in height. The lower story has the form of a square temple of the Doric order; each face consisting of two columns, fluted, and two antæ, supporting an entablature: above this is a parapet, with breaks for the clock-dials. The upper story consists of an octagonal temple, designed from that of Cyrrhestes, at Athens: this is crowned by a pyramidical roof, enriched with scroll foliage, and surmounted by a plain stone cross.—The general roof of the building is slated.

Much elegance and skilful arrangement is displayed in the interior of the church; and the ornamental parts are designed with great chasteness. There is a spacious gallery on each side and, also, at the west end, resting upon square antæ: there are smaller galleries, also, in recesses at the sides of the organ (which was built by Lincoln), for the school children of this district. The organ-case, which is of oak, is decorated with columns and antæ, supporting an entablature, enriched with gilt chaplets; the intercolumniations being occupied by the organ-pipes. The ceiling is divided longitudinally into three portions, by two architraves, which range from the antæ above the western gallery to those at the east end; and smaller ribs, crossing the lateral divisions, separate them into long compartments, each of which is occupied by a two-fold row of square panels, with a star of sixteen points, painted in distemper, in the centre of each panel. The altar-table, at the east end, is raised on three steps, and immediately over it, are tables of the Lord's Prayer, Decalogue, and Creed, inscribed in gilt letters. Above, is a recess flanked by antæ, and containing two fluted Doric columns; upon these rest an architrave and frieze, which are continued round the walls of the church. At the back of the recess is a window, which derives a secondary light from that of the tower. The communion-rails are executed as Doric columns, in imitation of bronze, and enriched with gilt crosses and chaplets. At this end, on either side, stand the pulpit and reading-desk, which are uniform with each other, and respectively consist of

a lofty square pedestal, sustaining a circular rostrum, surrounded by antæ, and finished with a cornice. The font is a stone bason, standing on a bronze tripod.

Some very handsome monuments and inscribed tablets of white marble, chiefly ornamented with urns, chaplets, and other sepulchral emblems, are affixed against the walls in this church. At the east end, the most remarkable are those commemorative of George Brettle, esq., of Raleigh Lodge, Brixton hill, (born 1st of January, 1778; died 18th October, 1835), by Westmacott, R.A.;—Thomas Simpson, esq., of Herne-hill, (and also of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, an eminent tea-dealer), who died on May 1st, 1835, aged eighty-eight years; by Sievier;—and Capt. Charles Kemp, of the East-India Maritime Service, who died at Madras on the 29th of August, 1840, in the forty-sixth year of his age; by H. Weekes. The first-mentioned displays the figure of a mourning female, in high relief; the second, small Medallions of the deceased, and his still-surviving relict; and the last, the very singular sculpture of a Nautilus sailing upon the waves. In the north and south aisles are several neat memorials. In the north gallery is a large upright monument for Joseph Newcome, esq., who died on the 8th of October, 1841, aged ninety-four years;—and in the south gallery, is another in memory of Evan Roberts, esq., of Grove-house, Brixton.

In the church-yard are numerous sepulchral memorials, and among them, on the south and east sides, are several tombs of classical design; but the most remarkable monument of this class, is the Grecian *Mausoleum*, erected at the north-west angle, in 1825, by Mr. Henry Budd, in memory of his father, Richard Budd, esq., who was born in this parish November the 26th, 1748, and died July the 8th, 1824. It is based on a square ground-plan, and is upwards of twenty-five feet in height; consisting of three principal stories, raised on a stylobate of granite steps, interrupted on the west front by the mausoleum entrance. Each story is variously enriched, and adorned with emblematical sculpture in relief, including the coiled serpent, the winged globe, and the holy dove. The whole terminates in a square moulded pedestal, crowned by a knot of honeysuckles of similar form. This memorial was designed and executed by Mr. R. Day, of Camberwell.

This is now a perpetual curacy, and independent of the mother church. The first minister, in 1824, was the Rev. Edward Progers, D.D. The present perpetual curate, who was appointed in 1841, is the Rev. John Vaughan, D.C.L.

There are many suburban *Villas*, and pleasant dwellings in this district, occupied by merchants and gentlemen of respectability and

affluence; but of which our limits preclude particulars.—On Brixton hill is a *Wesleyan* chapel, and another for *Independents*: in Effra road is a *Unitarian* chapel.

The Brixton *County House of Correction*, which stands in a healthy situation on the west side of Brixton hill, (at the distance of about two hundred yards from the high road), was erected in 1820, for the reception and imprisonment of offenders sentenced to hard labour, either at the county assizes or sessions, or summarily convicted before a magistrate. The boundary-wall is about twenty feet in height, the upper part being of open brick-work; and incloses about two acres and a half of ground. This prison is chiefly formed by a semi-octagonal building, having a chapel in the centre; in front of which, but separated by a yard, is the Tread-mill, which was formerly more than sufficiently notorious from the severity of its application. The prisoners are separated into ten classes, to each of which is appropriated a day room and airing yard; the latter being about 115 feet in length, but dissimilar in form, and greatly varying in breadth. There are separate infirmaries, or hospitals, with distinct yards, for each sex. The governor's residence is adjacent to a low building containing the kitchen, or cooking-place, the bake-house, store-rooms, work-rooms, &c. Improvements for the better accommodation of the prisoners have been made of late years; and reception and bathing rooms, &c., have been constructed for both sexes. A school-master and school-mistress have, likewise, been appointed on the recommendation of the chaplain; and knitting has been recently introduced as an occupation for female prisoners. The number of cells is one hundred and sixty-one; but that of prisoners is frequently so much greater, that it has been necessary to place two persons in each cell. In 1844, the number confined at one time was three hundred and twenty-seven; and during the half year preceding Lady-day, 1845, as many as three hundred and forty-one were imprisoned at one time; the least number in the same interval, was two hundred and thirty.

At Brixton-rise is the *Infant Pauper School*, conducted by Mr. Wm. Drouet, for the Dartford and St. Olave's Unions, and the parishes of St. Luke, Middlesex, and St. Mary, Islington. Several other *Schools*, both on the National and British systems, have also been established in this district; and in St. Ann's road is a Catholic School.

St. Ann's Society Schools and Asylum, Brixton-hill.—In 1709, several benevolent persons in the Ward of Aldersgate Within, in the city of London, established a Society for educating and clothing children of necessitous parents (of every nation), who had been once in prosperity; and in the same year, they instituted a day-school in St. Ann's

lane, Aldersgate, for thirty boys and thirty girls. The great utility of this establishment led to a progressive increase of its funds, and in the year 1800, it was determined by its governors to open a country *Asylum* for the entire maintenance and education of twenty additional boys; and Brixton hill was chosen for the site of the new Schools. Since that date, girls have been admitted; and the Society has been so eminently patronized, that at the present time, (February 1847), as many as one hundred and fifty boys, and eighty-two females, are wholly supported and educated in this Asylum; the former being instructed in the rudiments of useful learning, and qualified for trade, or for the counting-house; and the latter fitted for domestic servitude. All are educated in the religious principles of the established church; and capacious galleries have been purchased for their accommodation, in perpetuity, in Streatham new church, which is situated at only a short distance from these schools. Children of both sexes are now admitted between the ages of seven and eleven. The present Asylum, erected in 1829, is a handsome building of three stories, surmounted by a cornice and plain parapet; but fronted, centrally, by an Ionic portico and pediment, ornamented by a sculpture of the royal arms.

St. Ann's Society is under the especial patronage of the Queen, Prince Albert, and others of the royal family, and also of the Pacha of Egypt: the archbishop of Canterbury is president; there are three ladies presiding, and many noblemen, bishops, and gentlemen, who are vice-presidents. There are, likewise, various honorary officers, in whom is vested the management of the Institution. The Schools are supported by subscriptions, collections after sermons, and other voluntary contributions, together with the dividends of funded property. The expenditure on account of the schools in the year ending December 31st, 1844, amounted to 4998*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; and the receipts during the same period, to 6125*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, including a year's dividend on funded property, 605*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* Out of the surplus revenue, 1050*l.* was invested in the purchase of Consolidated and Reduced Annuities; and there was a balance in the hands of the treasurer of 76*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* In the town schools in St. Ann's lane, thirty boys and thirty girls still receive clothing and education, and two girls are wholly maintained.

In Cold-harbour lane, Camberwell, but in this district, is a Chapel for Particular Baptists, containing accommodations for about five hundred persons.

On Denmark-hill, on the west side, is an *Episcopal* Chapel, dedicated to St. Matthew, containing sittings for about one thousand persons; and a good organ. It is now a perpetual curacy, the patronage being

vested in the proprietors. The Rev. Stephen Bridge, A.M., the present incumbent, was appointed in 1844.

The new Church, dedicated to St. Paul, on Herne-hill, which is partly in this district, has been already described under Camberwell. About half a mile from this eminence, on the western side of the road leading to Norwood, is Brockwell Hall, the seat of Mrs. Elizabeth Blackburn. This estate, comprising nearly sixty acres, was purchased of Mr. Richard Ogbourne, in 1809, by John Blades, esq., an eminent glass-manufacturer, of Ludgate-hill, who was sheriff of London in the year 1812. That gentleman pulled down an old farm-house, which stood in the lower part of the grounds, and caused the present mansion to be erected on a more elevated spot from the designs of the late Mr. D. Riddell Roper, of Great Stamford street. It is constructed of white brick, and commands a fine succession of diversified views, extending over all the intermediate country, including the metropolis, to the distant hills of Hampstead and Highgate, Shooter's-hill, and Harrow-on-the-hill. On the decease of Mr. Blades in 1829, this property devolved on the late Joshua Blackburn, esq., who had married his eldest daughter; and who, by his will dated May 2nd, 1840, devised the reversion, after the decease of his widow, to Joshua, their eldest son;—with several remainders.

St. Luke's District, Norwood.—This district comprises the whole of the southern part of Lambeth parish, its distance, where it adjoins Croydon, being full six miles and a half from the mother church. Anciently, Norwood was an extensive tract of open woodland, receiving its distinctive appellation from lying to the north of the town of Croydon; and some portion of its area is in that parish. During the supremacy of Cromwell about the middle of the 17th century, it was found, on a survey, to contain 830 acres of land; and to be chiefly covered by oak-pollards, of which 9200 were enumerated. Here formerly stood an aged tree, called *Vicar's Oak*, at which Mr. Manning, after a reference to Aubrey, says, "the five parishes of Battersea, Camberwell, Lambeth, Stretham, and Croydon meet."[4]

[4] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 536.—The credulity of Aubrey is well known. In his account of Croydon he says,—"In this Parish lies the great Wood, called *Norwood*, belonging to the See of Canterbury, wherein was an ancient remarkable Tree, called *Vicar's Oak*, where four Parishes meet in a Point. This Wood wholly consists of Oaks. There was one Oak which had *Misselto*, a Timber Tree, which was felled about 1678. Some Persons cut this *Misselto*, for some Apothecaries in London, and sold them a Quantity for Ten Shillings each time, and left only one Branch remaining for more to sprout out. One fell lame shortly after; soon after each of the others lost an Eye, and he that fell'd the Tree (tho' warned of these misfortunes of the other Men) would, notwithstanding, adventure to do it, and shortly after broke his Leg; as if the *Hamadryades* had resolved to take an ample Revenge for the injury done to that sacred and venerable

During a long series of years Norwood was celebrated as the haunt of many of the GIPSY tribe, who, in the summer time, pitched their blanket tents beneath its umbrageous foliage; and from their reputed knowledge of futurity were often consulted by the young and credulous. This was particularly the case some fifty or sixty years ago, when it was customary among the labouring classes and servants of London to walk to Norwood on the Sunday afternoon, to have their "fortunes told," and also to take refreshment at the *Gipsy House*; which long bore on its sign-post a painting of the deformed figure of Margaret Finch, the queen of the gipsies. "This remarkable person," says Lysons, "lived to the age of 109 years. After travelling," he continues, "over various parts of the kingdom, during the greater part of a century, she settled at Norwood; whither her great age, and the fame of her fortune-telling, attracted numerous visitors. From a habit of sitting on the ground, with her chin resting on her knees, the sinews at length became so contracted, that she could not rise from that posture; and after her death they were obliged to inclose her body in a deep square box."[5] She was buried, as appears by the Register, at Beckingham, in Kent, on the 24th of October, 1740.

The increase of houses and population conjoined to magisterial interference, have long driven the gipsies from their haunts amid the sylvan scenery of Norwood; yet a few of that wandering race may still occasionally be seen here.

This picturesque district may be described as comprising the two divisions of Upper and Lower Norwood; the former being the village upon the table-land of Westow-hill, and the latter, that adjacent to St. Luke's church.

The road through Camberwell and Dulwich to Upper Norwood leads the traveller to the well-known tavern and hotel called the *Woodman*; at a short distance from which, from the upper part of

Oak."—"I cannot omit here," he continues, "taking Notice of the great Misfortunes in the family of the Earl of Winchelsea, who at Eastwell in Kent, felled down a most curious Grove of *Oaks*, near his noble Seat, and gave the first Blow with his own Hands. Shortly after, his Countess died in her Bed suddenly, and his eldest Son, the Lord Maidstone, was killed at Sea by a Cannon bullet."—Aubrey, SURREY, vol. ii. pp. 33, 34. In the old Registers of St. Mary, Lambeth, the following entries of payments occur:—1583. "When we went our perambulation at *Vicar's Oke*, in Rogation week, paid 2s. 6d."—1704. "Paid for 100 lbs. of Cheese, spent at Vicar's Oke 8s."

[5] Lysons, ENVIRONS, vol. iv. p. 301.—The Gipsy House is said to have been first licensed in the reign of James the First: it is now a respectable inn. That the neighbourhood was resorted to by gipsies as remotely as the reign of Charles the Second is evident from the subjoined entry in Pepys's DIARY, under the date of August 11, 1668:—"This afternoon my Wife and Mercer, and Deb. went with Pelling to see the Gipsies at Lambeth, and have their fortunes told; but what they did, I did not enquire."—vol. ii. p. 252, 4to. edit. In the summer of 1815, the gipsies of Norwood were "apprehended as vagrants, and sent in three coaches to prison."—Hoyland's GYPSIES, p. 180.

Westow-hill (stated to be from 1000 to 1200 feet above the level of the sea), there is an uninterrupted panoramic prospect for many miles around. Hill and valley, churches, seats and villas, highly-cultivated fields and gardens, diversify the scenery in all directions; whilst, on the north, the river Thames, with portions of the metropolis, the sister hills of Hampstead and Highgate in the back-ground, and the blue haze beyond, give a richness and grandeur to the view approaching to magnificence.

Occupying a salubrious spot on Westow-hill, are the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS for educating and training the Pauper children of the city of London, of the East London and St. Saviour's unions, and of the several parishes of Camberwell, Wandsworth, Clerkenwell, St. James, and St. Martin. They are under the general direction of Mr. Frederick Geo. Aubin, the proprietor, (who contracts for the maintenance, &c., of the children, for a stipulated sum per head, per week), and of a chaplain, a resident surgeon, and several masters properly qualified for their respective duties. This establishment was re-modelled in 1838, (under the judicious advice of Dr. Kay, commissioner for the London district), to meet the wishes of the government; and new regulations were adopted and enforced for the moral and instructional education of the children; and these measures have been attended with eminent success.

These premises, with the play-grounds and gardens, occupy about four acres of land; and the buildings are conveniently arranged for both sexes. The boys' school is a very long room, in which the scholars are divided into eight classes, separated from each other by canvas partitions. There are four masters, each of whom, assisted by a pupil teacher, has the management of two classes. The boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the upper classes, grammar, geography, and also, vocal music. The readiness of these scholars in working complicated sums in arithmetic, and in answering questions in grammar and geography, can hardly fail to convince the inquirer that the educational process is conducted here on far superior principles to those adopted at the ordinary day-schools around the metropolis where the sons of respectable tradesmen are usually sent for education. Around the yards, or play-grounds, are carpenters', blacksmiths', whitesmiths', tailors', and shoemakers' shops, wherein, on two days in the week, every boy above eight years of age is instructed, in addition to the usual schooling, in those various trades, according to his respective inclination;—and the greatest part of the making and mending of their own clothing and shoes is cheerfully executed by these juvenile operatives.

But the most impressive division in this establishment, is that where the young sailors are trained,—every pursuit being left to individual choice,—and where in the centre of a spacious yard, the form of a ship is marked out upon the ground; the sides are raised, iron carronades are placed on the deck, and in the midst is a high main-mast (which cost 160*l.*), properly rigged. Here the boys are taught to furl and unfurl the sails, man the yards, work the guns, and in short, every duty of the maritime profession so far as it can be carried out upon land; and the adroitness and intrepidity with which they exercise their duties are alike creditable to themselves and to their instructors. Nearly adjoining, is a gymnastic apparatus for the younger boys. Numerous garden-plots are also cultivated.

The female school is on a similar plan to that described; and the girls are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic on four days in each week; and washing, knitting, needle and house-work, on the other two days. Here is, also, an Infant school, and nurseries and sick wards. Every one, both male and female, on admission, is subjected to a strict examination by the surgeon (Mr. Monk), in order to prevent the access of any infectious disease. The long dormitories are well ventilated, and kept particularly clean; and every due attention is rendered to preserve the general healthfulness. At the present time, upwards of one thousand children are maintained and judiciously educated in this establishment.

In proceeding through Upper Norwood, the eye is arrested by the rising spire of All-Saints Chapel, on Beulah-hill, which was erected about twenty years ago for the use of the increasing population of Croydon parish.[6] It is an ornament to this neighbourhood, and from its elevation forms a conspicuous object for many miles around. The land on the northern side of the hill has been, in a great degree, cleared of its wood, and brought into cultivation; but towards the south, the acclivities are still covered with oak. Here, near the lower part of the hill is the *Beulah Spa*, a recently-established place of recreative entertainment, which is much frequented by fashionable company during the summer season. The estate comprises about twenty-six acres of inclosed wood-land, through which carriage drives and winding avenues have been cut, and the grounds ornamentally laid out under the direction of Mr. Decimus Burton. At different points, rustic edifices have been constructed to embellish the land-scapes; and from its parterres and terraces fine views are obtained over a beautiful sweep of country, comprising on the south, the archi-episcopal town of Croydon, and more distant, the Bansted downs

[6] Vide, under Croydon, in this work, vol. iv. pp. 17, 18.

backed by the Surrey hills; westward, the majestic towers of Windsor castle are included in the prospect. The spring, or well, from which the waters are drawn, was in repute for its sanative qualities, among the country people, long before the opening of these grounds, in August, 1831. It is now covered by a kind of Indian hut. The average temperature of the spring is 52° of Fahrenheit. The water is aperient: on the analysis of a quart by Messrs. Faraday and Hume, the following was the result,—

Sulphate of Magnesia ..... *grains*	123
Sulphate of Soda and Magnesia.....	32
Muriate of Soda	19
Muriate of Magnesia	18½
Carbonate of Lime	15
Carbonate of Soda	3
Total.....	210½

St. Luke's Church.—This edifice was built from the designs of Mr. Francis Bedford, architect, and forms the base line of a triangular plot of ground railed in as a cemetery at the junction of two roads. It was commenced in the latter part of the year 1822; but from various alterations made in the interior, was not completed until 1825, when, on July the 15th, it was consecrated by the late Dr. Geo. Pretyman Tomline, bishop of Winchester. The estimate for building was 12,387*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; and the first contract was for 11,457*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; but about 6000*l.* above that amount was afterwards expended in the alterations and fittings up.

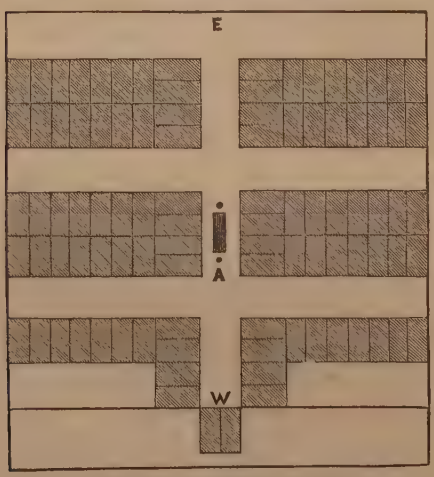
This is a spacious and substantial fabric of brick, with stone dressings; but with very little architectural decoration except on the west front,—or rather what must be considered as the latter, for the church does not stand in accordance with the cardinal points. This front is wholly composed of a hexastyle portico of the Corinthian order, with fluted columns surmounted by a plain entablature and pediment. Within the portico are five entrances, with slightly-arched headings; and over the central doorway is a window lighting the belfry. Behind, a steeple rises above the roof in three stories, the lowermost being rusticated and pierced for the clock-dials: the second story has the form of a square temple of the Doric order, (but little dissimilar from that of the steeple at St. Michael's, Brixton), in which are two bells: the upper story is formed by an octangular turret, surrounded with a peristyle of eight shafts, and having a square opening on each face: a cupola, with a stone ball and cross, crowns the whole.

There is no necessity for describing the interior of this edifice with any technical detail; its general arrangements, fittings, &c., being in

accordance with so many of our new churches based upon Grecian architecture. The ground-plan is a parellelogram, one hundred and five feet in length, and sixty-six feet in breadth. It includes in its area and galleries sufficient room for about fourteen hundred persons; of whom, nearly half that number have free sittings. The ceiling is panelled; but scarcely any ornaments have been introduced throughout the church. The communion-table occupies a recess at the eastern end: the plate was presented by Archbishop Sutton. The monumental tablets are few, and of little importance.

This Living is now a perpetual curacy: the first minister appointed was the Rev. A. Gibson, A.M. The present perpetual curate is the Rev. Charles Turner, A.M., who was instituted April 7th, 1836.—On the north, this district is bounded by that of Brixton; on the east, by Knights-hill and the manor of Dulwich; on the south, by the parishes of Croydon and Streatham; and on the west, by Streatham.

At a short distance from St. Luke's church, on the road leading towards Brixton, is an elegant pointed archway forming the entrance to the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, otherwise called the Norwood Cemetery, which occupies about forty acres of ground, chiefly lying on the north and north-west acclivities of a commanding eminence, upon which the chapels stand, and from which the views of Norwood, Penge, Herne-hill, Nunhead, and adjacent country, are very fine.



EPISCOPAL CATACOMBS AT NORWOOD.

Here are two Chapels, erected from the designs of Wm. Tite, esq., architect, who has acquired additional fame by his magnificent building, the Royal Exchange. They are both in the more chastened style of the pointed architecture that prevailed in the reign of Henry the Sixth; and are respectively used for celebrating the burial service according to the ritual of the church of England, and for dissenters. Both chapels are constructed of white brick; but the architectural ornaments and dressings are of stone. The Episcopal chapel, which stands due east and west, is in length about seventy feet, and in breadth thirty-two feet; the Dissenters' chapel, which is sixty feet in length, and thirty feet wide, stands nearly in a north and south direction.

The western elevation of the Episcopal chapel is particularly striking. It exhibits a lofty pointed arch, approached by a flight of steps, and reaching almost to the parapet. This arch opens to a recess, (within which is the principal entrance), and is flanked by octangular towers terminating in lantern turrets, which are ornamented at each angle by small buttresses and crocketted finials. On the apex of the gable roof of the chapel is an elegant stone cross; and smaller crosses surmount the gables of the lower lateral projections, which include the vestry and the descending staircase to the catacombs beneath the chapel. On a line with these projections are arcades, or cloisters, (formed by low-pointed arches), for the accommodation of those persons whose services are not required in the chapel during the reading of the burial service. The entrance within the recess mentioned above opens into the vestibule, or ante-chapel, and has over it a handsome window, separated by mullions and a transom into five principal lights, with smaller divisions in the heading. The ante-chapel, which has a groined ceiling, communicates by pierced folding doors, inserted in an oaken screen, with the interior. This has a paved floor, covered with matting; and on each side are two rows of carved seats; the uppermost, resembling stalls, being ornamented at the back with square panels and small battlements. On either hand are five high-pointed windows, of two lights each; and between them, rising from finely-sculptured corbels of demi-angels holding shields, are small shafts, from which mouldings spring converging into pointed arches; the spandrels are enriched with perpendicular panelling. The ribs supporting the roof are of carved oak, resting on long brackets; the roof itself is divided by intersecting timbers into square compartments, which are filled with plaster coloured a light grey. At the east end, on a raised step and a platform, or dais, are the desks for the officiating minister and clerk: these are of oak, panelled in accordance with the architecture of the chapel.

Near the middle of the floor is an opening into the catacombs, although concealed by a hearse, or catafalque, about eight feet long, five feet high, and four feet wide. The sides of the hearse, which are fixed, are hung with black velvet, in festoons, wrought with a deep fringe and tassels. The central part is sustained by an iron frame attached to the pipe of an hydraulic machine placed in the vaults, and forms a bier. Upon this, by means of steel rollers, every coffin brought for interment here, is slowly and silently moved to its proper situation over the aperture, whilst the minister is reading the burial service. On his coming to the solemn words,—"We commit this body to the earth,"—the bier and coffin sink gradually down, the pall

being left above, and still concealing the opening. Before the conclusion of the service, the bier slowly rises and again fills up the space, but the coffin is no more seen; it has been consigned to its final resting place.

The arrangement of the catacombs beneath this chapel will be best understood from the preceding diagram, in which the middle avenue and the transverse passages are duly indicated. The lines shew the number of arches in each division, the entire number being ninety-six. Within every arch are twenty-four recesses for coffins, and consequently, two thousand three hundred and four interments will take place in these vaults before any additional catacombs are required. Every arch is sixteen feet high, and nine feet in width. The letter A in the wood-cut marks the space immediately below the catafalque in the chapel, by means of the bier connected with which the coffins are let down.

From the general similarity of the two chapels, a slight detail will suffice for that appropriated to the Dissenters' service. The entrance is on the northern front by an elegant pointed-arched doorway, over which is a large corresponding window of four principal lights. At the south end is a pulpit with a double stair-case, but there is no clerk's desk. In the middle of the area is a hearse, with a bier communicating with the vaults beneath, in the same way as in the other chapel. The catacombs are also disposed in a similar manner, but their number is not so great.—On each side of the winding road leading to these chapels, many tombs and sepulchral memorials have been raised; some of which are ornamented with allegorical devices; and the ground around them planted with shrubs and flowers.—This extensive place of interment was established under an act of parliament obtained by a company of shareholders, in the 6th and 7th of William IV.; the capital consisting of three thousand shares, of 25*l.* each.

The episcopal minister is the Rev. Matthew Anderson, perpetual curate of St. Paul's, Herne-hill. The dissenting minister is the Rev. Samuel Eldridge, of Effra chapel, Brixton.

Numerous *Villas*, designed with much elegance, and rows of first-rate houses have been erected in different parts of the Norwood district since the commencement of the present century; the picturesque beauty of the neighbourhood possessing many attractions for the affluent and the amateur of natural scenery. Several places of worship have also been built for the accommodation of separatists; and the Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Catholics, have each a *Chapel*. There are, likewise, several *Schools*, both on the National and the British principle; and in Elder road is an Industrial Institution for the Infant poor of Lambeth.

St. John's District, Waterloo Road.—There is yet another district to be described, of those into which the extensive parish of Lambeth has been ecclesiastically divided; namely, that of St. John, which comprehends a large portion of the tract long known as Lambeth marsh, and also the recently-erected chapelry of All-Saints. The general boundaries of this district, as fixed by an Order in Council held at Carlton house, on November the 20th, 1824, are as follow:—Commencing at the middle of Westminster bridge, on the west and north-west, an imaginary boundary-line passes through the middle of the river Thames and Waterloo bridge to a short distance beyond the latter, and thence turning southward into the Commercial road, it adjoins, on the north-east and east, the parish of Christchurch: on the south-east, a common sewer divides it from St. George's, Southwark; and on the south-west and south, it adjoins the mother parish of St. Mary; its general southern line from Mead-place being the Westminster-bridge road.[7]

Long within memory, much of this ground was a swampy marsh, yet still presenting divers verdant and rural spots, studded with rows of pollard willows, where small tea-gardens, and other places of recreation and amusement, were opened for the solace of those who in fine weather strolled hitherward on Sundays and holidays. But now, almost every thing is changed;—crowded streets, wharfs, manufactories, &c., cover the land, and scarcely any part of the metropolis is fraught with a more abundant population. This is particularly observable in the great line of thoroughfare called "Lambeth Marsh," and the "New Cut," which connects the two main roads into Surrey leading from the bridges of Westminster and Blackfriars. In consequence of there not being any regular markets in this vicinity, this thoroughfare has become the great retail mart for provisions, clothing, shoes, household furniture, tools, books, and all other articles of general domestic use. Independently of the shops, which line both sides of the way, hundreds of stalls for the sale of vegetables, fruits, flowers, sweet-meats, &c., are pitched in the open street, and contribute to the bustling activity of this busy neighbourhood.

St. John's Church was erected from the designs and under the superintendence of F. Bedford, esq., architect. It stands in a large open space on the eastern side of Waterloo road, and separated from it by a neat iron-railing. The site was a swamp and horse-pond, and

[7] Under the same Order in Council, districts were allotted to the newly-erected churches of St. Mark, Kennington; St. Matthew, Brixton; and St. Luke, Norwood; all of which, with this of St. John, had been commenced about the same time, under the patronage of the Church Commissioners appointed under an Act of the 58th of George the Third, cap. 45.—London Gazette, March 29th, 1825, pp. 544—547.

great labour was necessary in order to secure a good foundation, which was at length accomplished by deep piling. The work was commenced in December, 1822; and on the 30th of June, 1823, the first stone was laid by Dr. Chas. Manners Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury. On the 3rd of November, 1824, the church was consecrated in honour of St. John the Evangelist, by Dr. Geo. Pretyman Tomline, bishop of Winchester. The architect's estimate for its erection, including incidental expenses and commission, was 18,191*l.* 9*s.*: the building contract was taken at 15,911*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; but several thousands were afterwards expended in the fittings-up and various appendages.

This is a capacious edifice of brick, with stone dressings, and a portico of stone. Its ground-plan is a parallelogram, one hundred and twenty feet in length, and sixty-seven feet in width; but the catacombs are additionally extended under a long raised walk, or terrace, between the western front and the Waterloo road, which it was necessary to form to meet the level of the ascent to the bridge. The entire front on this side consists of a hexastyle portico of the Grecian-Doric order, with an entablature and pediment; the former being continued round the building. The columns are fluted; and the frieze is filled with a series of sculptured chaplets of myrtle, instead of the proper characteristics of the order. Beneath the portico are five entrances leading into the vestibules of the church, galleries, and belfry. Behind the portico, a somewhat lofty steeple, in four stories, rises from the roof, and terminates in an obelisk surmounted by a ball and cross. The lower story, which is rusticated, contains the clock-dials. The next story, of the Ionic order, has two columns on each face, with antæ at the angles, and a louvre window in each intercolumniation. This division incloses an excellent peal of eight bells, of which the tenor bell is 1900lbs. in weight.[8] The third story, from which the pedestal rises that supports the obelisk, is of the same general design as that last described, but of diminished proportions. On the north and south sides of the church a plain course of stone divides each elevation into two stories, and each story contains six windows, the lowermost range being nearly square, and the uppermost oblong: the large eastern window, which is surmounted by an entablature and pediment, is also of the latter form.

The interior, as in nearly all our modern churches of Grecian design, appears like a large single apartment, the space being almost wholly unbroken except by the galleries, which are supported by columns of the Doric order, and are very capacious. The piers between the windows are faced by pilasters of the Ionic order, connected with an

[8] The cost of the bells and turret-clock was defrayed by a public subscription.

entablature immediately below the ceiling, ornamented by a rich honeysuckle moulding. The ceiling is horizontal, and panelled in recessed squares, in each of which is an expanded flower. In the western gallery is a good organ, which was erected at the cost of the late Thomas Lett, esq.; who, in December 1826, gave 1200*l.* for the purpose. Its case is enriched in imitation of rosewood; and the front displays four antæ of the Ionic order, surmounted by a pediment. In an arched recess on each side, ranging over the gallery stairs, are seats for the district schools. The whole number of sittings in this church is about two thousand; of which, upwards of one-third are free. The altar-screen, at the east end, is ornamented by antæ of white marble, and between them, inscribed on slabs of black marble, are the usual tables of the Law, Creed, and Lord's Prayer. The east window is glazed with stained glass of little merit; exhibiting, in the centre, a descending dove, with copper-coloured rays; the whole inclosed by a border of similar tint. The communion-plate, which cost 120*l.*, was presented by the late Archbishop Sutton. At this end, a portion of the space, under each gallery, is partitioned off as a vestry. The pulpit and reading-desk are of uniform design, and placed opposite to each other, at a short distance from the communion-rails. In the middle aisle, under the organ-gallery, is a beautiful font of white marble, which was brought from Italy and presented to the church by Dr. Barrett, the first minister. It is about four feet in height, and has the form of an antique vase. The handles are demi-angels, terminating in foliage; and both in front and at the back is an ornamental compartment, inclosing a finely-sculptured female figure, in basso-relievo; the one bearing a book with a lamb, and the other a wreath and a palm-branch.—The dial-clock in front of the organ-gallery, was given by James Courthope Peach, esq. The iron pipes for the gas were given by Mr. William Whitehead: the lights are admirably disposed; and in the centre is a magnificent chandelier having numerous gas-burners inclosed in globes of ground-glass.

Among the few monuments here, at the east end is one that was erected by subscription of the inhabitants, in commemoration of Thomas Lett, esq., who died on the 25th of August, 1830. He was a great benefactor to this church, and a magistrate of the county. It exhibits a figure of Justice, leaning with one arm upon a pedestal, bearing an urn, and holding a balance with the other.—On a tablet of white marble, inscribed in memory of James Thomas Goodenham Rodwell, esq., who died on the 14th of March, 1825, aged twenty-seven years, is a sculpture in relief, of an angel kneeling by a sarcophagus.—On another, in memory of Edward Vere, esq., is sculptured

a cap of maintenance, surmounted by a boar passant.—Here, also, is a small marble tablet, commemorative of the late comedian, Robert William Elliston, esq., who died on the 7th of July, 1831, aged fifty-seven, and was interred in a vault below the church.

This Living is a perpetual curacy. The first minister was the Rev. Jonathan Tyers Barrett, D.D.; who was appointed in 1824, and resigned in 1832. His successor, the Rev. Robert Irvine, A.M., was appointed at Michaelmas in the same year, and is still incumbent.

Adjoining the church-yard, in Church-street, are the district National *Schools*, which were erected about twenty years ago, and in which, on the average, about two hundred and fifty boys and two hundred girls are receiving instruction daily.—This street leads to what was known as the *Old Halfpenny Hatch*; where a private foot-way, bordered by pollard-willows, led through some garden grounds nearly to Christ-church, and for a long series of years formed the nearest thoroughfare from Lambeth to Bank-side and London bridge.

In the Waterloo road, between St. John's church and the New Cut, are two Dissenting Chapels, namely, *Zion Chapel*, belonging to the Independents; and the *New Jerusalem Temple* (as formerly called), which was built by the followers of Emmanuel Swedenborg, but eventually transferred to a Baptist congregation. The former, of which the Rev. Arthur Triggs is minister, is a plain brick edifice, raised in 1822, and containing accommodations for about one thousand persons;—the latter, also of brick, was built a few years afterwards, and has a gothic front: the present minister is the Rev. John Branch.

At a short distance from St. John's church, northwards, is the *Royal Universal Infirmary for Children*, a neat edifice of brick, with a stone portico, which was built from a design gratuitously furnished by D. Laing, esq., (the architect of the Custom house), and first opened in October, 1824; when the business of the Institution was removed from St. Andrew's hill, Doctors' Commons. This charity was founded by the late Dr. J. B. Davis, in 1810; and many thousand patients have since participated in its benefits: it is chiefly maintained by yearly subscriptions.

Waterloo Bridge.—This noble structure, in which grandeur of design is united with great professional skill, has excited the admiration of many scientific foreigners, as well as that of the fellow-citizens of its highly-talented architect. Canova, the late celebrated Italian sculptor, and most esteemed connoisseur in works of art of modern times, regarded it as the "finest bridge in Europe;" and in expressing this opinion, he added, that "it alone was worth coming from Rome to London to see."

Waterloo bridge crosses the Thames at a nearly equidistant point from the bridges of Blackfriars and Westminster. Mr. Ralph Dodd, the original projector of a tunnel under the river, (and of other works of a similar nature), appears to have been first engaged as engineer on this undertaking; but before much progress had been made, the Committee of management applied to the late John Rennie, esq., and from his designs the bridge was built. It was erected at the expense of private individuals, incorporated by an act of parliament passed in June, 1809, under the style of the "Strand Bridge Company," and empowered to raise by subscription the sum of 500,000*l.* in transferable shares of 100*l.* each, and the additional sum of 300,000*l.*, by the issue of new shares, or by mortgage secured on the property, if it were found requisite. In July, 1813, the Company obtained a new act of parliament, authorizing a further augmentation of the funds, in the same manner, to the amount of 200,000*l.*; and a third parliamentary enactment, in July 1816, conferred new powers on the proprietors, and ordained that the Strand bridge should thenceforth be called *Waterloo Bridge.* The architect furnished two designs, one for a bridge with seven arches, and another for one with nine; the latter of which was approved of by the committee, and carried into execution: the first stone was laid on the 11th of October, 1811.

Instead of using caissons in building the piers, the foundations were laid in coffer-dams, made by driving into the bed of the river three concentric rows of piles, at the distance of about three feet six inches apart. The ground was chiefly clay covered by a stratum of gravel, and into this were driven beech and elm piles, twelve inches in diameter, and about twenty feet in length, to form the foundations of the piers; and between these piles were rammed in to the depth of eighteen inches, Kentish ragstone laid in liquid mortar. The heads of the piles being sawed off, so as to present a perfectly level surface, timber sills, or bearing piles, were fastened to it transversely and longitudinally, to these was secured by long spikes a flooring of six-inch plank; and upon this was laid the first course of masonry. The faces of the piers and abutments, and also of the arches, consist of blocks of Cornish granite, and the interiors, of Craigleith and Derbyshire stone, every course being grouted with liquid mortar; and to strengthen the masonry, four chain-bars of iron are worked transversely into each arch.

The arches are all semi-ellipses, of 120 feet span, with an elevation of 35 feet, leaving a height of 30 feet above the surface of the water at spring tides, and forming a clear water-way of 1080 feet. The piers are 30 feet in breadth at the base, and 20 at the springing of the arches. Their dimensions in the direction of the breadth of the bridge are 87 feet each, terminating towards the stream in angles formed by the meeting of curved lines; and upon their extremities stand two three-quarter columns of the Grecian-Doric order, supporting an entablature, which forms the exterior of a rectangular recess, or balcony. The sides of the bridge are defended by an open balustrade, with a

frieze and cornice. The carriage-road is 28 feet wide; and each foot-pavement is 7 feet in width. The entire length of the bridge, from the extremities of the abutments, is 1380 feet. The approaches, except at the entrance to the Strand, are 70 feet wide, and are carried over a series of semi-circular arches, 16 feet each in span; that on the Strand side is 310 feet in length; and that on the Surrey side, 766 feet long, formed by thirty-nine semi-circular arches, and an elliptical arch of 26 feet span over the Narrow-wall road, and an embankment about 165 yards in length. In order to complete the approaches on the Surrey side, the Company were obliged to obtain a loan of 60,000*l.* from government, on a mortgage of the tolls; which have never produced a remunerating interest to the shareholders. During the closure against carriages at Westminster bridge, the traffic over this thoroughfare was greatly increased.[9] The present toll for foot-passengers is one halfpenny.—This bridge was publicly opened with great ceremony, by the Prince Regent on the 18th of June, 1817, being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, fought in 1815.[10]

The Hungerford & Lambeth Suspension Bridge.—This is a chain foot-bridge, extending across the Thames from Hungerford market, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, to the opposite shore in the district of St. John, Lambeth. It was erected pursuant to an act of parliament, which received the royal assent on the 13th of August, 1836, (6th & 7th William IV. chap. 133), constituting the proposers a body-corporate under the style and title of "The Hungerford and Lambeth Suspension Foot-bridge Company," and empowering them to raise the sum of 80,000*l.* in three thousand two hundred shares of 25*l.* each; and the further sum of 26,000*l.* by mortgage, if necessary, for the completion of the work. The bridge was constructed under the superintendence of Sir J. K. Brunel, chief engineer, and Mr. Pritchard Baly, resident engineer. The expense of the masonry and brick-work was about 63,000*l.*; and that of the iron-work, 17,000*l.*

From its mode of construction and height above the river, this bridge has a light and airy appearance, strongly contrasted with the

[9] After Westminster Bridge had been extensively repaired, the carriage-way, which had remained closed from the 15th of August, was again opened on December 24th, 1846.

[10] In the forenoon, a detachment of Horse Guards posted themselves on the bridge; and about three o'clock, a discharge of two hundred and two guns, in commemoration of the number of cannon taken from the French, announced the arrival of the Prince Regent, and other illustrious personages, who came in barges from the Earl of Liverpool's at Whitehall. The royal party passed through the centre arch, and landed on the Surrey side, where a procession was formed; which was headed by the Prince Regent, with the Duke of York on his right, and the Duke of Wellington on his left, in the uniform of field-marshals, and accompanied by a train of noblemen, gentlemen, ministers, and members of both houses of parliament. On reaching the Middlesex side of the bridge, the company re-embarked, and returned to Whitehall.

massive pile of Waterloo, in its immediate vicinity; and the views from it, of the busy traffic of the river, and of the numerous buildings within range of the eye, cannot but impress the philosophic observer with a deep sense of mercantile activity, and metropolitan affluence.

The platform, or pathway, is sustained by chains passing over piers, and forming three reverted arches; the central arch being 676 feet in span, and the lateral arches 333 feet each. The towers on the piers which sustain the middle arch rise to the height of about eighty feet above high-water mark. The flooring, or road-way, at its central point, is nearly thirty-two feet above the same line; and its entire length, between the abutments in which the end-chains are strongly embedded, is 1352 feet: its breadth is fourteen feet. The towers are of brick, designed in what has been termed the Italian style of architecture. Through these pass four series of broad chains (two on each side of the platform); each chain being composed of ten and eleven links, in alternate order, and near the piers where they are subject to the greatest strain, of eleven and twelve alternate links. It has been calculated that this bridge would bear a load of 5180 tons; and that the greatest burthen to which it can ever be liable, could not be more than 1480 tons;—that is, supposing a crowd of persons standing close to each other to cause a pressure of 100 lbs. on every square foot. This bridge was first opened to the public on May-day, 1845, without any particular ceremony: the toll for crossing it, is one half-penny. In the same year, a new act of parliament was obtained, to amend their former acts, &c., and alter the company's name to that of the "Charing-Cross Bridge Company."

An extension of the South-eastern railway from the station at Nine-Elms is now in progress; the line being continued in a curvilinear direction through Vauxhall and Lambeth, and across the Westminster-bridge road to the Surrey side of the Suspension bridge, near which, or in the York road, a new and considerable station is intended to be made.

Near this bridge are the *Lambeth Water-works*, which were established "on part of the Belvidere wharf,"[11] under the provisions of an

[11] This wharf derived its name from the *Belvidere house* and gardens, a place of public entertainment which occupied this spot in Queen Anne's reign, and would seem from its situation to have been immediately adjacent to Cuper's Garden (described in p. 344), the site of which is now crossed by the Waterloo road. Dr. Rawlinson, in his additions to Aubrey, imagines the Belvidere gardens,—which (writing about 1719) he mentions as "lately sold by Mr. England to Mr. Theobald,"—to have been the site of a celebrated *Saw Mill* which was erected during the supremacy of Oliver Cromwell, and with the contrivance of which the Protector was so well pleased, that notwithstanding the clamours and objections of workmen, surveyors, &c., he had it confirmed by an Act of Parliament.—Aubrey's SURREY, vol. v. pp. 277, 278.

act of parliament granted to a company of shareholders in 1785, (25th of George the Third, chap. 89), for making "Water-works on the Narrow Wall, Lambeth, to supply Lambeth and parts adjacent with water taken from the Thames." The water was at first drawn from the borders of the stream, but its foulness having occasioned much complaint, the company subsequently obtained leave from the city of London (as conservators of the Thames) to procure their supply from the central part of the river. This is still done by means of a *conduit pipe*, or *tunnel*, of cast-iron, forty-two inches in diameter, through which the water flows at all times of the tide into a well in the company's premises on the shore; from which, formerly, it was forced by steam-engines into the service pipes. Still further to improve the quality of the water, the company, in March 1834, obtained another act of parliament, to enable them to purchase land for constructing reservoirs for filtration, &c. This they did on Brixton hill, adjoining the Surrey County Jail; and by mains laid from Narrow-wall, the water is forced by engine-power into the reservoirs; whence it falls *per gravitatem* for the supply of twenty thousand tenants. All the works at Lambeth, which occupy an extensive plot of ground, are stated to be fire-proof.

Narrow Wall (now the Belvidere road), was an ancient embankment and track-way running parallel with the Thames, and so called to distinguish it from *Broadwall*, another embankment extending southwards from the river, and separating the parish of Christchurch from Lambeth marsh. Narrow wall, Vine street, and Cornwall road, are all noticed in views of London delineated in Queen Elizabeth's reign, but no houses seem connected with either avenue, except a few in and about Vine street. The lower part of this street, in which are several very old and ruinous wooden houses, is now from eight to ten feet below the level of the adjacent streets, the ground having been greatly raised in all this part of the marsh.

Near King's-arms stairs, at Narrow-wall, extensive premises were occupied during a period of almost sixty years by Coade and Seeley's Manufactory of burnt *Artificial stone* (or *Terra-cotta*), which is said to have originated with the elder Bacon, an eminent sculptor, but was first established on this spot by Mrs. Coade, in 1769.[13] It afterwards became greatly celebrated, much of the statuary, &c., being executed

[13] The noble monument of the Earl of Chatham in Westminster abbey was one of the productions of Bacon. He died in August, 1799; and in a brief memoir of his life published in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, in the month following, (vol. lxix. p. 808), is this statement:—"It was during Mr. B.'s apprenticeship that he formed a design of making Statues in artificial stone, which he afterwards perfected. The manufactory now carried on at Lambeth by Mrs. Coade originated with him."

from Bacon's models and designs. About 1827, the manufacture was removed by Messrs. Croggan and Co., who had succeeded to the business, to the New road, near Tottenham court. Another removal has since taken place; and the business is now carried on under the firm of Austin and Seeley, in Keppel row, in the New road. The old premises are partly occupied by Messrs. Taylor, Williams, and Co.'s recently established Machine Carving-works.

Stamford-street Unitarian Chapel is a capacious building, of which the Rev. Wm. Hincks is minister. Its west front consists of an extended classical portico of the Doric order, exhibiting six massive columns, fluted, supporting an entablature and pediment.

In Upper Stamford street are the *Schools* of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick; an Institution which was commenced on the 17th of March, 1784, and re-modelled on the 22nd of March, 1786, when it was resolved that the objects of the Society should be restricted to the establishment of Schools in and near London, for the education of poor children born of Irish parents in and near London. Shortly afterwards, the surviving members of the "Irish Charitable Society," which had been originally established in 1704, but had ceased to meet in 1756, proposed to add their stock, viz., 1091*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* New South-sea annuities, to the funds of the Benevolent Society, on the condition that the relief bestowed should always be conferred without regard to the particular religious tenets of the objects of their benevolence;—and their proposal was readily agreed to. This Society has been extensively patronized. Its funded property, on the 3rd of March, 1846, amounted to 30,600*l.* three per cents.; towards which, 3780*l.* had been contributed by King George the Fourth; 890*l.* by the late William the Fourth; 320*l.* by the Queen-dowager Adelaide; and 825*l.* by her Majesty Queen Victoria, under whose patronage, and that of the Queen-dowager, the Society is now supported.

During many years the children were placed in different schools dispersed throughout the metropolis, but at length, about 1815, the funds became sufficient to enable the Committee to erect the present building in Stamford-street. It consists of a central division, including committee rooms and other apartments; and two low wings, containing separate school-rooms for the boys and girls. The ages of admission are from seven to ten years; but no child is admitted unless of Irish parentage. About five hundred and fifty children are now educated and clothed in the schools of this society. Donations of twenty guineas and upwards constitute a governor for life; and of three guineas, a governor for one year: the benefactors are chiefly of the former class. In the year ending in February 1846, the disbursements

amounted to 1572*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; and the receipts (including 993*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* obtained from benefactions, &c., at the annual festival on St. Patrick's day), to 2045*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* The general management of the society is vested in a president, vice-presidents, a treasurer, and other officers; but its affairs are principally directed by a sub-committee of twelve gentlemen, who meet on the first Tuesday in every month.

In York-road is the General Lying-in-Hospital (formerly the Westminster Hospital), a most beneficent Institution, deriving its origin from the meritorious exertions of Dr. John Leake, an eminent physician and practitioner in midwifery. In 1765, he purchased some ground in the Westminster-bridge road, where the Hospital was first built; and when the building was raised, he generously assigned over his interest to the governors for the benefit of the charity. This Institution was incorporated in 1830; about which time the present structure was erected in York road. It is a handsome, spacious, and well-built edifice, exhibiting in the centre of the principal front a recessed portico of four columns of the Ionic order, approached by a flight of steps, and forming the main entrance. In-patients are received from all parts of the kingdom, chiefly the wives of industrious artizans, and of poor soldiers and seamen:—even necessitous single women, who can produce satisfactory testimonials of general good conduct, and appear to be real objects of commiseration, are admitted here; but this indulgence is in every case restricted to the first offspring of misconduct. The delivery of married women, (with professional advice and medicine), as out-patients, at their own habitations, in the metropolis and its environs, forms also a branch of this useful charity. The Hospital is under the patronage of the Dowager-queen Adelaide, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; and the Duke of Northumberland is president. There are four vice-presidents, a committee, a consulting physician (Dr. Chas. Locock), two accoucheur physicians, sixteen midwives, a chaplain, a surgeon, a treasurer, and other officers.

The *York-street Congregational Chapel* is a neat edifice of brick, designed in the Lancet style, but with duplicated windows: in front is a recessed entrance; and below the chapel, are Schools both for boys and girls.—The minister is the Rev. Richard Alliott, LL.D.

All-Saints Church, York-street, Lambeth Marsh.—This is the last of the new churches which has been built at Lambeth for the convenience and spiritual instruction of its densely-crowded inhabitants. Although chiefly designed in the Anglo-Norman style, it displays much originality in arrangements and decoration, and reflects great credit on the abilities of the architect, Wm. Rogers, esq.; who, at a comparatively small expense, has here produced an edifice far superior

to the general character of our modern ecclesiastical buildings. The estimate, including incidental expenses and commission, was 6399*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and the contract was for that sum. The first stone was laid on May the 13th, 1844; and the building was finished in September, 1845; but it is yet unconsecrated.

The principal entrance is on a line with the high-street; the body of the church, which is of brick, being behind the houses. This entrance opens into a long corridor from a recessed arch, decorated with zig-zag and other mouldings, wrought in the basement story of a well-proportioned campanile tower of three stories, surmounted by a slender spire. The doorway in the lower story, and the headings and decorations of the middle and upper stories are semicircular: the upper story is finished by a pierced parapet with ornamental pinnacles at the angles. The height of the tower is seventy-nine feet; and that of the spire, fifty-four feet.

The interior consists of a nave and aisles, terminated by a recessed angular chancel. The nave is on each side separated from the aisles by five lofty iron-columns, cast to resemble the clustered shafts of the lancet style: from these spring semicircular stilted arches enriched with ornaments of an arabesque character. The roof is of timber-frame work, stained to resemble oak.

On each side the church, in the lower part, are eight long semi-circular-headed windows; and a similar number are in the clerestory. At the west end is a handsome rose-window, and beneath it, a range of narrow apertures which admit light to that part of the nave. The recess forming the chancel is lit, in a subdued but harmonious tone, by a semi-dome sky-light filled with stained glass. There is a spacious gallery over each aisle, and another of considerable depth at the west end: in the latter is a richly-decorated organ, centrally divided; the rose window being seen to much advantage through the aperture. In the pews and galleries are sufficient accommodations for eight hundred persons; and the additional free sittings are about seven hundred. The length of the church is one hundred feet; and the breadth, fifty feet.—The present licensed curate is the Rev. Abraham Peat, A.M., who was appointed in 1845.

The last remains of a large old mansion traditionally called *Bishop Bonner's House*, which stood at a little distance from the Marsh gate, and part of which had been occupied as a boarding-school, was taken down in July, 1823. There is no certain proof, however, that it had ever been inhabited by Bishop Bonner, although, in support of the tradition a passage has been cited from Strype's "Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer," stating that on March 24th, 1537-8, Henry Holbeach

was consecrated suffragan bishop of Bristol, "in the bishop of *London's* Chapel, in the said bishop's house, situate in *Lambeth Marsh.*" But in this instance Strype was in error, and, as he afterwards acknowledged, had inadvertently written London instead of Rochester; the ordination having really taken place at *La Place*, the house of John Hilsey, the then bishop of Rochester, near Lambeth palace: the bishops of London never had a residence at Lambeth.[13]

The Royal Cobourg, now the Victoria Theatre.—This capacious structure, which stands at the south intersection of the Waterloo-bridge road with the New Cut, had its origin from a disagreement between Thomas West, esq., the ground landlord of the Royal Circus (now the Surrey Theatre), and Messrs. Jones and Dunn, the leaseholders of that establishment; the latter deeming it more advantageous to erect a new theatre, than to pay an exorbitant rent as yearly tenants. Fixing, therefore, upon the site of the present building, then an open field, and being joined by Mr. Serres, jun., (son of Dominic Serres, knt., an eminent marine painter), they obtained, by his interest, the patronage of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, and her consort Leopold, prince of Saxe Cobourg (now king of the Belgians); and the first stone was laid by their proxy, Mr. Alderman Goodbehere, on the 15th of October, 1816: two days afterwards, a license for opening the theatre was granted at the Surrey Quarter Sessions. The ground, which is copyhold, is held of the manor of Lambeth, (though not immediately of the lord), at a yearly rent of 80*l.* On account of the swampy condition of this spot, it being directly adjacent to one of the large and ancient ditches made for the drainage of Lambeth marsh, a great

[13] Vide Denne's Addenda, &c., in Bibl. Topographia Britannica, No. v. p. 244; and Wharton's *Observations* on Strype's "Memorials," attached to the Oxford edition printed in 1812; vol. ii. p. 1047. The Lambeth residence of the bishops of Rochester, which had been originally called *La Place*, and afterwards Carlisle-house from its change of ownership, has been noticed in pages 335—337. In the "Life and Death of Bishop Fisher," written by Dr. Richard Hall, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, but not published until 1653, a somewhat different account is related from that given by Stow, of the execrable attempt made to poison Bishop Fisher at *La Place*, (see p. 336), viz.—"The Bishop escaped a very great danger: for one R. Rose came into the Bishop's Kitchen (being acquainted with the Cook) at his House in Lambeth Marsh, and having provided a quantity of deadly poyson, whiles the Cook went into the Buterie to fetch him some drink, he took his opportunity to throw that poyson into a mess of gruell, which was prepared for the Bishop's dinner; and after he had stayed there awhile, went his way: but so it happened that, when the Bishop was called unto his dinner, he had no appetite to any meat, but wished his servants to fall to, and be of good chear, and that he would not eat till towards night. The servants being set to dinner, they that did eat of the poysoned dish were miserably infected, whereof one gentleman, named Bennot Cawen, and an old widow, died sodainly, and the rest never recovered their health till their dying day. The person that did this wicked deed was afterwards for that offence, boyled alive in Smithfield, in the 22d y^r^ of K. Henry's reign."—Life, &c., of Bishop Fisher, p. 101.

part of the stone materials of the old Savoy palace, in the Strand, (which was then undergoing its final demolition), was used in rendering the foundations substantial. The designs for this theatre were furnished by an ingenious architect named Cabanel, who was a native of Liege; and it was first regularly opened on Whit-Monday, May the 13th, 1818. The entertainments are chiefly of the melo-dramatic character. This is a well-built, uniform edifice; but has no pretensions, exteriorly, to architectural distinction. The auditorium, which is nearly of a semi-circular figure, consists of a spacious pit, a tier of boxes, &c., and an extremely large gallery, sufficiently capacious for twelve hundred persons.—This theatre has been occupied by different lessees, and is now held by Mr. Osbaldiston under a mortgage.

In Oakley street, at the *Oakley Arms*, on November 16th, 1802, the unfortunate Colonel Edward Marcus Despard and thirty-two other persons were apprehended on a charge of treasonable conspiracy, tending to destroy the king and subvert the government. In the February following, the colonel with nine associates were tried by a Special Commission at the Surrey Sessions house, and being all found guilty, seven of them, including Despard, were executed on the 21st, at the top of Horsemonger-lane gaol.

Several other places of amusement, besides those which have been described, existed at different times in this neighbourhood. Of these, the *Temple of Flora*, situated near the middle of Mount-row, and the *Apollo Gardens*, opposite to the Asylum, were opened for music, dancing, &c., about the year 1788;—but like the *Dog and Duck* in St. George's Fields, they were ultimately suppressed by the magistracy, in consequence of the loose and profligate purposes for which they were frequented. Another, and much older place of entertainment, called *Lambeth Wells*, in *Three Coney Walk* (now Lambeth Walk), was in existence in King William's reign; and had, possibly, been opened at an earlier period. It was in repute for its mineral waters, which were drawn from two wells, and sold at a penny per quart, "being the same price paid by St. Thomas's Hospital."[14] Here, about the middle of the last century, a musical society, under the direction of Mr. Sterling Goodwin, the then organist of St. Saviour's, Southwark, held its meetings; and lectures were read, and experiments exhibited on Natural Philosophy, by Mr. Erasmus King, who had been coachman to Dr. Desaguliers. It afterwards became a common brothel; and being deprived of a license, the dancing-room was let to a methodist preacher, who used the music-gallery for a pulpit. Long within memory, however, it continued open as a tea-garden; but the

[14] See Advertisement in the POSTMAN of March 28th, 1700.

attached premises have been since either built on, or converted to other purposes. The dwelling-house has likewise been rebuilt, and has been known for many years by the sign of the Fountain.

Lambeth was first constituted a Borough, and empowered to return two representatives to the House of Commons, by the Reform act, (2nd of William the Fourth, chap. 45), passed in June, 1832; and its boundaries were settled by another Act, (2nd and 3rd William IV., chap. 64), which received the royal assent in the following month.[15]

Members of Parliament for the Borough of Lambeth from 1832:—

February 5th, 1833 .. Right Hon. Charles Tennyson, a Privy Councillor. Benjamin Hawes, the younger, Esq.

February 19th, 1835.. The same. In July, 1835, Mr. Tennyson obtained the royal license to assume the surname of D'Eyncourt, pursuant to his father's will.

November 15th, 1837.. The same.

August 4th, 1841 ..... The same,—after a contested election, during which Mr. Hawes polled 2601, and D' Eyncourt 2558: they are the present members.

NEWINGTON, or NEWINGTON-BUTTS.

This parish, which forms a portion of the vast suburbs of London, south of the Thames, adjoins the parish of St. George, Southwark, on the north and east; Camberwell, on the south; and Lambeth, on the west. *Walworth*, which is described as a manor in the Domesday book, was probably, in the middle of the eleventh century, the only inhabited part of this parish of which it has since become a hamlet. A church at Walworth is mentioned in the Norman survey; and Mr. Lysons says,—"it seems probable that at the rebuilding of that church upon a new site it was surrounded with houses, which obtained the appellation of *Neweton*, as it is called in all the most ancient records: it was afterwards spelt Newenton, and Newington."[1]

This place doubtless derived its distinctive appellation from the *Butts* placed here, for the convenience of the people, that they might exercise themselves in archery. It is stated that the earliest record in which the name Newington Butts has been noticed, is the Register of

[15] In the last Act the boundaries are thus described:—"The Parish of St. Mary Newington, the Parish of St. Giles Camberwell, except the Manor and Hamlet of Dulwich, and also such Part of the Parish of Lambeth as is situate to the North of the Line herein-after described, including the Extra-parochial Space encompassed by such Part:—

"From the Point at which the Road from London to Dulwich leaves the Road from London over Herne Hill in a strait Line to St. Matthew's Church at Brixton; thence in a straight Line to a Point in the Boundary between the respective Parishes of Lambeth and Clapham One hundred and fifty Yards South of the Middle of the Carriage-way along Acre Lane."

[1] Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 389.

Archbishop Pole, at Lambeth, under the date 1558. Butts for bowmen to shoot at for practice were ordered by royal authority to be set up in the fields near London, in the reign of Henry the Eighth; and both James the First and his son Charles issued directions that the butts which had been destroyed, in consequence of inclosures, should be restored.[2]

Stow mentions this place as the scene of one of the religious tragedies which disgraced the reign of Henry the Eighth, while the church was under the government of Archbishop Cranmer.—"The 29th of Aprill, 1540, one named Maundeueld, another named Colens, and one other, were examined in S. Margarets church, and were condemned for Anabaptists, and were on the 3. of May brent in the high way, beyond Southwark, towards Newenton."[3]

The only manor in this parish is that of *Walworth*. King Edmund Ironside gave it to Hitard, his jester, who, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, being desirous to visit the thresholds of the apostles (*limina Apostolorum*), at Rome, went to the church of Christ, at Canterbury, and with the consent of the king, gave the vill of Walworth to that church.[4] The following account of this manor appears in the Domesday book:—

"Bainiard holds of the Archbishop [of Canterbury] *Waleorde*, which in the time of King Edward was appropriated for the clothing of the monks. It was then assessed at 5 hides: now at 3½ hides. The arable land amounts to 3 carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and there are fourteen villains, and five bordars, with 3 carucates. There is a church; and there are eight acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 30 shillings; afterwards at 20 shillings; and now at 60 shillings."

In the 10th of Edward the Second, 1317, the monks of Christchurch had a grant of free-warren in their manor of Walworth. In the reigns of Edward the Third and Richard the Second, and at subsequent periods, the manor is stated to have been held by persons of a family whose name was derived from this place. Margaret de Walworth is mentioned as lady of the manor, in a register of William de Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, in 1396; and Sir George Walworth died seised of it in 1474.[5] But these persons, and others who are said to have held the manor, were probably lessees under the ecclesiastical lords of the fee. King Henry the Eighth, in 1540, having suppressed the monastery of Christchurch, established a dean and twelve prebendaries, in the room of the prior and monks, and bestowed on them this and other estates, which still belong to the dean and chapter of Canterbury.

In the valuation of church property in the 26th of Henry the

[2] Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 389.
[3] Chronicle, p. 974.
[4] Dugdale, Monasticum Anglicanum, vol. i. p. 97.
[5] Escheats, 13 Edw. IV. No. 47.

Eighth, the manor of Walworth is rated, among the estates of Christchurch, Canterbury, at 37*l.* 8*s.* It appears from the *Testa de Nevill*, that in the reign of Henry the Third, the queen's goldsmith held of the king, *in capite*, one acre of land, in Niweton, by the service of rendering a gallon of honey.

The *Advowson.*—It is stated in the record just cited, that Roger de Sussex held the church of Niwetun, valued at 8 marks, of the gift of Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury. The patronage was afterwards vested in the earls of Pembroke, of the family of Valence, probably by grant of the prior and convent. Henry the Eighth obtained the advowson from archbishop Cranmer, in exchange for other property, and shortly before his death give it to the bishop of Worcester, who had a confirmation of the grant from Edward the Sixth. It has ever since been vested in the bishops of that see. The benefice is a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishops of Canterbury; valued in the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas at 22 marks; and in the King's books, at 16*l.*

Rectors of Newington-Butts in and since the year 1800:—

Charles de Guiffardiere, A.M. Instituted in 1793: died on the 1st of January, 1810.

Samuel Picart, A.M. Instituted in January, 1810: resigned in August, 1812.

Arthur Cyril Onslow, A.M. Instituted August 10th, 1812.

Independently of the old *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, there are now two others in this parish, namely,—*Trinity* church, in Trinity-square, and *St. Peter's* church, Walworth; besides several Chapels for different classes of dissenters.

St. Mary's Church.—This edifice was built between the years 1791 and 1793, in place of an older but smaller structure, of the origin of which we have no account. The expense of building, about 3500*l.*, was defrayed by a rate levied for three years on the parishioners. It is a plain edifice of brick, eighty-seven feet in length, and fifty-eight feet in width; and has a low tower at the west end, surmounted by a cupola and bell-turret. Additional sums have been twice or thrice expended on repairs and increased accommodations in the interior, which is fitted up with much elegance. There are large galleries on the north and south sides; and another at the west end, containing a good organ. The principal sepulchral memorials are as follow:—

Near the east end, against the north wall is a marble monument of the Corinthian order, exhibiting small statues of Sir Hugh Brawne, his two wives, four sons, and six daughters, in devotional attitudes.

He built the north aisle in the old church, which he chose for his burial-place; and "for the space of 22 years was the whole ornament of the parish", as the inscription states: it ends thus—

Reader, it pleas'd the Almighty to infuse
Sence of his goodness in my fleshy heart:
Faith quicken'd Love; Love did his Church-work chuse,
Both jointly here to shew ourselves in part.
His be the glory; Peace (Soule's Sabbath) mine;
Prayer, Thanksgiving, Use, Example, thine.
1614. *Vivens posui, Anno ætatis* 77.

Arms:—Arg. 3 bars Sa. on a canton Or, a griffin's head erased of the Second.

At the east end of the church is a handsome monument of white marble, commemorative of JAMES READING, esq., and *Mary* his third wife, "whose exemplary piety towards God, integrity towards man, charity to the poor, and humility towards all, made them live desired, and dye lamented by all that knew them." He died on the 24th of November, 1694, in the 70th year of his age. She, on the 9th of August, 1697, in the 62nd year of her age.

Against the east wall in the chancel is a handsome monument of white marble, which was erected by the late bishop HORSLEY, in memory of *Sarah*, his second wife, who was the *protegé* of his first wife (Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Botham, of Albury), but whose surname has not been mentioned in any account that we have seen. It is ornamented with a sculpture of an open book, lying upon a mitre and crozier, with a cross above them. She died on the 2nd of April, 1805, aged fifty-four years. The inscription recording her virtues is in Latin, and was written by her bereaved partner. Beneath it another inscription, written by the Rev. Heneage Horsley, A.M., (the bishop's son by his first wife, and a canon of St. Asaph), commemorates the bishop himself, who died in his seventy-third year, on the 4th of October, 1806; and was buried here, in the same vault with his second wife.—Near this memorial is an oval tablet, commemorative of ANTHONY FOTHERGILL, M.D., a physician and medical writer of some eminence, who died at an advanced age, in 1813.

Against the same wall is a monument of white marble, at the upper part of which is an urn, with an extinguished torch, and an open book, thus inscribed:— .

1. Ep. Pet. Cap. ii. Ver. 17—Deum timete, Regem honorate. Juxta hoc marmor sepultus est Rev. CAROLUS DE GUIFFARDIERE, A.M. hujusce parochiæ per sexdecim annos Rector. Amicis semper deflendus, obiit 1ma die Januarii, anno Domini MDCCCX^mo, ætatis suæ LXX^mo.

On the south wall is a tablet in memory of Captain MARTIN WAGHORN, of his Majesty's Royal Navy, who died on the 17th of December, 1787, aged fifty-three years. He was one of the few

persons who escaped from the Royal George, when that ship sunk, off Spithead, June 28th, 1782.—Another tablet on the same wall records the memory of Richard Saumarez, F.R.S. R.C.S., an eminent surgeon, and author of works on Physiology and other branches of medical science. He died at Bath, January the 28th, 1835, aged seventy-one years.

The church-yard, which was much enlarged under an act of parliament of the 29th of George the Second, in 1757, and further enlarged in 1834, contains numerous tombs and other sepulchral memorials, of which our limits will not admit particulars.[6]

The Registers of this parish,[7] which commence in 1561, but are very imperfect until about the year 1670, include the subjoined instances of *Longevity*, viz.:—

Edward Allen, aged 107 years and upwards, buried January 20, 1686.
Sarah Wood, aged 101 } buried April 5th, 1701.
Mary Ralf, aged 100 }
Christopher Coward, aged 102, buried December 16, 1703.
Widow Jeweller, aged 106, buried August 30, 1706.

Adjacent to the church-yard, eastward, is the Parsonage-house, of which Lysons, writing in 1791, says, "It is built of wood, appears to be very ancient, and is surrounded by a moat, which has four bridges."[8] Since his time considerable alterations have been made; the moat has been filled up, and the dwelling enlarged and stuccoed, and rendered much more comfortable. The attached glebe consists of the garden, and two small fields. Some adjoining

[6] Among those which in the last century were regarded as the most conspicuous, was that of William Allen, the son of a cow-keeper in this parish, who was shot by a soldier during the riots in St. George's Fields, in 1768, when the celebrated Wilkes was confined, for political offences, in the King's Bench prison. In the inscription it is stated that Allen was "inhumanly murdered on the 10th of May, by Scottish detachments from the army"; to which are added the imprecation—"Oh! Earth, cover not my Blood", and other texts of Scripture, expressive of the feelings of the bereaved parent, by whom the memorial was erected. A soldier was subsequently tried for the alleged crime, and acquitted, as it was not proved to the satisfaction of the Jury that he was the man who fired at the deceased. The periodicals of the time shew the strong indignation against the government which this unfortunate occurrence excited in the public mind.

[7] At the beginning of one of the Registers is the entry of a license (dated March the 8th, 1619), granted by the Rev. James Fludd, "parson of the church of St. Mary Newington in Surrey, unto Mrs. Ann Jones, the wyfe of Evan Jones, gentleman, she being notoriously sicke, to eate flesh this time of Lent;—provided alwaies that duringe the time of her sicknesse she eate no beife, veale, porke, mutton, or bacon."

[8] Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 394.—From this account of the situation of the parsonage, it must be evident that the adjacent ground was very marshy; and Stow, under the date September 30, 1555, mentions that "by occasion of great wind, and raine that had fallen, was such great floods that all the marshes on Lambeth side were so overflowne that the people from Newington church could not passe on foote, but were caried by boate from the said church to the *Pinfold*, neare to St. George's in Southwarke."—Chronicle, p. 1061; edit. 1600.

land, on which Queen's-head row, Church row, Parsonage row, &c., now stand, was let on a building lease for ninety-nine years, under the authority of an act of parliament obtained in 1757, or 1758, by the Rev. John Horsley, (bishop Horsley's father), who resigned this living in the latter year, in favour of his son, who continued to hold it until his promotion to the see of Rochester in 1793.

At a short distance from the church, on the west side, are the *United National Charity and Sunday Schools*, which were erected in 1820, for the instruction of one thousand children, and are supported by voluntary contributions.

Maitland, in his brief notices of the parishes of Newington and Rotherhithe, says, that "on the west side of Hunt's, or the Fishmongers' Alms-houses, is a moorish ground, with a small water-course denominated the river *Tygris*, which is part of Cnut's trench;—the outflux of which is on the east side of Rotherhithe parish, were the great wet-dock is situate."[9] In reference to this passage it may be noticed, that in the year 1823, when the road between the almshouses and Newington church was dug up for a new sewer, some piles and posts were discovered, with rings for mooring barges, &c.; and also a tin pot, containing coins of the reigns of Charles the Second and King William. An old parishioner named Farns, who died at the age of 109 years, in the early part of the present century, often said that he remembered when boats used to come up as far as the church at Newington.

The *Drapers' Almshouses* in Cross-street were founded by Mr. John Walter, clerk to the Drapers' Company, for four poor single men and twelve unmarried women; but on rebuilding the almshouses in 1798, in consequence of an agreement between the parochial authorities and the Company, the inmates were reduced to eight; six of whom are appointed by the former, and two by the latter: each has a distinct apartment.—Another *Almshouse* in connexion with this parish was founded by James Hulbert, fishmonger, for twenty poor men and women. This is under the direction of the Fishmongers' Company, and adjoins their own almshouses.

On the south side of Newington Causeway, is the HORSEMONGER-LANE GAOL, *and Surrey Sessions House*, which were erected in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in 1791, from the designs and under the direction of George Gwilt, esq., the county surveyor and architect. The ground, about three acres and a half, which had been previously occupied as a market-garden, was purchased, together with the lessee's interest, for the sum of 1350*l*. The buildings were

[9] Maitland's LONDON, pp. 1388-89; edit. 1772.

completed and fitted up in 1798 and 1799, at the addtional cost of 39,742*l.* 14*s.*, inclusive of the surveyor's charge of 2,100*l.* for plans, estimates, and superintendence. A further cost of 3000*l.* was incurred in 1809, when several houses were purchased and pulled down, and a handsome approach made from the high-road. This prison is under the general jurisdiction of the Sheriff, Court of Quarter Sessions, and twelve visiting magistrates of the county of Surrey.

The gaol is a quadrangular building, three stories in height above the basement; the keeper's house being in the centre, and overlooking all the yards. Three sides are appropriated to the confinement of felons, and one side for debtors; the latter are arranged in classes, viz.—master debtors, common debtors, inferior debtors, and female debtors. On the felons' side there are ten wards, with rooms for the reception of three hundred and sixty-four persons; and, including debtors, nearly four hundred individuals have been imprisoned here at one time. A day-room, airing-yard, and sleeping-cells, are attached to each ward; and the lobbies (each of which is six feet and a half in width) are well ventilated. Here, also, are two infirmaries for the different sexes, several baths, and a well-arranged chapel in which the felon prisoners and debtors are seated in their respective classes; and the males and females screened from the sight of each other. Among the several small benefactions enjoyed by the debtors is a donation made to the old *White Lion Prison*, in Southwark, (mentioned by Stow), by Mrs. Margaret Symcott, or Eleanor Gwynn, of sixty-five penny loaves, every eight weeks, issuing from the chamberlain's office.[10]

Trinity Church, Trinity-square, near Blackman-street.—This church, which is situated on the Bermondsey verge of the parish, was, together with St. Peter's, Walworth, erected under the provisions of an act of parliament (1 George IV., cap. xli.), for "Building two new Churches or Chapels in the Parish of St. Mary, Newington Butts," which received the royal assent on the 30th of June, 1820. About fifty trustees were appointed to carry this statute into execution; and the "Commissioners for Building and promoting the Building of new Churches," &c., under the acts of the 58th and 59th of George the Third, were empowered to divide the parish into three separate eccle-

[10] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. Appendix, xvi.—Stow, in enumerating the prisons in Southwark at the close of the sixteenth century, says,—"Then is the *White Lion*, a Gaole so called, for that the same was a common Hostery, for the receit of travellers, by that signe. This house was first used as a Gaole within this three-score yeeres last, since the which time the prisoners were once remoued thence to an house in Newtowne [Newington], where they remained for a short time, and were returned backe again to the aforesaid White Lyon, there to remain, as the appointed Gaole for the County of Surrey."—Survay of London, p. 780: edit. 1618. In the following century, this gaol became too ruinous for use, and the prisoners were transferred to the Marshalsea.

siastical districts; but reserving to the archbishops of Canterbury all the rights and powers which they had heretofore exercised within the parish of Newington. This has since been done; one district being attached to the old church of St. Mary; and the others assigned to the new churches of Trinity and St. Peter.

Trinity church was erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Francis Bedford, esq., who has been already mentioned as the architect of several churches in the northern parts of Surrey. The ground was given by the Corporation of the Trinity-house, who possess considerable property in the vicinity; and the first stone was laid on the 2nd of June, 1823, by the late archbishop Sutton, attended by bishop Cornwall, of Worcester, Sir John Michell, knt., dean of the Arches, and many other persons. On the 16th of December, 1824, the new church was consecrated by the same primate with great ceremony. The cost of building was 13,316*l.*; about one moiety of which was defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, and the other by borrowed aid from the parliamentary fund.

This edifice, which is chiefly of brick with stone dressings, consists of a parallelogram (about one hundred and ten feet long by sixty feet wide), forming the body of the church, and ranging east and west; an advanced portico of the Corinthian order, with entrance vestibules, on the *north* side, (a disposition rendered expedient by the near contiguity of the surrounding houses), and a steeple, of three stages, surmounting the roof behind the portico. This latter consists of six fluted columns sustaining a plain entablature (continued as a finish around the church) and a pediment. The lower story of the steeple contains the bells and clock-dials; the second story is of the Doric order, with weather-boarding in the intercolumniations; the third consists of a square pedestal forming the plinth, or basement, of an octagonal turret, crowned by a ball and cross. On each side the church are two ranges of segment-arched windows; and at the east end, is an entablature and pediment corresponding with the northern front. The roof is covered with copper.

The interior affords more accommodation than almost any other of the new churches; the pews and galleries being adapted for 1277 persons, the general free-seats for 519 persons, and the sittings in the deep recesses above the vestibules on the northern side for 253 charity children. The galleries are supported by Doric columns; and the ceiling is divided into square compartments by intersecting architraves, the centre of each being ornamented with an expanded flower. The altar-screen exhibits the usual tables of the Lord's Prayer, Decalogue, &c., on four slabs, surmounted by a pediment. The font is of

artificial stone, and has the form of an antique Grecian vase, with handles, enriched with honeysuckles. Here is a good organ, and a dial; the latter being the gift of the late David King, esq., a magistrate for this county. The steeple contains an excellent peal of eight bells, cast by Messrs. Mears, of Whitechapel.

The first incumbent was the Rev. Chas. Vernon Holme Sumner, now rector of Byfleet. The present minister is the Rev. Gilbert Chesnutt, A.M. Handsome railings of cast-iron surround the church; and in the small adjacent plantation is a statue of King Alfred the Great.

At a short distance from the eastern side of Walworth-road, near Beckford-place, is St. Peter's Church, a composition from the classic orders, erected from the designs of the late Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Soane. The first stone was laid by archbishop Sutton, on the 2nd of June,, 1823, immediately subsequent to his performance of the like ceremony at Trinity church; and it was consecrated by the same primate on the 28th of February, 1825. The cost, including incidental expenses, amounted to 19,126*l.*; about one-half of which was raised by subscription, and the residue borrowed, at interest, from the parliamentary fund. The ground-plan is a parallelogram, about one hundred and thirty feet long, and sixty-five feet wide, with projections at each end; those on the west containing the staircases to the galleries; and those eastward the vestries, &c. The body of the church is of brick; but the steeple and architectural decorations are of stone. In the centre of the west front, flanked by two high-arched windows, is a recessed portico, composed of four columns of the Roman-Ionic order, supporting an entablature; above which is an ornamental balustrade. The steeple, rising from an elevated plinth behind the portico, consists of two stories; the lower one being square in plan, and of the Corinthian order; and the uppermost circular, with a peristyle of eight composite columns, surmounted by a dome and a lofty gilt vane. Here is a fine peal of eight bells, cast by the Messrs. Mears, above-mentioned.

The interior arrangements are impressive in effect, and far more judicious in respect to their ecclesiastical character than has been observed in many of our recent churches. The nave is on each side divided from the aisles by columns and semi-circular arches, and at each end is an expansive segmental arch crossing the nave, and resting on piers rising from the floor. An arch, also, of a like form is constructed above the three windows at the east end; and from all the spandrils being pierced with open circles, an air of much lightness is obtained. The altar-screen is an elegant architectural composition in

three divisions, of which the centre one contains the Decalogue, inscribed on dark-red panels, surmounted by the holy dove, in white marble, surrounded by a golden irradiation: in the side compartments are the Creed and Lord's Prayer on similar panels. The altar windows are enriched with stained glass, executed by Mr. Collins, of the Strand. In the middle window, an oval medallion displays a full-sized head of 'Our Saviour, crowned with Thorns,' from the celebrated painting of Christ bearing his Cross, by Carlo Dolci; and in the side windows, are delineations in amber colour, of 'The Charge of St. Peter,' and 'The Angel delivering St. Peter from Prison'; both from Raffaelle: the bordering of each window is of vivid honeysuckle-work.[11] The ceiling is panelled, and ornamented with expanded flowers and foliage, in plastic. The pulpit and reading-desk, which are of oak, and of similar design, but varying in dimensions, stand near the east end of the nave. There are spacious galleries over each aisle supported by columns of the Grecian-Doric order. In the western gallery is a fine organ; and, on each side, is an additional gallery for the school children. The number of sittings is about two thousand; of which one-fourth are free. Beneath the church are capacious and well-ventilated catacombs.—The present minister of St. Peter's is the Rev. George Ainslie, A.M.

A vast increase of buildings, although not of a first-rate description, has taken place in Walworth and its neighbourhood since the commencement of this century. Walworth common, and Lock's fields (formerly a swamp), have been entirely covered with small houses; and at the present time scarcely an acre of ground remains vacant, except in the vicinage of the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Various sectarian *Chapels* have likewise been erected in different situations for Baptists, Particular Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, &c., of which that known as Clayton's chapel, in York street, Lock's fields, is sufficiently capacious for nearly two thousand persons. In Beresford street, also, is a handsome *Episcopal* chapel, originally built in 1818, and affording accommodations for about sixteen hundred persons.

The Surrey Zoological Gardens.—These gardens were established in 1831; in the early part of which year a public meeting was held at the Horns tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of founding a Zoological and Botanical Institution, on the general plan of that in the Regent's Park, by means of a fund of 10,000*l.* to be raised by voluntary donations, and debentures of 25*l.* each. This attempt was unsuccessful; but shortly after, Mr. Edward Cross, (the proprietor of

[11] The central window was the gift of —. Firth, esq., an inhabitant of Walworth: the side windows were presented by the architect, Mr. Soane.

the grand menagery which had long been exhibited at Exeter Change, and subsequently at the King's Mews), assisted by some friends, obtained a lease of the demesne which had been attached to the manor-house, at Walworth; and on the 31st of July, 1831, he laid the first stone of the conservatory, or principal building; and the gardens were publicly opened on the 12th of the following month. The anniversary of that event was celebrated in 1832, by a 'Fancy Fair, and Fête Champêtre,' under the patronage of Queen Adelaide, and many of the chief nobility; on which occasion there were upwards of ten thousand visitors. Similar fêtes, but with great variations in the amusements, have annually taken place since that time.

These gardens are situated between the Kennington and Walworth roads, at the nearly equal distance of one mile and a quarter from the three bridges of London, Blackfriars, and Westminster. They comprise an extent of about fifteen acres of ground, together with a lake (with islands, &c.) of about three acres; on the borders of which, on the 12th of June, 1837, a scenic representation, by Dansen, was first shown of 'Mount Vesuvius and the Bay of Naples'; and on the 10th of July the Volcano was exhibited in eruption. This was succeeded in May 1839, by a view of 'Iceland and its Volcanoes,' including Mount Hecla, &c.; in 1841, by a pictorial model of the 'City of Rome'; in 1843, by the 'Temples of Elora', in the East Indies; in 1844, by 'London in the Olden Time' (occupying about 300,000 feet of canvas), and as destroyed by the Great fire of 1666; and in 1845, by a delineation, partly in model, of the 'City of Edinburgh.' In 1846, the view of Vesuvius, &c., was reproduced, but with much enlargement, and improved effects in respect to the eruption.

When the premises were appropriated to the present purpose, new walks were laid out, and plantations made under the direction of Mr. Henry Phillips (author of the *Sylva Florifera*), and various buildings, both picturesque and otherwise, were erected in different situations for the animals and birds. The principal of these is the conservatory (as called), a glazed circular edifice, one hundred feet in diameter, in which the carnivorous animals are kept. Considerable additions have since been made, and large galleries built, both for the spectators of the scenic representations, and for concerts; select musical pieces being now regularly performed, as well on *gala* days, as on the chief evenings of exhibition, which in the summer season are three or four times weekly.

The zoological collection is a very valuable one; and many curious specimens of beasts, birds, &c., are contained in it. There are, also, many rare exotic and other plants and trees in these grounds. The

expenses are partly defrayed by annual subscriptions of from one to three guineas; and by donations of from five to twenty guineas; each class having distinct privileges. At first, no one was admitted without a member's ticket, and the payment of a shilling each; but after a few years, it was considered expedient to admit the public indiscriminately on the payment of a like sum. In the course of each season, several flower shows take place in these gardens; and both the South London Floricultural Society and the Metropolitan Society of Florists have their annual exhibitions here. Among the occasional attractions are the ascent of balloons, the performance of jugglers, feats of strength and activity, archery, and generally speaking, of any other amusement which has become the fashion of the day.—These gardens remained in the possession of Mr. Cross until 1845, when they were purchased by Mr. Wm. Tyler, who had acted as secretary from nearly the commencement of the undertaking.

ROTHERHITHE.

This parish, anciently called *Retherhith*, probably derives its appellation from the Saxon words, *Redhra*, a Mariner, and *Hydh*, a Haven; that is, the Sailors' Harbour. The learned antiquary, William Baxter, deduces the name from the British *Er-odar*, in Welsh *Yr-odr*, signifying a boundary, and the Saxon *Hydh*; this place being situated at the border-line between Kent and Surrey; but that etymology, besides other objections, involves the incongruous intermixture of two distinct languages.—Rotherhithe, vulgarly styled *Redriff*, is situated on the southern bank of the Thames, and is bordered on the east by Deptford, on the west by Bermondsey, and on the south, partly by Bermondsey, and in part by Peckham, in Camberwell.

Rotherhithe is not mentioned by name in the Domesday book, as at the time of the survey it was included in the royal manor of Bermondsey. At a subsequent period, there were two manors in Rotherhithe. It seems probable that king Henry the First gave a part of the land here to his natural son, Robert, earl of Gloucester; whose granddaughter, Amicia, and her descendants, ultimately succeeded to his honours and estates. This lady married Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford; and her son Gilbert, in the 2nd of Henry the Third, held the Honour of Gloucester, in right of his mother: he was afterwards made earl of Gloucester. Gilbert de Clare, grandson of the earl last mentioned, held, with other estates of his inheritance, the manor of Rotherhithe, in the 46th of Henry the Third; and Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, was his tenant.

In the 21st of Edward the Third, 1348, William Bohun held half a knight's fee here of the earl of Gloucester, although it is uncertain

how it came into his possession. Mr. Manning says—"It was probably one of those manors which King Edward the Third purchased for the endowment of the Abbey of St. Mary de Gratiis, on Tower hill; and this William Bohun might be a feoffee, in trust for the conveyance of it." The estate certainly belonged to that abbey, the superior of which, in the 21st of Richard the Second, with the king's permission, demised it, in fee-farm for ever, at a rent of 20*l.* a year, to the prior and convent of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey.[1]

Henry the First having given, as already mentioned, a part of the crown lands at Rotherhithe to his son Robert, earl of Gloucester, granted the remainder to the Cluniac monks of Bermondsey. Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, who held lands here of the earls of Gloucester, in the reign of Edward the First, became tenant of the monastic estates also.[2]

Philip Burnell, the bishop's nephew and heir, died in 1294, leaving a son Edward, a minor, who appears to have been the ward of John de Drokenesford, keeper of the Great-seal; for in an inquisition taken after the death of Gilbert, earl of Gloucester, who fell in the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, it is stated that Drokenesford had held of him, as of the Honour of Gloucester, certain lands and tenements, in Rutherhuth, of the annual value of 100*s.*, by the service of half a knight's fee.

Edward Burnell died seised of this estate in 1315, without issue, and his sister Maud was his heir; but Aliva, her brother's widow, held Rotherhithe in dower. Maud Burnell married, first, John, lord Lovel, and after his death, John de Handlou; and the estate of Rotherhithe, with others pertaining to his wife's inheritance, were settled on his second son, Nicholas, a fine having been levied, in the 18th of Edward the Second, to authorize such an arrangement. Nicholas de Handlou assumed the name of his mother's family, and in the 24th of Edward the Third, he was summoned to parliament, by the title of Lord Burnell. On the death of Aliva, the widow of his maternal uncle, he had livery of Rotherhithe, and other estates which she had held in

[1] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. i. p. 218: from Patent Roll, 21 Richard II.

[2] From an inquisition taken shortly after the decease of the Bishop in 1292, it appears that he held at Rotherhithe, of the Honour of Gloucester, by the service of half a knight's fee, two messuages, valued at 4*s.*; 52 acres of arable land, at 1*s.* an acre; and 32 acres of meadow land, at 3*s.* an acre: the annual value amounting together to 7*l.* 12*s.*, from which, deducting a quit-rent of 2*s.* 2*d.*, he derived an income of 7*l.* 9s. 10*d.* He also held of the Prior of Bermondsey, one messuage, value 2*s.*; 4 acres of arable, at 4*d.* an acre; 2, at 1*s.* an acre; 13 of meadow, at 3*s.* an acre; and assised rents of free tenants, 1*l.* 15*s.*; altogether 3*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*: a quit-rent of 14*s.* 1*d.* being deducted, left a clear income of 3*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* The entire estate of the Bishop, here, forming the manor of Rotherhithe, thus yielded 10*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

dower; and dying in 1383, he was succeeded by his son, Hugh, lord Burnell. This nobleman was one of the favourites and counsellors of Richard the Second; and on the success of the insurrection of the nobility, headed by the duke of Gloucester, against the king and his ministers, in the 11th year of his reign, Lord Burnell was banished from the court. At a later period, he was among the opponents of his misguided sovereign, having been one of the commissioners from the parliament sent to the Tower to receive his formal resignation of the crown, after he had been virtually deposed by his cousin and competitor, who succeeded him under the title of Henry the Fourth.

This Lord Burnell died in 1420, and his son Edward having deceased before him, leaving no male issue, the right to the estates of the Burnell family devolved on William, lord Lovel, descended from Maud Burnell by her first husband. While Hugh, lord Burnell, held the manor of Rotherhithe (namely, in the 21st of Richard the Second) the abbot of Bermondsey, who held the superiority of this estate, also obtained the usufructuary property of the other portion of Rotherhithe, by lease from the abbot of St. Mary de Gratiis, as before stated; and thus the entire manor of Rotherhithe, which had been divided by King Henry the First, became vested in the monks of Bermondsey.

William, lord Lovel, the feudal tenant of that part of the conventual property which had belonged to the Burnell family, died seised of it in 1454. His son and successor, John, lord Lovel, was an active partizan of the house of Lancaster, and joined with Lord Scales in an attempt to defend the Tower of London against the Yorkists, in 1460; but he afterwards submitted to the new king, Edward the Fourth, and was summoned to parliament from 1459 to 1463. Dying in the latter year, he left a son and heir, Francis, a minor. This youthful peer seems to have enjoyed the patronage of the Duke of Gloucester, whom he attended on his expedition to Scotland, in 1482; and when the duke ascended the throne, as Richard the Third, Lovel was made lord-chamberlain of the royal household. He fought for the king at Bosworth, and after his fall, fled to Burgundy, whence he returned to England, with the German troops sent by the duchess Margaret of York to join in an insurrection against the government of Henry the Seventh. The king attacked the Yorkists at Stoke-upon-Trent, June the 16th, 1487, and gained a complete victory over them. The fate of Lord Lovel is uncertain. Holinshed says, that he, with the earl of Lincoln, and other leaders, "were slaine and found dead in the verie places whiche they hadde chosen alyve to fight in,—howbeit," he adds, "some affirme, that the lord Lovell tooke his horsse, and would have fledde over Trente, but was not able to recover

the further side for the highnesse of the banke, and so was drowned in the river." But long afterwards, circumstances transpired which afford grounds for believing that he escaped to the family mansion at Minster-Luvel, and was there treacherously starved to death.[3]

Lord Lovel was attainted in the first parliament of the reign of Henry the Seventh, in 1485, and his estates consequently escheated to the crown; but his grandfather, William, lord Lovel, having settled the remainder of this estate on his younger son, William, who married Eleanor, the daughter and heir of Lord Morley, his son Henry, lord Morley succeeded to it, on the attainder of his cousin. In 1489, he was killed at the siege of Dixmude, and leaving no issue, the Rotherhithe estate fell into the king's possession; and it was afterwards granted by Henry the Eighth, in October 1515, to Gerard Danett, esq. But on an inquisition taken at Southwark, May 9th, 1516, it appeared that the lands thus granted had long been held by the abbot and convent of Bermondsey, of the king and his predecessors, at the specified rent of 4*l.* a year; and that they were so intermixed with those of their own former occupation, that it was become impossible to ascertain their bounds. Danett, therefore, at their request, (probably for a consideration), resigned his grant in the July following; when the monks obtained a conveyance of the lands to themselves, to hold of the crown, in frank-almoigne, for ever, on condition of celebrating an obit, on the anniversary of the king's death, whenever it should happen, for the souls of the king, of queen Katherine, of his father and mother, and of all faithful people departed. This grant bore the date of August 26th, 1516.

There is evidence from existing records, that the lands and tenements in Rotherhithe which had been in the tenancy of the Burnells, and their representatives, did not include all the landed property in that parish belonging to the monks of Bermondsey. William de Blyburgh held of the Prior and convent, one messuage, and two gardens, with fifteen acres and one rood of arable land, within this manor; and in the 28th of Edward the First, he obtained a license, on a writ of *Ad quod Damnum*, to stop a certain road adjoining his manse, for the purpose of enlarging the said manse, on condition that he should make another road of the same extent, and hold the land, thus augmented, of the Prior and convent. W. de Blyburgh died in the 6th of Edward the Second, seised of this estate, leaving Agnes, the wife of Richard Donleghe, his next heir. In the reign of Edward the Third, Robert Fitzwalter, lord of Egremond,[4] held a messuage in Rotherhithe

[3] See account of Ham, in Kingston Hundred, vol. iii. p. 110; and Banks's EXTINCT PEERAGE, vol. ii. p. 321.

[4] This was Robert, baron Fitzwalter, who died in 1328, improperly styled by Lysons, Baron of Egremond, because he married Joane, one of the daughters and coheirs of John de Multon, the last baron of Egremond, whose inheritance was shared between this lady and her two sisters; among whose descendants and representatives the barony of Egremond is still in abeyance.—See Banks, DORMANT AND EXTINCT BARONAGE, vol. ii. p. 207; and Sir H. Nicolas, SYNOPSIS OF THE PEERAGE, vol. ii. p. 458.

called the Moated Place, which in the 36th of Henry the Eighth, 1544, was granted to Robert Lawerd, or Lord, to hold of the king, in common socage. The grantee died April 17th, 4th of Edward the Sixth, seised of another messuage called Rawleigh's Place, but now the Seven Houses, in the road to Deptford; and he left a daughter and heiress named Alice, the wife of Henry Polsted.[5]

From an Inquisition taken in the 2nd of Edward the Third, it appears that Bartholomew de Badlesmere died seised of lands and tenements in Retherhith. This baron, who was executed in 1321, with many other adherents of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, probably obtained this estate through his connexion with the Clares, earls of Gloucester, for he married Margaret de Clare, a descendant of that family.

In the 7th of Henry the Fourth, it was found on an inquisition, that the prior of Bermondsey was in possession of twenty-two acres of land, and eight acres of meadow, in Rotherhithe, called Brokeshall, formerly parcel of the common of the vill of Rotherhithe, without the king's license.[6]

The monastery of Bermondsey was surrendered to the king in 1538, when all the property belonging to it within this parish became vested in the crown. The manor of Rotherhithe was retained until the reign of Charles the First, by whom it was granted, at the request of Sir Allen Apsley, and probably in trust for him, to William White, and others. In 1668, James Cecil, earl of Salisbury, was lord of the manor; and his son James, the fourth earl of Salisbury of that family, held the estate until 1692; when it appears to have been alienated to John Bennet, esq., a relative of the countess of Salisbury; and therefore he possibly held it as a trustee. Manorial courts were held in his name until 1706; when John Jolley and Benjamin Morret were lords of the manor. From 1720 to 1739 it belonged to Thos. Scawen, esq.; and from 1740 to 1750, the name of Samuel Swinson appears on the court-rolls; but Manning says, that during part of this interval, Admiral Sir Charles Wager was the owner of the property, and Swinson may have been a trustee for that officer, who died in May, 1743. He gave this estate to his nephew, Charles Bolton, who married Martha Goldsworthy, to whom he bequeathed it at his decease. She re-married Francis Gashry, treasurer and paymaster of the Ordnance, whom she survived; and dying in 1777, she left the Rotherhithe property to her nephew, Major-General Goldsworthy, one of the king's equerries, and colonel of the first regiment of Dragoons. He died in 1800, leaving a sister and heiress, Miss Goldsworthy.—Both courts leet and baron are holden for this manor.[7]

[5] TERRIER of Lands in Surrey: No. 4705, Ayscough's Cat. British Museum.

[6] Dugdale, MONASTICON: vol. v. p. 88.

[7] A fleet is said to have been fitted out at Rotherhithe, in the reign of Edward the Third, under the orders of the Black Prince, and his brother John of Gaunt. Lambarde, in his Topographical Dictionary, says that King Henry the Fourth lodged in an "old stone house here, whiles he was cured of a Leprosie." Two Charters of that prince are dated at this place, in the month of July, 1412; and from these it has been inferred, that there was a royal mansion at Rotherhithe; but it is most probable, his residence here was but temporary, on the occasion just mentioned.

The Thames Tunnel, Rotherhithe.—This important work, the successful completion of which forms one of the grandest atchievements of engineering science, was devised, about 1820, by Mr. Brunel, F.R.S., (now Sir Isambart Marc Brunel); and it but justice to state, that the almost insuperable difficulties attending its execution were alone overcome by the ingenuity and inventive talents of that gentleman. Two attempts to construct an archway under the Thames had previously been made; the first, from Gravesend to Tilbury, in the year 1799, was projected by Mr. Ralph Dodd, an engineer of much note; the other, from Rotherhithe to Limehouse, was commenced by the "Thames Archway Company," under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in 1804; but both attempts proved abortive.[8]

When the plan for making a double roadway under the Thames, and executing it on a full scale at once, was submitted to the public by Mr. Brunel in 1823, the boldness of the enterprise, and the novel methods by which he proposed to carry on the work, excited the general attention of the scientific world; and the scheme having been sanctioned by the approval of the Duke of Wellington, Dr. Wollaston, and many other persons of talent and influence, a joint-stock company was formed under the provisions of an act of parliament, (which received the royal assent on the 24th of June, 1824), to carry it into effect. By that act, the "Thames Tunnel Company" were authorized to raise 200,000*l.* in 50*l.* shares, together with the further sum of 50,000*l.*, should the former be insufficient.

The operations for making this subaqueous, as well as subterraneous channel of communication between the opposite shores, were commenced on the Surrey side, at a short distance eastward from Rotherhithe church, and at about one hundred and fifty feet from the water-side. On that spot several concentric circles of piles were driven into the ground, within the innermost of which was fixed a strong wooden curb, shod with iron, and fifty feet in diameter. Upon that a substantial cylinder of brick-work, (bedded in Roman cement), forty-

[8] On the latter occasion, the operations were continued nearly five years, under the direction, chiefly, of Messrs. Vasey and Trevethick, two experienced Cornish miners. The work was commenced by sinking a shaft, eleven feet in diameter, about one mile below Rotherhithe church, and three hundred and fifteen feet from the river. With much difficulty, arising from the land-water, the shaft was carried to the depth of forty-two feet; and being then reduced to eight feet in diameter, it was continued to the depth of seventy-six feet. An horizontal excavation, or *drift-way*, five feet in height, two feet six inches in breadth at the top, and three feet at the bottom, was begun, and carried to the extent of one thousand and forty feet, when the ground at the head of the drift twice broke in, under the pressure of high tides, although at the respective depths of thirty feet and twenty-five feet from the bottom of the river, and the work was subsequently abandoned;—fifty-four engineers having then agreed in opinion that it was impracticable to make a tunnel under the Thames of any useful size for commercial progression.

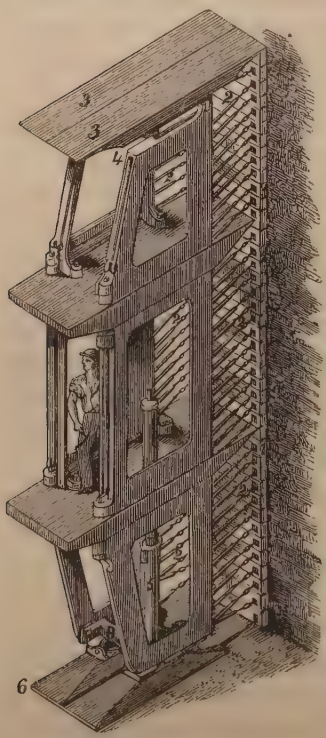
two feet in height, and three feet in thickness, was constructed, and strengthened in various ways by iron rods, band hoops, &c., thus forming a vertical shaft, of the weight, as computed, of one thousand tons. Shortly after it was begun, on the 2nd of March, 1825, a stone, with a brass-plate appropriately inscribed, coins, &c., was laid in the brickwork by Wm. Smith, esq., (the then chairman of the company), with much ceremony, and in the presence of a numerous assemblage of spectators.

When the cylinder was finished, a powerful steam-engine was set upon it, for the purpose, both of raising the earth from within the shaft, and of effecting a drainage;—and the whole was then sunk into the ground *en masse*, in the manner in which wells are usually sunk. By this means a dangerous quicksand, full of land-water, twenty-six feet in depth, was successfully passed through; and the shaft was completed to the depth of sixty-five feet. A smaller shaft, twenty-five feet in diameter, was afterwards sunk within the other, as a well or reservoir for the pumps. The horizontal excavation for the tunnel was then opened at the depth of sixty-three feet; and in order to have a sufficient thickness of ground to pass with security under the deepest part of the river, the excavation was carried to that point on a declivity of two feet three inches per hundred feet. At a full tide, the foot of the tunnel is seventy-five feet below the surface of the water.

The manner in which the operations were carried on can hardly be intelligibly explained without exceeding the necessary limits of this narrative. The great means by which the excavation was finally accomplished, was by the employment of a powerful apparatus, designated the "*Shield.*"—This consisted of twelve strong frames of cast-iron, each twenty-two feet in height and three feet in breadth, which were placed "close to each other, like so many volumes on the shelf of a book-case";[9] and one division of which is represented in the annexed wood-cut. Every division, or frame, comprised three distinct stages, or cells, and consequently, there were thirty-six altogether, for the operators,—namely, the miners, by whom the ground was cut down and secured in front of the shield; and the bricklayers, by whom the structure was simultaneously formed from the back of the cells, as each alternate frame was pressed forward by strong screws abutting against the solid brick-work. In front, every cell was protected by a close panelling of small boards, technically called *pollings*; each of which was three feet in length and six inches wide,

[9] See "An Exposition of the Facts and Circumstances relating to the Tunnel," as submitted by Mr. Brunel to his late Majesty, at St. James's Palace, on the 24th of May, 1833.

and was secured and kept in its place by two jack-screws.[10] Eventually, when from the fluid nature of the ground, additional precautions became necessary, the pollings were attached to each other, and to the top of the shield by hooks, and further strengthened by iron spurs resting upon the floor-plates, and going into the ground.[11] The staves, as they were called, which formed the upper part of the shield, were, for greater strength, made like inverted troughs, of cast-iron; they were one foot six inches in breadth, and nine feet in length, independently of a tailing of wrought-iron to overlay the brick-work.



SECTION OF THE SHIELD.

The shield was placed in its first position at the bottom of the shaft about the 1st of January, 1826; and the structure of the double archway was commenced. From that time until the 27th of April, 1827, the tunnel had been finished to the extent of five hundred and forty feet; but the miners and bricklayers then struck, "without even securing their work;" from apprehensions of danger at the state of the ground before them. Fresh hands were engaged, and the tunnel was advanced about ten feet; but on the 18th of May, the river burst in with irresistible force, and completely filled the excavation; the workmen escaping with much difficulty. The opening through which the irruption had taken place was afterwards filled up (as in subsequent instances), with several thousand small bags of clay, (armed

[10] The chief parts of the Shield are referred to by the numerals in the wood-cut from one to eight, viz.—1. The Polling Boards in front of the shield.—2. The Jack Screws.—3. The Top Staves, securing the upper part of the excavation, until the substitution of the brick-work: the sides of each division of the shield were similarly defended.—4. Screws to raise, or depress, the top staves.—5. The Legs, being Jack-screws fixed by ball-joints to the Shoes, upon which the whole division stands.—6. The Shoes.—7 and 8. The Sockets, where the top and bottom horizontal screws were fixed to force the division forward, as the work advanced.

[11] This mode of attaching the polling-boards proved so safe both in its service and results, that, at a Meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on the 3rd of February, 1843, Sir Isambart Brunel stated, that should another tunnel be constructed, he would make the system of thus attaching the pollings an essential part of the organization of the shield, being convinced it might, "by this means, be worked through the worst ground with a certainty of safety and success."

with hazel rods about four feet long), and loose gravel, which becoming consolidated by the pressure of the tides, again closed the aperture. The water was then pumped out of the tunnel by a powerful hydraulic apparatus; and greatly to the satisfaction of every one, the brick-work was found to be uninjured; and the excavation was recommenced. But notwithstanding the fertility of invention displayed by the engineer, both as to preventive and remedial measures, when the work had been completed to the length of six hundred feet, another extensive rupture took place in the bed of the river, and in despite of the most intrepid and steady perseverance of the men to counteract the disaster, the soil and water again rushed in and filled the tunnel: on this occasion, six of the workmen were drowned. This second irruption, though far more impetuous and disastrous than the first, was overcome by the same means as before; although no less than four thousand tons of soil were required to fill the chasm. When the tunnel was re-entered, it was found that the brick-work was undisturbed and perfectly sound, although its protecting shield was much strained and fractured.—These repeated accidents proved almost fatal to the undertaking, for the Company's funds being nearly exhausted, the work was altogether discontinued, with little prospect of a revival. At that time, only 144,000*l.* had been paid up by the shareholders, and 140,000*l.* had been expended.

At length, after a lapse of seven years, the project was resumed; and by the aid of Exchequer bills, bearing interest, issued by the Treasury, under the sanction of parliament, to the amount of 300,000*l.* this noble monument of British science was successfully completed. The work was re-commenced in March 1836; and a new and stronger shield, weighing about 180 tons, having been provided, all subsequent difficulties were overcome; although several formidable irruptions took place, both of water and ground, and the frequent bursts of carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen gas, into the tunnel from 1837 to 1839, had occasionally such an effect upon the men, that some of them fell senseless at their posts. Such was the fluid state of the soil, also, that on many occasions they were obliged to block up the top boxes with timber, until auxiliary means were devised to enable the miners to proceed with security. Early in 1841, the tunnel was sufficiently advanced to ensure its completion; and on the 24th of March, her majesty Queen Victoria conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Brunel, to reward in some degree the unceasing anxiety and toil which he had so long undergone. But the still higher satisfaction was afforded him on the 13th of August in the same year; when he entered the tunnel by a small driftway constructed from the

shaft which had been sunk on the Wapping side of the river. About nine years of actual employment were expended on the work; and its cost, inclusive of the purchase of ground on each bank of the Thames, amounting to 30,000*l.*, and other incidental charges, was about 446,000*l.* It was first opened for foot-passengers on the 25th of March, 1843.[12]

The tunnel consists of an oblong mass of brick-work, laid in Roman cement, thirty-eight feet in width, and twenty-two feet six inches in height, presenting a sectional area of eight hundred and fifty feet; within which are two parallel arched passages, of the horse-shoe form, each about sixteen feet high, and thirteen feet nine inches wide. These arch-ways are separated by a middle wall, increasing in thickness, downward, from three feet six inches to four feet, at which point, an inverted arch, three feet thick, contributes both to support the external walls, and strengthen the central one. There are, also, numerous arched bands, or transverse arches, extending across each passage, at regular distances. All the foundations are laid on thick and strong beech planks; and the great weight of the shield, in passing over the ground, served so materially to compress it, that no instance occurred of sinking in the foundation, or settlement of any kind. In each passage is a carriage-road, and a foot-way, but the descending approaches for carriages have not yet been made. The descent for foot-passengers on each side of the river is by several flights of steps, constructed spiral-wise within a circular shaft, surmounted by a polygonal cupola, pierced both with sky and lantern lights. The road-ways, which communicate with each other by sixty-three small cross arches, are lit by gas. The toll is one penny. The number of passengers who passed through the tunnel in the week ending on April 10th, 1847, was 25,448.

The Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe.—There is a tradition supported by the authority of Stow, that at the spot now occupied by the oldest portion of these docks, was the commencement of the trench, or canal, made by Canute the Dane, from this point to Battersea, to enable him to avoid the bridge when he brought up his fleet to besiege London in the early part of the eleventh century. The chronicler further states, that the course of the river was diverted through the same passage when the first stone bridge across the Thames was built in the reign of king John.

[12] The engineer's original estimate for the completion of the tunnel was 166,000*l.* The steam-engine and hydraulic apparatus for draining the works were estimated at 4,000*l.*; the apparatus (or shield) for carrying on the erection, 3,300*l.*; and the iron tools and all necessary implements, 6,000*l.* The new shield cost about 7,000*l.* It was exhibited on the Rotherhithe side, at a small charge, for about two years after its work was done; but has since been broken up and consigned to the melting furnace.

The present Commercial Docks, however, originated in the "Howland Great Wet-dock," which existed in 1660, and was so called from a family settled at Streatham in the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Sir Giles Howland having purchased the manor of Tooting-Bec in that parish, in 1599. The Howland property was conveyed in marriage to the Russells, by the union of Wriothesley, marquis of Tavistock, with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Howland, esq., on May 23rd, 1695, in a chapel in the family mansion at Streatham. The nuptual ceremony was solemnized by Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury; and immediately afterwards, the youthful bridegroom (then only in his fifteenth year), was created by King William, baron Howland, of Streatham, in compliment to the large succession to which Miss Howland was entitled.[13]

The Howland Dock, (which continued in the possession of the Russells until sold to Messrs. John and Wm. Wells, in the year 1763, was not quite ten acres in extent in Queen Anne's time; yet it was then stated to be larger than the famous basin of Dunkirk, or of "any pent water in the world, and capable of affording secure accommodation for one hundred and twenty sail of the largest merchantmen." At a subsequent period, when the Greenland whale-fishery flourished, the dock was engaged for the reception of vessels employed in that trade; and various houses, &c., with boilers, tanks, and other apparatus for extracting oil from blubber, were erected.

In 1800, Mr. Ralph Dodd projected the construction of the *Ship* canal, from Rotherhithe to Vauxhall, of which the *Greenland* dock (as then called), was to be the commencement: but this scheme proved abortive. In 1807, the whaling trade having declined, whilst the importation of timber and other merchandize from the north of Europe had greatly increased, the dock changed owners, and under the appellation of the *Baltic* dock was appropriated for ships laden with timber, deals, tar, corn, &c., after the premises had undergone great alterations and enlargement by the purchase of various properties; especially of the ship-building yard, docks, &c., of Mr. Wm. Ritchie, at the sum of 35,000*l.* It was soon afterwards styled the *Commercial* dock, and having been closed for improvements, was re-opened under its new name in 1809. In the following year the "Commercial Dock Company" was established by an act of parliament (50 Geo. III., cap. 207), and consolidated by two other acts, obtained in 1811, and 1817. Its affairs are conducted by a Board of ten Directors, each of whom must hold 2000*l.* of the company's stock, as a qualification. The dock-masters (appointed by the directors)

[13] Wiffin's Historical Memoirs, of the House of Bedford, vol. ii. p. 301.

exercise an absolute control over every vessel coming into or going out of the docks; and also over a certain defined extent of the river Thames at the dock-entrance.

Under the direction of the Board new docks have been excavated; yards, granaries, wharfs, &c., repeatedly enlarged and improved, until the property has been augmented to more than five times its original extent, and at the present time comprises a superficial area of about sixty acres of water and forty of land. There were formerly six docks, or basins, but one has been filled up, and the site converted into a bonding-yard for deals. The two inner and largest docks (the first of fifteen, and the second of eighteen acres and a half, were opened in 1815. New warehouses, granaries, &c., have been erected at different times between the years 1811 and 1842; and these, together with the original store-houses, are estimated as sufficiently capacious to hold one hundred thousand quarters of grain. The whole expenditure has been about 350,000*l.*; of which the sum of 313,400*l.* was raised as capital, and the remaining 36,600*l.* provided for out of reserved revenue. For the last ten or twelve years, the dividends on the company's stock have been 3 per cent.

These docks are situated at about the distance of three miles from London bridge: the entrance is in Limehouse reach, where the river takes a large semicircular sweep, within which the docks have been formed. They are supplied by the tide water of the Thames, the level of the ground being much below high-water mark. At spring tides, the average depth of water at the sill of the dock-gates is eighteen feet seven inches, but occasionally the tide rises to twenty-two feet. The number of ships which entered the docks in 1844 was eight hundred and ninety-one, which much exceeded any former year: the tonnage amounted to 199,549.[14] The chief articles of merchandise were wood, corn and seed, and sundries. In the summer of 1844, for the purpose of obtaining a nearer and more ready access from the metropolis to this neighbourhood, a Floating pier was established, by which the value of the adjacent lands has been much increased.

Immediately adjoining the Commercial dock on the south side, is the *East Country Dock*, (about five acres), appropriated to the East-country and American trade; and on the west side, is the entrance and basin of the Grand Surrey Canal, occupying about eighty-one acres in this parish.

[14] See Gould's Historical Notices of the Commercial Docks, (inscribed to his brother Directors), a thin quarto, printed in 1844, from which the above facts, as to changes of business and occupation, are chiefly derived.

Advowson, &c.—The Living of Rotherhithe is a rectory in the deanery of Southwark; and the advowson formerly belonged to the prior and convent of Bermondsey. In the 2nd of Elizabeth it was held by Ralph Bosseville, after which it repeatedly changed owners; and, in 1721, was purchased by James, duke of Chandos; who, in 1730, re-sold the advowson to the master and fellows of Clare college, Cambridge, its present patrons. In the *Valor* of the 20th of Edward the First, it is rated at ten marks per annum, but was subject to a payment of 20*s.* yearly to the convent of Bermondsey. In the King's books its annual value is stated at 18*l.*; paying 7*s.* 7½*d.* for procurations, and 2*s.* 1*d.* for synodals. About three hundred acres, chiefly meadow land and market gardens, are titheable; but the lands of the Commercial Dock Company, the East-Country Dock Company, and the Grand Surrey Canal Company, are exempt from tithes, by local acts.—The Registers commence in 1556, but are far from being perfect. There are many entries among the burials of persons whose ages are from ninety to ninety-nine years; and also of the following, of still greater age:—

Margaret Sinclaire, from Bermundsey, aged 101, buried January 19, 1794.
Elizabeth Richardson, widow, Pashfields-rent, aged 120, buried February 14, 1800.

Rectors of Rotherhithe in and since the year 1800:—

Robert Myddleton, A.M. Inducted July 5th, 1792.
James Spear. Resigned.
John Short Hewett, D.D. Instituted March the 8th, 1817: died at Bolougne in January, or February, 1835.
Edward Blick, A.M. Instituted on the 8th of April, 1835.[15]

The old *Church* of St. Mary at Rotherhithe, of the origin of which not anything is known, having become both ruinous and too small for the increased population, the inhabitants determined to rebuild it on a larger scale. For that purpose, 920*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* was raised by a brief, and 1829*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* by private contributions; and with those sums a new church was begun in May 1714, and opened for divine service in July 1715: the cost amounted to 3792*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* It was

[15] Among the more ancient rectors of this parish was the Rev. Thos. Gataker, B.D., who held the living from 1611 until his decease in 1654. He was distinguished both as a divine and critic; but becoming obnoxious to Government during the supremacy of Laud, he was for some time imprisoned in the Fleet. He afterwards sat in the Assembly of Divines at Westminster; and sometimes acted as their chairman. His treatise on the Purity of the Language of the New Testament, in Latin, published in 1646, quarto, gives a favourable idea of his critical talents. He was buried at Rotherhithe.

The Rev. Charles Gataker, A.M., son of the preceding, was born at Rotherhithe about the year 1814, and attained distinction as a controversial writer, chiefly in defence of Calvinism. He died in November 1680; and was interred in the chancel at Hoggeston, in Buckinghamshire, of which parish he had been long minister.

further enlarged, and the steeple built, under the authority of two acts of parliament, passed respectively in June 1717 (3rd George I.), and May 1738 (11th George II.), and the whole fabric completed as it now appears. It is constructed of brick, with stone rustic quoins, window cases, and other dressings. On each side are two rows of large segmental-arched windows, and a spacious entrance; and at the west end is a square tower of two stages, finished with a balustrade, and containing a clock and six bells. This is surmounted by a cylindrical lantern, formed by a peristyle of the Corinthian order, crowned by urns, from the dome of which issues a small octagonal spire, terminated by a ball and cross: these parts are of stone.

Much elegance is displayed in the interior decorations of this church, and its arrangements are characterized by propriety and taste. It consists of a nave and aisles, closely pewed, and an altar-recess, divided from the nave by antæ and a segmental arch. The altar-screen, which is of oak, is of the Corinthian order; and includes the usual tables of the Lord's Prayer, &c., in four compartments. In the east window is a clever picture of St. Mary the Virgin, in stained glass, executed by Collins. The roof of the nave, which is wagon-shaped and ornamented with a flowered panelling, is supported on each side by two massive Corinthian columns rising from the floor, and painted in imitation of scagliola marble: the roofing of the aisles is flat. There are large and very neat side-galleries, (with smaller above for the parochial schools); and at the west end, is a capacious organ-gallery: the organ was erected by subscription in 1764. There is a handsome pulpit, and reading-desk below it, near the east end of the middle aisle. The sittings afford accommodation for about twelve hundred persons.—The chief sepulchral memorial, is a white-marble tablet commemorative of the Soper family; of whom, William Soper, esq., who died on the 7th of November, 1839, aged eighty-four, was many years treasurer of this parish, and greatly respected.

The three other churches of Rotherhithe have all been erected within the last ten years; partly by means of local subscriptions, and partly by the aid of grants from societies.

Trinity Church is situated near the East-Country Docks, at the extremity of the parish, on a small plot of ground that was given for the purpose by the Commercial Dock company. It was built from the designs of Mr. Kempsoll, architect, at a cost of 3,400*l.*, and was consecrated by the bishop of Winchester, on the 6th of November, 1838. This is a spacious brick edifice, in the early-pointed style, with a square embattled tower at the west end. The side windows are single lights; but that at the east end has three divisions. It

contains about 1000 sittings; of which, 500 are free. The Rev. W. P. H. Hutchinson, B.A., is the present incumbent.

All-Saints Church is, also, a brick building in the early-pointed style, designed by the same architect as that of Trinity, and erected at a nearly similar cost. It stands in a field on the Deptford road, opposite Surrey-Place; and was consecrated by the bishop of Winchester, on the 29th of June, 1840. At the west end is a low square tower, including the principal entrance, surmounted by an octagonal spire. The first minister was the Rev. John Johnstone, who was appointed in July, 1840. The present incumbent is the Rev. Robert Jones. The church-yard and glebe of All-Saints were given by Major-Gen. Sir William Gomm.[16]

Christ Church, which stands near the end of Paradise-row, bordering on the parish of Bermondsey, is a substantial brick building, designed by Lewis Vulliamy, esq., architect. The cost of its erection was defrayed by the trustees of Miss Hyndman's bounty, who possess the patronage. The ground was given by Major-Gen. Sir William Gomm, K.C.B., (a most liberal benefactor, not only to this church, but to the parish of Rotherhithe); and the first stone was laid by him on the 19th of April, 1838. In the ensuing year, the building was finished; and on June 25th, the church was consecrated by the bishop of Winchester.

This edifice is designed in the early English style of architecture, with buttresses at the sides and angles, and a square tower at the west end, forming the principal entrance. The interior is extremely plain; and the communion-table is placed in a shallow recess at the east end, with the usual inscriptions. On either side are four large windows, of three divisions each. There are three spacious galleries, supported by small columns and braces of cast-iron: in the western gallery is a

[16] In the notice of the consecration of this church in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for September, 1840, (p. 307), is the subjoined passage:—"The comprehensive plan of the Rev. E. Blick, the rector of Rotherhithe, one of the most indefatigable and public-spirited ministers of the Church of England, has now been completed. He was inducted into the living not quite five years ago, and found but one church and two schools for the spiritual instruction of his parishioners and the education of the poor. He proposed that three new *Churches* and five new *Schools* should be erected: that each of the new churches should have a district of three thousand persons assigned to it; leaving four thousand to the mother church. The whole expense was estimated at 25,000*l.*; of which about 23,000*l.* has been collected. Of this sum, 21,000*l.* was obtained by voluntary subscriptions. The five schools have been long in full operation, as well as the old parochial schools. One of the new churches was consecrated eighteen months since; the second about twelve months ago; and now the third. Thus upwards of three thousand additional sittings have been provided, of which one-half are free and unappropriated; and a resident minister appointed to each."—The population of Rotherhithe in June 1840, amounted to 13,917.

small organ. The pulpit and reading-desk are painted in imitation of grained oak; the pews, &c., stone colour. The roof is sustained by open timber-work, in several divisions. Against the south wall, is a sepulchral tablet of white marble, erected by Sir Wm. Gomm, "in grateful remembrance of Thos. Mackley, his confidential and much-valued servant and friend, for forty-one years," who died at the age of 63, on the 25th of June, 1840.—The present incumbent is the Rev. John Clement Saunders, who was licensed on the 10th of January, 1840.

At Rotherhithe, also, is an Episcopal *Floating Chapel*, for the use of seamen, &c.; of which the Rev. John Davis was appointed minister on the 16th of April, 1829.—Several *Chapels* for different classes of dissenters have been erected in this parish. The old parochial *Free Schools* were founded in Queen Anne's reign; but their utility has been greatly increased by the aid of voluntary donations. The school-house, which is nearly opposite the church, was rebuilt by subscription in 1745.

In the churchyard is the tomb of Prince Lee Boo, a native of the Pelew Islands, in the Indian Ocean, who died at Rotherhithe in 1784. The following sepulchral inscription affords a brief account of the character and fate of this interesting young foreigner, concerning whom more full information may be found in Mr. Keate's "Narrative of Captain Wilson's Voyage":—

> To the Memory of Prince Lee Boo, a Native of the Pelew or Palos Islands; and Son to Abba Thulle, Rupack or King of the Island Coo-roo-raa, who departed this life on the 27th of December, 1784, aged 20 years, this Stone is inscribed by the Hon. United East India Company, as a Testimony of Esteem for the humane and kind Treatment afforded by his Father to the Crew of their Ship the Antelope, Capt. Wilson, which was wrecked off that Island in the Night of the 9th of August, 1783.
>
> Stop Reader, stop! Let Nature claim a tear—
> "A Prince of *mine*, Lee Boo, lies buried here."

Admiral Sir John Leake.—This brave officer was born at Rotherhithe in June, 1656. He was the son of Capt. Leake, master-gunner of England; and having entered the navy in early years, he served as a midshipman in the war with the Dutch in 1673. In the battle of Bantry-bay in 1689, he commanded a fire-ship, and for his gallant conduct on that occasion he was made captain of the Dartmouth frigate, in which he effected the release of Londonderry, then closely besieged by the French allies of James the Second. He was subsequently in the battle off Cape la Hogue,—at the taking of Gibraltar by Admiral Rooke,—and in several other actions where success attended the British flag. In 1703, he was made Vice-admiral of the Blue; and was afterwards knighted. In the war of the Succession against the French and Spaniards, his services were numerous and important, especially in the reduction of Barcelona in 1706, and capture of Minorca in 1708. Two years later, he was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Fleet, and a Lord of the Admiralty; but after the accession of George the First, in 1714, to the disgrace of the ministry of that day, he was deprived of his offices; and

thenceforth passed his time in much seclusion, until his decease at Greenwich, on the 21st of August, 1720. He was buried on the 30th of the same month, at Stepney; where he had erected a monument for his deceased wife.[17]

STREATHAM.

It is probable that this parish obtained its name, (as Manning supposes), from it situation on the line of the Roman road called *Stane-street*; Streat-ham signifying the home or dwelling on the road. There are no traces of the road observable at present; but there is reason to believe that it passed by Old Croydon, on the west side of Broad-Green, and by Thornhill-Hatch and the manor-house, whence it extended to Newington, and there joined the Watling street from the coast of Kent. In the Domesday book, the name of this place is written *Estreham*; but in subsequent records, *Stretham*; and more recently, *Streatham*. It borders, northward, on Wandsworth, Battersea, and Clapham; on the east, on Lambeth; on the south, on Croydon and Mitcham; and on the west, on Tooting and Wandsworth. The soil consists partly of clay, and partly of gravel, but chiefly the latter. A saline mineral spring was discovered in a field in this parish, in 1660; and Lysons says, it was much used as a cathartic medicine towards the close of the last century.[1]

No less than four manors called *Estreham* (Streatham) are noticed in the Domesday survey, besides the manors of *Totinges* (Tooting Bec), and *Belgeham* (Balham), both which are in this parish; but the *Estrehams* in the hundreds of Walton and Kingston were, apparently, not connected with the manor now under description: the details are as follow:—

"In Brixistan Hundred, Ansgot holds *Estreham* of the Bishop of Baieux. In the time of King Edward it was held by Edwin, who could remove where he pleased. It

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[17] In Manning and Bray's SURREY, vol. i. p. 228, it is stated that "Hanover street, [in Rotherhithe], formerly called Wintershull street, is still remembered as the birth-place of *Admiral Benbow*,"—another of our naval heroes, of whom an interesting memoir is given in the "Biographia Britannica," from the communications of Paul Calton, esq., a son-in-law of the Admiral. But the place of Benbow's nativity was Shrewsbury, and not Rotherhithe; and a view of the house at Coton-hill, in which he was born (about 1650), may be seen in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for December 1809. Tradition states, that on visiting Shrewsbury after many years' hard service, he went into the room where he first drew breath, and on his knees returned thanks to the Great Disposer of Events for his protection and support. His portrait, presented by his sister, is yet preserved in the town hall at Shrewsbury.

[1] The original medicinal spring was on the south side, and near the top, of the common belonging to the Vauxhall manor, in Lower Streatham; and the house reported to have been built for the accommodation of visitors, and now belonging to James Coster, esq., is called *Well house*. The adjoining house, lately occupied by Robert Brown, esq., deceased, is called Well-*field* house. The present Well is at the bottom of Wells-lane, in the village of Streatham, on part of the common of the manor of Leigham, called Lime common.

was then assessed at 1 hide, as at present. There is 1 carucate of arable land; and there are two villains. It is, and was, valued at 25s."

"In Walton Hundred, the Earl of Mortaign held *Estreham*. In the time of King Edward, it was assessed at 5 hides; now, at nothing. Harold then held one hide and a half; and the Canons of Waltham, one hide and a half. Three socmen held 2 hides, and they could transfer the land as they pleased. The arable land comprises 2 carucates. There are three villains, and three bordars, with two carucates and a half. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 30s.; and afterwards, at 15s.; now, at 43s."

"In Kingston Hundred, Haimo the Sheriff holds *Estreham* of the Abbot of Chertsey. Ulward held it in the time of King Edward; and could remove where he pleased. Then it was assessed at 1 hide. There is 1 carucate of arable land: and there are two bordars. It is, and was, valued at 20s."

"In Brixistan Hundred, the Abbot of St. Mary de Bec holds, by gift of Richard de Tonbridge, *Totinges*, which Estarchar held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 11 hides: now, at 1 hide. The arable land amounts to 4 carucates. Two carucates are in demesne: and there are five villains, and four bordars, with 3 carucates. There are ten acres of meadow. It was valued, in the time of King Edward, at 100s.; and the same at present; but when received, at 20s."

"The Abbot also holds of Richard, *Estreham*, which Erding held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 5 hides: now, at 1 hide. There are 3 carucates of arable land, and 1 carucate is in demesne; and there are four villains, and five bordars, with 2 carucates. There is a chapel, which yields 8s. There are 4 acres of meadow; a wood furnishing ten hogs; and for herbage, one hog out of ten. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 50s.; and afterwards, and at present, at 60s.

"In Brixistan Hundred, Goisfrid Orlateile holds *Belgeham*, without any grant from the King, and without warrant. Anschil held it of Earl Harold. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now, at nothing. The arable land amounts to 2 carucates. One is in demesne; and there are one villain, and one bordar, with half a carucate. There is one bondman; and 8 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 6 pounds; afterwards, at 20s.; and now, at 40s."

The Manor of Tooting-Bec, or Tooting-Beck.—The manors of Totinges and Estreham, mentioned as having been held by the abbot of Bec, in Normandy, appear to have been afterwards consolidated, forming the present manor of Tooting-Beck. Though the two estates were not originally held on the same terms, yet the monastic brethren obtained permanent possession of both, while the descendants of Richard de Tonbridge retained the superiority, at least until the reign of Edward the Third. From the Escheats of the 8th of Edward the Second, it appears that the prior of Okebourn, in Wiltshire, which was an alien cell belonging to the abbey of Bec, held the manors of Tooting-Beck and Streatham, by the service of one knight's fee, of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, who fell at the battle of Bannockburn. On the final seizure and suppression of alien priories, when Henry the Fifth declared war against France, in the second year of his reign, this manor became vested in the crown.

The king granted Tooting-Beck to his brother, John Plantagenet, duke of Bedford, who held it until his death, September 14th, 1435; and as he had no children, this estate descended to his nephew, king

Henry the Sixth, who granted it to John Ardern, for the term of ten years, at an annual rent of 19*l.* In 1441, the king founded Eton college, and he assigned this manor towards the endowment of that institution; but after his dethronement in 1460, his successor, Edward the Fourth, resumed several of the grants to that college; and he assigned to Lawrence, bishop of Durham, for his life, the priory or manor of Totyngbeke, parcel of the priory of Okebourn, with the advowson of the church of Streatham.[2] This estate reverted to the king, probably in exchange for other lands; and in the 5th year of his reign, he settled it on John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, master, and Sir John Scott and others, wardens of St. Mary's guild, in the church of Allhallows, Barking, near the Tower, for the support of priests, to pray for the soul of king Edward the Fourth and others, and for the reparation of St. Mary's chapel in that church. Guilds and chantries having been suppressed in the reign of Edward the Sixth, this manor and the advowson, in 1553, were bought by John Dudley, earl of Warwick, at twenty-two years' purchase. It afterwards belonged to the family of Pakenham; and in 1599, the estate was sold by Henry Pakenham, esq., to Sir Giles Howland, knt. His descendant, John Howland, esq., died seised of the manor and advowson in 1686, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who in 1695 was married to Wriothesley, marquis of Tavistock, afterwards duke of Bedford. From him this property descended to Francis, 5th duke of Bedford, who died unmarried in March, 1802. That nobleman, about the year 1790, conveyed the manor-house and grounds to his brother, the late unfortunate Lord William Russell (who was murdered by his valet), when he first became a candidate to represent this county. All the remaining part of the Bedford property in Streatham, except the advowson of the church, has been since disposed of. The manor of Tooting-Beck, with all its rights, privileges, hereditaments, &c., was sold by John, 6th duke of Bedford, in June 1816, to the late Richardson Borradaile, esq., and the late Maxamilian Richard Kymer, esq.; and it is now held in equal moieties by Mrs. Kymer, and Robert Hudson, esq., of Clapham-common, who derived his interest in the manor by purchase from the representatives of Mr. Borradaile, in 1843.

The manor-house, which stood at the corner of Streatham common, on the Croydon road, is supposed to have been built by Sir Giles Howland, whose arms (viz. Arg. two bars, Sab. in chief three lions rampant, of the second), and those of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John

[2] Rymer's FŒDERA, vol. v.; P. ii.; p. 109.

[3] It has been traditionally said that the old manor-house had been a palace of Queen Elizabeth's, but there are no valid grounds for that report.

Rivers, (Az. on a fess engr. Arg. thereon a fess charged with three roses, betw. as many swans ppr. naiant), were upon the gate-house turrets. After being sometime occupied by Lord Wm. Russell, the estate was sold to Lord Deerhurst (afterwards 7th earl of Coventry), who pulled down the old mansion, and fitted up a villa for his own residence out of the green-house and some of the offices. It is now the property and in the occupation of John Grey, esq., who bought it of the representatives of the late countess of Coventry. That lady died in January, 1840: she was the 2nd daughter and co-heir of the late Sir Abraham Pitches, knt., of Streatham; whose mansion is now the residence of Matthias Attwood, esq., M.P. for Whitehaven. After the sale to Lord Deerhurst, another house at Streatham, which had been fitted up by David Macnamara, esq. (the duke's auditor), who died in 1800, was purchased by the duke of Bedford for his brother, Lord William Russell. This is now in the possession of John Bradbury, esq.

The Manor of Leigham's-Court.—This manor appears to have been granted by Ela, the wife of Jordan de Sackville, to the prior and convent of Bermondsey, about 1152; and in the 30th of Edward the First, 1302, a writ was issued to inquire whether a lease of two carucates of land here to Thomas Romeyn and Julian his wife, would interfere with the rights of the crown; and the return was, that such a lease would not be to the disadvantage of the king, because the monks held the land in frank-almoigne, and that the value was five marks a year. After the suppression of the monastery, Henry the Eighth, in the 36th of his reign, granted this manor to Henry Dowes, clerk, who seems to have alienated Leigham's Wood, in Streatham, which in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth came into the possession of John Bowyer. In 1560, the 2nd of Elizabeth, William Dowes, vicar of Allhallows, Barking, London, conveyed this manor to John Southcott, esq., afterwards a Justice of the Common-pleas; whose son and heir, John Southcott, esq., of Bulmer, in Essex, alienated it to Sir Matthew Carew, knt., LL.D., a master in Chancery; and in 1610, it was transferred in the same manner to John Howland, esq., of Streatham, who died seised of it in 1621; and from whose family it was conveyed by the marriage of an heiress to that of Roberts. In 1752, George, duke of St. Albans, married Jane, the sole heir of Sir Walter Roberts, and thus became owner of this estate. On the decease of the duchess without issue, in December, 1778, the duke, with the concurrence of his grand-nephew and heir-apparent, George Beauclerk, esq., made a settlement of this property on themselves for their joint-lives, with remainder to the latter, in fee. In 1785 they sold Brockwell-green farm, in Streatham, to Edward, lord

Thurlow, the then lord-chancellor; and in 1789, the manor was bought by the same nobleman.[4]

Lord Thurlow erected a spacious mansion at *Knight's-hill*, which is a detached part of the parish within the manor of Lambeth, and bounded by Lambeth and Camberwell. He died on September 12th, 1806; having devised a part of his estates to trustees, for sale. Attempts were made to dispose of the Leigham estate by auction, and afterwards by private contract; but no offers having been made acceptable to the trustees, an act of parliament was obtained in 1809, to enable them to sell portions of the land for buildings; to dispose, also, of the manorial right in the copyhold tenements, &c., and make other arrangements with a view to render the property more compact, and increase its relative value. Since that time, the mansion-house has been pulled down, and the many buildings erected here now form a distinct hamlet. The manor of Leigham-court was purchased from Lord Thurlow's devisees in 1836, by Beriah Drew, esq., of Streatham, together with two hundred and thirty-three acres of land; and that gentleman, in 1839, was at the expense of making the new road, called Leigham-court road, through this estate. Another part of Lord Thurlow's property was bought by John Geo. Fuller, esq., who has erected thereon an elegant villa.

Advowson, &c.—This benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Southwark. In the *Valor* of Edward the First, it was rated at 6 marks and 40d. (4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*); paying a pension of 20*s.* to the prior of Okebourn. In the King's books, it is valued at 18*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* yearly; paying 7*s.* 7½*d.* for synodals, and 2*s.* 7½*d.* for procurations. The duke of Bedford holds the advowson. The Registers commence with the year 1538; and have been generally well kept. Under the date April 19, 1545, the burial is entered of "*Richard Adams*, the Hermit"; and there is still a place in this parish called Hermitage-bridge, crossing a small stream. The marriage of Wriothesley, marquis of Tavistock, to Elizabeth, the heiress of the Howland family, in the chapel at Streatham-[manor] house, "in the presence of the grandfathers and grandmothers, and other nobility," on May 23rd, 1695, is also registered. Another entry records the birth on Sept. 30th, 1710, and baptism on the 20th of the following month, of their third son, JOHN, who became 4th duke of Bedford, and was celebrated for his abilities as a states-

[4] The estate then consisted of the manor of Leigham, with six copyhold tenements, containing together about 26 acres of land, held by quit-rents and heriots on death; 594 acres, 1 rood, and 11 perches of freehold land in Streatham; 123 acres, 1 rood, and 24 perches of freehold land in Lambeth; and 355 acres, 2 roods, and 34 perches of copyhold land held of the manor of Lambeth. Under the Lambeth Inclosure Act of 1822, 48 acres, 3 roods, and 39 perches of land were added to the estate.

man. He was sent as ambassador plenipotentiary to the court of France, in 1762, where he negociated the treaty of the Peace which was ratified in the ensuing year.[5]

Rectors of Streatham in and since the year 1800:—

Richard Bullock, D.D. Instituted in 1784: died in 1809.

Herbert Hill, A.M. Instituted January 17th, 1810: died in October, 1828.

John Wing, A.M. Instituted March 25th, 1829: resigned in the same year.

Lord Wriothesley Russell, A.M. Instituted in 1830: resigned in 1835.

Henry Blunt, A.M. Instituted May 12th, 1835: died July 20th, 1843.

J. R. Nicholl, A.M., chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's. Instituted in 1843.[6]

There are two Churches in Streatham parish, viz., St. Leonard's, which stands on elevated ground near the middle of the village, and Christ-church, a recent building near the upper part of Brixton-hill. St. Leonard's, which, possibly, may occupy the site of the ancient chapel noticed in the Domesday book, is supposed to have been rebuilt in the fourteenth century; and it was again rebuilt in the year 1831, with the exception of its tower and shingled spire. The latter was consumed by fire early in the morning of Sunday, the 3rd of January, 1841, occasioned by its being struck by lightning during a terrific thunder-storm.[7] Shortly after, the tower was repaired and heightened, and crowned by an octagonal spire of brick, stuccoed. The whole building is in the pointed style, and has a light and elegant appearance, both from the character of its architecture, and its commanding situation. The interior consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel; the latter terminates in a semi-hexagon, having a decorated window of four lights in each face. The pulpit, which is of oak, and finely carved, belonged to the former church. In the western gallery is a good organ, by Bishop.

Among the sepulchral memorials here which were removed from

[5] The "Correspondence" of this Nobleman between the years 1742 and 1770, with Introductions by Lord John Russell, has recently been published in three vols. 8vo.

[6] Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, who was subsequently promoted to the Sees of Bangor, Salisbury and Winchester, was instituted to this rectory in March, 1710-11, by Mrs. Elizabeth Howland, from her admiration of his political principles, although she was then unacquainted with him. He afterwards dedicated a volume of Sermons to his patroness.

[7] The spires of Christ-church Spitalfields, and Rounds-church in Northamptonshire, were also struck by lightning, and the wood-work of the tower of the collegiate church at Wolverhampton was set on fire by the electric fluid in the same storm.

the old church, is a greatly-mutilated figure of a *Knight* in mail and plaited armour, under a pointed-arched canopy: this is supposed to have been wrought in the fourteenth century; but for whom intended is unknown.—Near the east end are two marble tablets, with inscriptions, in elegant Latin, written by Dr. Johnson, recording the memory and virtues of *Hester-Maria Salusbury*, daughter of Sir Thos. Cotton, bart., of Combermere, and mother of Mrs. Thrale (afterwards Mrs. Piozzi), and Henry Thrale, esq., of Streatham-park. Mrs. Salusbury died in 1773, aged sixty-six years; and Mr. Thrale in 1781, at the age of fifty-three. Among those of more recent date is a monument of white marble, by Flaxman, commemorative of *Mrs. H. M. Hoare*, the third daughter of Mr. Thrale, who died in 1824. It represents an expiring female attended by an angel, and several mourning figures, beautifully executed.—In the church-yard is a large square mass of masonry, with a cross of gray marble laid upon the top, covering the burial vault of Alex. Edw. Murray, 6th earl of Dunmore, who died on the 15th of July, 1845, aged forty-one years.

Christ-church was built in 1841; and consecrated by the bishop of Winchester, on November the 19th in that year. The expense of its erection, about 8000*l.*, was chiefly defrayed by the voluntary subscriptions of the parishioners, aided by a grant of 1,300*l.* from the Church commissioners. It is of a peculiar character, both in design and construction, and more impressive from singularity than beauty. Its style has been called the Byzantine, or Eastern-Romanesque; yet some of its features indicate the transition from the Norman into Early-English; whilst the lofty bell-tower attached to the south-eastern extremity reminds the antiquary of the far-famed campanile of St. Mark's church, at Venice. In the western façade are three deeply-recessed arched entrances, slightly pointed; the central doorway opening to the vestibule and nave, and the lateral ones leading to the galleries. Over the middle recess, in the intermediate space between that and the gable of the roof, which is crowned by a gilt cross, is a circular window ornamented with tracery, composed of intersecting triangles, surrounded by a radiated border, and involving the cipher J. H. S. This border, as well as the headings of the arched entrances, &c., is formed by thin red bricks, and thus from their contrast with the warm stone-colour bricks of which the church is constructed, imparting a *polychrome* character to this front. The upper portion of the tower is similarly wrought; and its pyramidical spire-like termination exhibits a kind of inlaid surface of a chevron pattern. This campanile is 15 feet square, and 113 feet in its entire height: it is surmounted by

a vane. The interior of the church forms a parallelogram of 85 feet 6 inches long by 57 feet wide; but the length is further extended, eastward, by a semi-circular absis eleven feet in depth, which is crowned by a semi-dome, and lit by nine narrow windows. In the three central of these is the Transfiguration of our Saviour, in richly-stained glass, by Willement, the gift of J. G. Fuller, esq.—This church was designed by James W. Wild, esq., and built under his superintendence. The Rev. Wodehouse Raven, A.M., was appointed minister in 1841; and his stipend of 646*l.* 15*s.* arises from the pew-rents.

Besides the above churches, in Streatham are two other places of worship, viz., a Wesleyan chapel, and a chapel for Independents.

The Village of Streatham is formed by an almost continuous range of villas and other respectable dwellings, extending from Brixton-hill, on each side of the road, towards Mitcham and Croydon, for nearly a mile and a half in length. Many detached villas and mansions have also been built in different parts of the parish. The inhabitants are supplied with water from the reservoir of the Lambeth Water company on Brixton-hill. The South-metropolitan Gas company have recently brought their mains into Streatham village; and the Phœnix Gas company, into the hamlet of Upper Tooting in this parish.

The daughters of the late Mr. Thrale erected four *Almshouses* in Streatham for the use of poor widows; and there is an endowment for keeping them in repair. Various charitable donations, but not of considerable amount, have been given at different times for the distressed; of which 240*l.* in the navy 5 per cents. was bequeathed by John Richard Ripley, esq., in 1819, for the relief of six poor men and women, not receiving parochial alms. Near the extremity of the village, on the Mitcham road, are the *National Schools*, a neat structure in the Elizabethan style, which has been lately built for the instruction of about one hundred children of either sex, on a plot of ground given by Mrs. Kymer. There are other Schools at Brixton-hill and Tooting.—The number of acres in this parish is 2770; of which, about 720 are arable, 1560 meadow, 240 commons and roads, and 250 houses, gardens, &c.

On the southern verge of the small common between Streatham and Tooting, is *Streatham Park*, as now called, which was the seat of Henry Thrale, esq. (an affluent brewer, of Southwark), the intelligent and amiable friend of Dr. Johnson, who during fifteen years was his almost constant guest. Mrs. Thrale was highly distinguished for her conversational and literary talents. She was married, secondly, to Gabriel Piozzi, esq., an Italian musician, by whom the villa and surrounding grounds were considerably improved. After the decease of

Mrs. Piozzi in 1821, this estate was sold to a family of the name of Phillips; and it is now occupied by their tenant, Wm. Tarte, esq.

The Manor of Balham.—This manor, anciently called *Belgeham*, and *Balgham*, is now included in the parish of Streatham, although it is noticed in the Domesday book as if connected with Clapham. It then belonged to Geoffrey de Orlateile, who is stated to have held it without warrant from the king. The cultivation of the land had, probably, been neglected after the Conquest, as the manor was valued at 6*l.* in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and afterwards at 20*s.* only; but when in Orlateile's possession its worth is said to have been 2*l.* Nigel de Mandevile (a younger son of Goisfrid de Manneville, who held Clapham at the time of the survey), gave two hides of land in *Balgham* to the Cluniac monks of Bermondsey, in 1103. In the reign of Stephen this manor appears to have belonged to Pharamus de Bolonia, lord of Clapham; whose daughter and heiress, Sibil de Tingria, confirmed a grant of one hide of land in Balgham, belonging to the manor of Clapham, made by one of her ancestors to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy.[8]

In 1542, 33rd of Henry the Eighth, John Simondes obtained a crown lease for twenty-one years, of lands, meadows, and pastures, called *Balams*, in the parishes of Streatham and Clapham; and from the Patent-rolls of the 2nd and 3rd of Philip and Mary, it appears that Balham, with other estates, was granted for life to Ann Seymour, duchess of Somerset, widow of the Protector Somerset, executed in the preceding reign. In 1587 or 1588, Queen Elizabeth granted "the farm of *Balams*, in Streatham," to Edward Williams, on lease; and in the 16th of Charles the First, Wm. Smith died seised of a messuage so called, which he had lately purchased of Nathaniel Bostock. At the commencement of the last century this manor came into the possession of the *Du Cane* family; to whom it still belongs.

At *Balham-hill*, on the Tooting road, now an important suburban hamlet in this parish, a proprietary *Chapel-of-ease* was erected in 1807, and first opened in 1809. The patronage is vested in trustees; but the ministers nominated are subject to the approbation of the rector of Streatham. The present curate, who was licensed in 1829, is the Rev. W. H. Mogridge, A.M.—In this neighbourhood are numerous villas and other handsome residences, which are chiefly occupied by opulent merchants and gentlemen connected with the commercial interests of London.

The mansion and estate called Bedford-hill has been recently purchased and is now occupied by William Cubitt, esq., the candidate

[8] Nichols, Account of Alien Priories, vol. i. pp. 164—167.

for the representation of Andover, Hants, and sheriff-elect for the city of London. In 1802, this property was conveyed, under the designation of Cowy's or Charrington's farm, and then consisting of nearly 166 acres of land, with appurtenances, was conveyed by the Bedford family to Thomas Graham and James Graham, esqrs., partly in trust; and it was eventually transferred to the late Richardson Borradaile, esq., who erected the present house, with suitable offices, &c. In 1843, the devisees of that gentleman finally conveyed the estate to Robert Hudson, esq., of Clapham; by whom, shortly afterwards, it was sold to Mr. Cubitt. The grounds are extremely pleasant; and the conservatory is one of the best in Surrey.—Most of the land in this neighbourhood is in a state of rapid transition from agricultural to building purposes.[9]

BARNES.

This parish is bounded on the north by the river Thames; on the east and south, by Putney; and on the west, by Mortlake and Putney. The ancient name of this place was *Bernes*, or *Berne*; the latter term, according to Lysons, signifying 'a barn.' The soil in general is gravelly, especially towards the west, adjacent to the parish of Putney; but near the river is some very rich meadow land. The entire parish contains 895 acres; consisting of 219 acres of arable land; 200 of pasture; 25 of ozier plantations; 49 of private garden-ground; 193

[9] Lysons, in his ENVIRONS OF LONDON, has inserted a singular memoir of one RUSSELL, a native of Streatham, who, as appears by the Register, was buried on the 14th of April, 1772; the following passage being annexed to the entry:—"This person was always known under the guise or habit of a woman, and answered to the name of *Elizabeth*, as registered in this parish Nov. 21, 1669, but at death proved to be a man." John Russell, his father, had three daughters and two sons, William and John; who were baptized, respectively, in 1668 and 1672. "There is little doubt, therefore, that the person here recorded was one of the two," and must, consequently, have been either 100 or 104 years of age at the time of his death; but he himself used to aver that he was 108 years old. Early in life he associated with gipsies, and he accompanied the celebrated Bampfylde Moore Carew in many of his rambles. He also visited most parts of the continent as a stroller and vagabond; and having acquired a knowledge of astrology and quackery, he returned to England, and practised in both arts with much profit. This was after his assumption of the female garb; and Lysons remarks, that "his long experience gained him the character of a most infallible *doctress*": he was, likewise, "an excellent *sempstress*, and celebrated for making a good shirt." In 1770, he applied for a certificate of his baptism, under the name of his sister Elizabeth, who had been christened here in November 1669. About the same time, he became a resident at his native place; where his extraordinary age obtained him the charitable notice of many respectable families; and among others, of that of Mr. Thrale, at whose house "Dr. Johnson, who found him a shrewd sensible person, with a good memory, was very fond of conversing with him." He died suddenly, and his true sex was then discovered, to the extreme surprise of all the neighbourhood; "and the wonder was the greater, as he had lived much among women, and had frequently been his landlady's bedfellow when an unexpected lodger came to the house."—ENVIRONS, vol. i. pp. 489—491.

occupied by market-gardeners; 63 covered by buildings; 8 acres of glebe, and 138 of common land. Water is found here near the surface, as might be expected from the vicinity of the Thames, and the nature of the soil: the wells are about twenty feet in depth, and dug through sand and gravel. Several large reservoirs have been constructed at Barnes, within these few years, by the West Middlesex Water-works Company. They are near the river, and are contrived to purify the Thames water by the settling of the sediment and filtration. In this parish, which comprises about two hundred acres, the principal landholders are, Sir Henry Hoare, bart.; Sir Launcelot Shadwell, knt.; and Mrs. Sharpe, by whom is held the only large farm in this parish.

This manor was given to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's by king Athelstan; and it is still held by that ecclesiastical community. It is thus described in the Domesday book:—

"The Canons of St. Paul's, London, hold *Berne*. In the time of King Edward it was assessed at 8 hides, which were included in the rate with the Archbishop's manor of Mortlake, as they are at present. There are six carucates of arable land. Two carucates are in demesne; and there are nine villains, and four bordars with 3 carucates; and 20 acres of meadows. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 6*l.*: now, at 7*l.*"

In the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas, about 1291, the manor is valued as the property of the canons, at 12*l.* In the reign of Edward the Second the canons obtained from the king an exemption from the burthensome charge of purveyance; and a charter of free-warren.[1]

This, like most estates belonging to ecclesiastical bodies, has been generally let on lease for long terms. In 1467, Sir John Saye and others were lessees of this manor, which they held with the advowson, and presented to the living that year, and again in 1471, and 1477. Both the manor and advowson had been transferred, in or before 1480, to Thomas Thwayte, chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1504, 19th of Henry the Seventh, a lease was granted to Henry Wiatt, esq., who appears to have been afterwards knighted; for in 1513, and 1524, Sir Henry Wiatt, knt., presented to the living as patron, and grantee of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. Thomas Smyth, esq., purchased the remainder of Wiatt's lease, and held it in 1567; soon after which, he sold his interest in this estate to Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, who resided at Barn-elms, where he entertained her majesty and her whole retinue in 1589. Previously to that visit, the queen had taken a lease of the manor from the dean and chapter, to commence from the

[1] From the Patent-rolls of the 10th of Henry the Fourth, it appears that the archbishop of Canterbury was entitled to a sparrow-hawk (*esperverium*), or 2*s.* in money annually, and also 2*l.* every twentieth year, for ever, from the lords of the manor of Barnes, belonging to the canons of St. Paul's, that they might be excused from serving the office of reeve in his manor of Wimbledon.

termination (1600) of the lease granted to Henry Wiatt; and, by deed dated in her 21st year, she assigned her interest to Walsingham and his heirs. That celebrated statesman died at his house in Seething-lane, London, on the 6th of April, 1590; and, as Stow relates, "he was, about tenne of the clocke in the next night following, buried in Paul's church, without solemnitie."[2]

Frances, the sole-surviving daughter and heiress of Walsingham, was thrice married; first, to the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney; secondly, to Robert, earl of Essex, the unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth; and after his death, to the earl of Clanricarde. Essex is said to have occasionally resided at Barn-elms; and Lady Walsingham, his mother-in-law, died there on June 19th, 1602, and was buried privately, on the following night, near her husband's remains, in St. Paul's cathedral.

In 1639, the dean and chapter granted a new lease of this manor and estate for twenty-one years, to John Cartwright, esq.; who, when the church property was exposed for sale by the parliament, purchased the estate; and Richard Shute, esq., of London, bought the manor and advowson. After the restoration of Charles the Second, the dean and canons recovered their interest; and Mr. Cartwright, or his representatives, held it on lease as before. In the reign of George the Second, John James Heydegger, a native of Switzerland, master of the revels at court, resided at Barn-elms, probably as under-tenant of the Cartwright family; and here he made entertainments for his royal patron. In the last century, Richard Hoare, esq., (son of Sir Richard Hoare, knt., and lord-mayor of London in 1745), became lessee of Barnes. He was created a baronet in June, 1786; and succeeded by his only son, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart.; who enlarged the mansion, and made many improvements here. About 1827, his interest was sold to the Hammersmith-bridge company; but it was afterwards transferred to Sir Thos. Colebrooke, bart.

Barn-Elms is now in the leasehold occupation of Sir Launcelot Shadwell, knt., vice-chancellor of England. Its situation is extremely pleasant, near the banks of the Thames; and the home-scenery is rendered picturesque by many fine elms and other trees.

Near Barn-elms was a House which belonged to Jacob Tonson the elder, bookseller, who was secretary to a society of noblemen and gentlemen, called the *Kit-Cat Club*. The meetings were at one period held in an apartment here, (now a laundry), which Mr. Tonson

[2] Chronicle, p. 1263. Lysons remarks, that "he died so poor that his friends were obliged to bury him in the most private manner"; and in confirmation of his statement, he observes, "that no certificate of his funeral appears to have been entered at the Herald's College, as was usual when any person of consequence was interred in a manner suitable to his rank."—Environs, vol. i. pp. 12, 13.

had erected for their accommodation; and which, a few years after, was ornamented with portraits of all the members, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller.[3]

On January 17th, 1667-8, a sort of battle-royal, between three combatants on either side, took place in a close near Barn-elms. The parties were,—George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, attended by Sir Robert Holmes, and Captain William Jenkins; and Francis Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, attended by Sir John Talbot, a gentleman of the king's privy-chamber, and M.P. for Knaresborough, and Bernard Howard, a younger son of the earl of Arundel. Pepys, in reference to this "duell," as he terms it, says it was all "about my Lady Shrewsbury, at that time, and for a great while before, a mistress to the Duke of Buckingham; and so her husband challenged him, and they met; and my Lord Shrewsbury was run through the body, from the right breast through the shoulder; and Sir John Talbot all along up one of his armes; and Jenkins killed upon the place, and the rest all in a little measure wounded."[4] A pardon under the great-seal, dated on February the 5th following, was granted to all the persons concerned

[3] The "Memoirs of the Celebrated Persons composing the Kit-Cat Club," with a prefatory account of the origin of the Institution, were published in folio, in 1821; illustrated with forty-eight portraits engraved from Kneller's paintings. Walpole, speaking of the works of this artist, in his "Anecdotes of Painting", says, "The *Kit-cat Club*, generally mentioned as a set of wits, were, in reality, the patriots that saved Britain." This club "had its beginning about the time of the Trial of the Seven Bishops in the reign of James the Second, and consisted of the most eminent men who opposed the measures of that arbitrary monarch." Charles, earl of Dorset, was one of the first who engaged in its formation; it then consisted of thirty-nine members, and none were admitted but those of high distinction and talent. They originally met at a house in *Shire Lane*, near Temple Bar, and, as some writers say, afterwards at the abode of *Christopher Cat*, who kept the Fountain tavern in the Strand. However this might be, there seems no doubt that a man of the name of Christopher Cat, either as a pastry-cook, or as a tavern-keeper, furnished them with such delicious *Mutton pies*, that they became a standing dish at the meetings of the club,—which, at length, from the maker of these *morçeaús* obtained the name of the Kit-Cat club. As Tonson's room at Barnes, where the club often dined, and where the portraits were originally intended to be placed, was not lofty enough for what are called half-length pictures, a shorter canvas was used, (viz. 36 inches long and 28 inches wide), but sufficiently long to admit a hand. This occasioned the *Kit-Cat* size to become a technical term in painting for such as were of similar dimensions and form.

Manning notices a very old house on Barnes Green, which was sometime the residence of Henry Feilding, the celebrated author of Tom Jones. It was called *Milbourne House*, from a family of the name, of whom *William Millebourne*, esq., was buried in the chancel at Barnes in 1415, and represented by an incised *Brass*, in plate-armour.

[4] Pepys, Diary, vol. iv. p. 15. During the fight, the Countess of Shrewsbury is reported to have held the Duke's horse, in the dress of a page. This lady was Anna Maria Brudenell, daughter of Robert, earl of Cardigan. She survived both her gallant and her first husband, and was married, secondly, to George Rodney Brydges, son of Sir Thomas Brydges, of Keynsham in Somersetshire: she died on the 20th of April, 1702.

in this tragical affair; the result of which proved more disastrous than had at first been anticipated, for Lord Shrewsbury died in consequence of his wound, in the course of the same year.

Advowson, &c.—Barnes is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury. In the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas, it is valued at 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and in the King's books, at 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; paying 6*s.* 8*d.* for procurations, and, according to Ecton, 6*s.* 8*d.* to the lord of the manor. This benefice was formerly a vicarage; but in 1388, the canons, who held the advowson, endowed it with the great tithes. Under the recent commutation acts, the rent-charge has been fixed at 315*l.* per annum, in lieu of tithes.—The parish Register is among the most ancient in the kingdom, as the entries commence in 1538, or immediately after the appointment of such records, by Lord Cromwell.[5]

[5] Among the entries in the Register are the following:—

"Robert Beale, Counsellor of the north, and clark of the privy council, departed out of this life, on Monday at eight of the clock at night, being the 25th of May, and is buried in London, 1601."—This gentleman married a sister of Lady Walsingham, and having been introduced to Queen Elizabeth, obtained official employments, and became one of her principal confidants. Her Majesty repeatedly entrusted him with her negociations with Mary, queen of Scots; and being appointed the messenger of her fate to that princess, he read the warrant for her execution, on the scaffold, at Fotheringhay Castle, and was a witness of her decapitation.

"Aug. 23, 1672, buried Mr. Hiam."—The person thus designated was properly named *Abiezer Coppe*. He was a native of Warwick, and was educated at Oxford; but after having been a Presbyterian, and then an Anabaptist, he became one of the wildest enthusiasts of the fanatical period at which he lived. He published several pamphlets with odd titles, and strange contents. He was sent to Newgate, in 1650, for having published one intituled "The Fiery flying Roll," the writer of which, apparently, was a fitter subject for a mad-house than a prison. After being confined more than a year, he was called before the House of Commons; and having obtained his liberation, he retired to Barnes, where he practised as a physician, under the name of Higham; and he preached occasionally at the neighbouring conventicles.

"June 10, 1697, Mrs. Ann Baynard buried."

Mrs. Baynard was interred under a tomb at the east end of the church-yard, of which there were no traces remaining at the close of the last century; but Aubrey has preserved the following epitaph, which was inscribed on it:—

Here lies that happy maiden, who often said,
That no man is happy until he is dead;
That the business of life is but playing the fool,
Which hath not relation to saving the soul;
For all the transaction that's under the sun,
Is doing of nothing,—if that be not done:
All wisdom and knowledge does lye in this one.

Ann Baynard obiit Jun. 12, ann. ætat. suæ 25, Christi 1697.

O mortales! quotusquisque vestrum cogitet ex hoc momento pendet æternitas.

This female has been eulogized by George Ballard, in his "Memoirs of Learned Ladies"; and likewise in a Funeral Sermon, preached at Barnes, June 16, 1697, by the Rev. John Prude, A.M. From these authorities it appears that she was well skilled in

Rectors of Barnes in and since the year 1800:—

JOHN JEFFREYS, A.M. Instituted in 1795: resigned in 1839.

REGINALD EDWARD COPLESTONE, A.M. Inducted in 1839: instituted January 13th, 1840.[6]

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, was an ancient structure, erected in, or before, the reign of Richard the First; when an hospital having been founded within the liberties of St Paul's cathedral, by one of the canons, the dean and chapter bestowed on it the church of Barnes, with the glebe and tithes. So many alterations have been made at various times that scarcely any part of the original building now remains. The church was considerably enlarged in 1786 and 1787: further additions were made a few years ago, and the walls stuccoed. The tower is supposed to have been built about the latter end of the fifteenth century; and has a stair-case and turret at the south-east angle. It is of brick, with stone quoins, recently repaired with cement; and contains three bells. The interior, which consists of a

Natural Philosophy, Botany, Mathematics, and Classical literature; that she understood Greek and Latin, having studied the former of those languages in order that she might be able to read the works of St. John Chrysostom in the original. She was the only child of Dr. Edward Baynard, an eminent physician.

[6] Among the clergymen who held this living in the 17th and 18th centuries, were several who deserve notice on account of their literary reputation, viz.—

HEZEKIAH BURTON, D.D., was a Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he acquired much renown as an academical tutor. He was instituted rector of Barnes on October 19th, 1680; but died of a malignant fever in September, 1681; and was interred in Barnes church. Dr. Burton chiefly distinguished himself by his endeavours to reconcile the Protestant Dissenters to the Episcopal Establishment, in the early part of the reign of Charles the Second. His Sermons were edited by his friend Dr. Tillotson, in 1684, with a biographical prefatory memoir, and a portrait of the author, engraved by R. White, from a painting by Mrs. Beale.

FRANCIS HARE, D.D., was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. He became residentiary of St. Paul's; and was instituted to the rectory of Barnes on the 3rd of September, 1717; and he held the living during ten years. Dr. Hare was also dean of Worcester; in 1727 he was raised to the bishopric of St. Asaph, and in 1731, translated to that of Chichester. His death took place in 1740. The works of this prelate were published posthumously in 4 vols. 8vo. His chief literary production was an edition of the Comedies of Terence.

JOHN HUME, D.D., held the living of Barnes from 1747 to 1758, when he was promoted to the bishopric of Bristol. Thence, in the same year, he was translated to the see of Oxford; and again in 1766, to that of Salisbury. He died in 1782.

FERDINANDO WARNER, LL.D., obtained the rectory of Barnes, on the resignation of Dr. Hume, in 1758. His principal production was an "Ecclesiastical History of England, from the earliest Accounts to the present [18th] Century"; 1759; 2 vols. folio. He published other works on History, and likewise on Divinity; and besides these, a "Treatise on the Gout," with an account of a peculiar method he had adopted in his own case. Yet the disease he had professed to cure proved fatal to him. He died in 1768.

CHRISTOPHER WILSON, D.D., was presented to this benefice on the decease of Dr. Warner. He was a prebendary of Westminster; and in 1785, was raised to the see of Bristol, over which he presided until his decease in 1792.

nave, chancel, and north aisle, contains about five hundred and twenty pews and sittings; of which seventy are free. Against the north wall is a handsome monument, in white marble, representing a mourning female leaning upon an urn, and holding a medallion of Sir Richard Hoare, bart., who was born on the 7th of March, 1734; and died on October 11th, 1787. His second wife and relict, Dame *Frances-Anne Hoare*, who erected this memorial, died on September 10th, 1800, aged eighty-four years.

On the south side of the church, in a recess between two buttresses inclosed by wooden rails, a few rose-trees are cultivated, in pursuance of the will of Mr. Edward Rose, citizen of London, who died in July, 1653, as stated on a small tablet affixed to the church wall. He bequeathed to the parish of Barnes the sum of 20*l.* for the purchase of an acre of land; from the rent of which the churchwardens were enjoined to keep in repair the paling of the inclosure, and maintain a succession of rose-bushes: the surplus funds to be applied for the benefit of the poor.—In the church-yard are numerous tombs and other sepulchral memorials, some of which are decorated.

The principal portion of this village faces the river, and forms a long range of good houses intersected with gardens. Hence a long street extends to Barnes common, around which are many neat cottages and pleasant villas. Here, too, is the *National School*, with accommodation for about one hundred children.

The Hammersmith Suspension Bridge.—Between the river shore in this parish and Hammersmith, in Middlesex, a *Chain Suspension Bridge* was constructed across the Thames by a company of shareholders, who were incorporated by an act of parliament, passed in 1824, and empowered to raise money, levy tolls, &c. The designs were made by Mr. Tierney Clarke, civil engineer, and the bridge was erected under his superintendence; the contract for the iron-work having been taken by Capt. Brown, R.N. On the 7th of May, 1825, the first stone was laid with great ceremony by his late royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, grand-master of the Freemasons; and the bridge was completed and opened on the 6th of October, 1827.

At this point the river is 750 feet wide; and the chains are suspended by two strong intermediate towers, of stone, each about 143 feet from the shore, and having an extent of water-way between them of 400 feet. These towers rise to the height of nearly 64 feet above high-water mark, and 42 feet above the level of the road-way, over which they form arches of the Tuscan order. Eight chains of wrought-iron pass over these towers, and are firmly bolted into solid granite abutments on either shore. In the centre, these chains which support

the road-way by means of vertical rods, make a dip, or curvature, of about 29 feet. The floor of the road-way is formed by strong timbers, on which is laid a granite pavement. On each side is a foot-path six feet in width: the carriage-way is fourteen feet wide. The total weight of the iron-work is 472 tons, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs. About 80,000*l.* was expended in the construction of this bridge: the toll for each foot-passenger is one penny. Its appearance from the water is very handsome and impressive.[7]

BATTERSEA.

This place is situated about three miles from Westminster bridge, the river Thames forming the boundary of the parish on the north, while it adjoins Lambeth on the east; Camberwell, Streatham, and Clapham, on the south; and Wandsworth on the west. But besides that portion of Battersea parish within these limits, there is a detached district, forming the hamlet of *Penge*, between Beckingham, in Kent, on the east, and Norwood on the west. A great part of Wandsworth common belongs to this parish, as also does that division of Clapham common called Battersea-rise. Its name was anciently written *Battrics-ey*, and in the Domesday book *Patrices-ey*, probably a mistake for *Petrice-ey*, and signifying St. Peter's isle,—the termination *ey*, from the Saxon eȝe or iȝe, often occurring in the names of places adjacent to great rivers; as Putney, Molesey, Chertsey, &c., near the banks of the Thames.

The Manor is thus described in the Domesday book, among the lands belonging to the abbot of Westminster:—

"St. Peter of Westminster holds *Patricesy*. Earl Harold held it; and it was then assessed at 72 hides; now at 18 hides. The arable land is ————. Three carucates are in demesne; and there are forty-five villains, and sixteen bordars, with 14 carucates. There are eight bondmen: and seven mills at 42*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, and a corn-rent of the same

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[7] About the middle of the last century, the culture of the *Cedar of Lebanon* was carried on to a great extent at Barnes by a butcher, named Clarke, who first raised his plants from the cones of the great tree at Hendon-place. The late Mr. Peter Collinson, from whose autobiographical notes we derive this information, and who, in June 1761, paid 79*l.* 6*s.* for a thousand of these young cedars for replanting in the Duke of Richmond's park, at Goodwood, in Sussex, says that Mr. Clarke "succeeded perfectly, and annually raised them in such quantities, that he supplied the nurserymen, as well as abundance of noblemen and gentlemen, with cedars of Lebanon; and he succeeded not only in cedars, but he had a great knack in raising the small magnolia, Warner's Cape jessamine, and all other exotic seeds; he built a large stove for pine-apples, &c."—Vide TRANSACTIONS OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY, vol. x. p. 274-5. · Mr. Collinson further states, that the *Weeping Willow*, "the original of all the Weeping-willows in our gardens, was transplanted from the river Euphrates by Mr. Vernon, Turkey merchant at Aleppo, brought with him to England, and planted at his seat at Twickenham-park," where he saw it growing in 1748.—Id.

amount; and 82 acres of meadow; and a wood yielding fifty swine for pannage. There is in Southwark one bordar (belonging to this manor), paying 12 pence. From the toll of *Wendelesorde* (Wandsworth) is received the sum of 6*l.* A villain having ten swine pays to the Lord one; but if he has a smaller number, nothing. One knight holds 4 hides of this land; and the money he pays is included in the preceding estimate. The entire manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at 80*l.*; afterwards at 30*l.*; and now at 75*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* King William gave this manor to St. Peter in exchange for Windsor. The Earl of Moreton holds 1½ hides of land, which in King Edward's time, and afterwards, belonged to this manor. Gilbert the Priest holds 3 hides under the same circumstances. The Bishop of Lisieux had 2 hides, of which the church (of Westminster) was seised in the time of King William, and disseised by the Bishop of Bayeux. The Abbot of Chertsey holds 1 hide, which the Bailiff of this vill, out of ill-will [to the Abbot of Westminster?] detached from this manor, and appropriated it to Chertsey." [1]

Spelman (*Glossarium*, p. 79), under the word *Berewica*, states that it means the member of a manor disjoined from the main body, as a vill, or hamlet; and he quotes a passage from the Register of Sulcardus, a monk of Westminster, stating that the king (William the Conqueror), gave to the abbey *Batrichesey*, with the Berewic ("*cum Berewico*"), adjoining it named *Wendlesworde*, or Wandsworth.[2]

Many grants of privileges, in respect to their manor of Battersea, were made by different sovereigns to the abbots of Westminster; and among them was an exemption from tax for six hides and a half in his manor of Westminster, made by king Stephen, in which his *aula*, or palace stood, and, also, for forty-four hides in *Patrichesea*; but the remaining twenty-eight hides in that manor were to be liable to all taxes belonging to the king.

After the suppression of monasteries, this manor remained vested in the crown until Elizabeth, in the 8th year of her reign, granted it on a lease for twenty-one years to Henry Royden; and in 1593, Joan, the only daughter of Henry Royden, had another lease for a similar term. Subject to this lease, the manor, in 1610, was assigned towards the maintenance of Henry, prince of Wales; and after his

[1] The hide and a half of land held by the Earl of Moreton was, probably, the same that is stated, in the account of the Earl's manor of Streatham, to have been held by Harold. The land held by the Bishop of Lisieux no doubt was Peckham, mentioned among the estates of Bishop Odo, and expressly said to have been held by Harold in the reign of the Confessor, to which it is added that it lay in Battersea. The land in the tenure of the abbot of Chertsey may have been at Tooting, where Haimo the sheriff held 1 hide of the abbot which had been held of King Edward by Osward, who could remove whither he pleased.

[2] The following document relative to this grant, or transfer, has been published in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, from a manuscript in the Cottonian Library; viz. CARTULARIUM Cenobii Westmonasteriensis: Faust. A. III. fol. 112, b.

"Willem king gret Stigan Arcebiscop & Eustaties Eorll, & alle mine thegnes on Surrejie freondlice & icc kithe eow that icc habbe se unnen that land at Batericheseye & Piriford to Crist and Saint Petre into Westminstre, swa full & swa ford swa Harold is firmist hafte on allen thingen thas dage the he was cwicu & dead."

decease, it was appropriated in the same manner to his brother, prince Charles, who, about two years after his accession to the throne, granted it (anno 1627), in fee, to Oliver, lord St. John, and Viscount Grandison, of Limerick, in Ireland. That nobleman was the second son of Nicholas St. John, of Lidiard Tregoze, co. Wilts, and had married the above Joan, after the decease of Sir William Holcroft, her first husband. In 1626, he was made an English peer, with the title of Baron St. John, of Lidiard Tregoze. On his decease without issue, in 1630, the English title became extinct, but that of Grandison descended to his grand-nephew, William Villiers, father of the notorious duchess of Cleveland. The Battersea estate also came into the hands of Villiers, who granted it to his cousin, Sir John St. John, bart., who died in 1648. Oliver, the eldest son of that gentleman, having died before him, this manor devolved on his grandson, John St. John, a minor; on whose decease without issue, the baronetcy and family estate became vested in Sir Walter St. John, his uncle; who is stated to have been "eminent for his piety and moral virtues." He died on the 3rd of July, 1708, at the age of eighty-seven; and was succeeded by his son Henry, who, long previously, viz. in 1684, had pleaded guilty of the murder of Sir Wm. Estcourt, bart., in a sudden quarrel arising at a supper party. This case, however, if the account given by Bishop Burnet be correct, could be regarded only as manslaughter; but he was induced to plead guilty of the greater crime, by a promise of pardon if he followed that advice; or of being subjected to the utmost rigour of the law, on his refusal. No pardon is enrolled, but it is stated that the king granted him a reprieve for a long term of years; and in the Rolls chapel, is a restitution of his estates (Pat. 36 Charles II.), for which it would seem, and the reprieve conjoined, he had to pay 16,000*l.*; one half of which, Burnet says, "the king converted to his own use, and bestowed the remainder on two ladies then high in favour."[8] In 1716, this gentleman was created baron St. John of Battersea, and viscount St. John, with remainder to the issue-male of his second marriage with Angelique Magdaleine Pillesary (his only son by his first wife being then under attainder); and on his decease in 1742, his titles descended to John St. John, his eldest surviving son by that lady.

By his first wife, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Robert Rich, earl of Warwick, Henry, viscount St. John, had only one son, Henry, who was born at Battersea in October, 1678. In 1710, he became secretary of state to Queen Anne, by whom, in 1713, he was created baron St. John of Lidiard Tregoze, and viscount Bolingbroke, a title to which

[8] Burnet, HISTORY OF HIS OWN TIMES; fol.; 1724; vol. i. p. 600.

he gave celebrity by his abilities as a philosopher and a statesman. He was attainted of treason, for intriguing with the partizans of the Pretender, on the accession of George the First: and having fled to France, he entered into the service of the Chevalier de St. George, which after a time he relinquished; and in 1723, having been restored in blood, he returned to England. In 1725, an act of parliament was passed to annul the attainder so far as to enable him to inherit the family estate; in consequence of which, on the decease of his father, he became possessed of the Battersea property, and held it until his death in 1751. He was twice married, but had no issue by either of his consorts; and Battersea, with his other estates, as well as his titles, descended to his nephew Frederick, (the son of his half-brother John, viscount St. John), by whom this manorial property was sold, in pursuance of an act of parliament obtained in 1762, to the trustees of John, earl Spencer; to whose descendant, the present and 3rd earl Spencer, it now belongs.

Bolingbroke-House, the seat of the St. John family, was a large mansion standing near the church, and said to have contained forty rooms on a floor. It was mostly pulled down about 1777; and some years afterwards, an horizontal air-mill, of a peculiar construction, was erected on the site of the demolished part, for the grinding of linseed, for oil. It was afterwards used for grinding malt to supply the distillery of Messrs. Hodgson and Co.; by whom, on the site of the gardens and terrace, extensive bullock-houses were built, capable of receiving 650 head of cattle, which were fattened with the grains from the distillery mixed with meal. This establishment was relinquished many years since; and the upper part of the mill and other buildings were taken down: the lower part is still in use for grinding corn. The situation of the old mansion is indicated by the names of Bolingbroke gardens, and Bolingbroke terrace.

York-House, Battersea.—In the reign of Henry the Sixth, Thomas, lord Stanley, possessed a considerable estate in "Batrichesey, Wandsworth, and Wassingham," which, possibly to avoid its confiscation at that troublesome period, he conveyed to trustees, for his own benefit, and that of Thomas, his son and heir. In December, 1460, the trustees transferred this property to Lawrence Bothe, or Booth, bishop of Durham, and his heirs; and in the following year the grant was confirmed by lord Stanley and his son. Notwithstanding this conveyance, we find that the Stanley estate had escheated to the crown before the 11th year of Edward the Fourth, in consequence of John Stanley having assigned these lands and tenements, in trust, to the abbot of Westminster, in contravention of the statute of mortmain.

The bishop, in consequence, found it necessary to apply to the king; and on the payment of 700*l.* he obtained a grant, under letters patent dated July 10th, 1472, of six messuages, 100 acres of land, 30 of meadow, and 20 of pasture, with all rents, services, hereditaments, &c., in the above places, which had been forfeited by John Stanley. He had, also, the king's license to inclose his mansion-house called *Brygge Court*, which he had built at Battersea, "with walls and towers, and to impark his land there, with the right of free warren and free chace therein."[4]

Bishop Booth was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York in September 1476; and prior to his decease in May, 1480, he bequeathed this property to the dean and chapter of York, with a view to the accommodation of his successors in the see, as an occasional residence when visiting London. But few of these prelates, however, have ever resided here; and of these, archbishop Holgate, who was imprisoned and deprived by Queen Mary for being a married man, lost much property by illegal seizure.[5]

During the supremacy of the parliament and suspension of episcopal rule, York-house and its appurtenances were sold to Sir Allen Apsley, and Col. Hutchinson, his brother-in-law, for the sum of 1806*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; but they were reclaimed by the see after the restoration, and still belong to it. Since that event, and indeed, from a much earlier period, this estate has been granted on lease for long terms to different persons. Scarcely any part of the ancient mansion remains: much of it was pulled down about forty years ago, when new apartments were built, and the whole modernized.

Besides this mansion, which is pleasantly situated near the Thames, there are several handsome seats fronting the river, and various large manufacturing establishments, chemical works, smelting furnaces, &c., are extended along its banks; greatly to the annoyance of the market-gardeners and florists, who complain grievously of the injury they sustain by the smoke and noxious vapours of the numerous steam-engines now employed in this hitherto rural district.—The establishment here for the preservation of timber from the dry-rot, called *Kyanizing*, from the name of its inventor, was destroyed by fire on the 20th of March, 1847; and the conflagration extended to other neighbouring works.

[4] Patent Rolls, 14 Edw. IV. n. 2.

[5] In Strype's Life of Cranmer, p. 308, it is stated that the officers who were employed to apprehend the archbishop, rifled his house at Battersea, and took away from thence 300*l.* of gold coin; 1600 ounces of plate; a mitre of fine gold, with two pendents set round about the sides and middle with very fine pointed diamonds, sapphires, and balists, and all the plain with other good stones and pearls, and the pendents in like manner, weighing 125 ounces; some very valuable rings; a serpent's tongue, set in a standard of silver gilt, and graven; the archbishop's seal in silver; and his signet, an antique in gold.

The process was carried on by forcing tar through the pores of the wood, and here was a large pond of that fluid, the blaze of which set fire to immense piles of timber, which had either undergone the process, or were in a state of preparation for it.

On the river's bank, nearly opposite to the gardens of Chelsea hospital, is a place of entertainment called the *Red-House*, which has long been a favourite resort of the patrons of aquatic sports and pigeon-shooting. Both its appearance and accommodations have been considerably improved of late years; the house has been partly rebuilt and enlarged, and the gardens laid out in small arbours and fancifully-formed flower-beds. The shooting ground is about one hundred and twenty yards square, and inclosed by palings.—Nearly adjacent, two small piers have been constructed for steam-boat passengers.

At a short distance, eastward, are the reservoirs and new engine-house of the *Southwark and Vauxhall Water company*. The reservoirs cover nearly eighteen acres of ground; two of them are used as filters, and are, to a certain depth, filled with sand, through which the water percolates, leaving the impurities on the surface, to be removed at pleasure. Here are two steam-engines, each of 500 horse power, which by forcing up the water through perpendicular iron-tubes, to the height of 175 feet, raise it sufficiently to supply the inhabitants of Brixton and other elevated places.

Among the superior residences at Battersea is *The Retreat*, a spacious mansion, stuccoed, situated in the midst of an extensive pleasure-ground and shrubbery, and now belonging to Valentine Morris, esq. Near it is *Manor-House*, the seat of Richard Morris, esq., (son of the above), a large brick edifice in the style of George the First's reign. *Sherwood-Lodge*, occupied by Lady Wombwell, is an extensive mansion fronting the river, with numerous attached offices, and a gallery of the Doric order, 76 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 30 feet high; which was built by the late Jens Wolfe, esq., the Danish consul, for the reception of his collection of plaster casts, taken from the most celebrated antique statues. *Battersea-House*, a substantial brick edifice, with pleasant grounds overlooking the Thames, is at present untenanted.

The number of acres estimated and titheable in this parish is about 2130; of which, in 1839, nearly 347 acres were arable; 615, meadow; 379, market-gardens; 109, other gardens; 92, plantations; 179, sites of houses, &c.; and 392, wastes and roads. Many acres have been since appropriated to building purposes; and there can be little doubt, that if the design for forming a new Park here be not shortly proceeded with, that the whole of Battersea fields will in the course of a few years be converted into building ground.

Rectory and Vicarage.—About the year 1159, Laurence, abbot of Westminster, obtained the appropriation of the great tithes for his monastery: out of which the monks were to receive two marcs; and sufficient to be reserved to support the vicar. In the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas, 1291, the rectory was rated at 26½ marcs, or 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the vicarage at 6 marcs and 40 pence, or 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* In the King's books, this benefice, which is in the deanery of Southwark, is valued at 13*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.* Queen Elizabeth, in her 23rd year, granted the rectory and advowson to Edward Downing and Peter Ashton; who "probably sold them to the St. Johns, and they have passed ever since with the manor, and now belong to Earl Spencer."[6] At the present time the rectorial rent-charge, including 2*l.* on glebe, is 45*l.*: and the vicarial rent-charge, 969*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, exclusive of 10*l.* 16*s.* on a glebe of about sixteen acres.

The Registers commence in 1559; but are very imperfect in the former part of the last century. The following instances of *Longevity* occur among the entries:—

Goody Hazleton, aged 108 years, was buried Oct. 29, 1703.
William Abbots, ætat. 101, buried Jan. 5, 1733.
Oct. 1790, buried —— Wiat, aged 100 years.
Dec. 27, 1803, buried William Douse, aged 100 years.

Vicars of Battersea in and since the year 1800:—

John Gardnor, A.M. Instituted in October, 1778: buried on the 6th of January, 1808.[7]

Joseph Allen, D.D., prebendary of Westminster. Instituted on the 21st of January, 1808: preferred to the see of Bristol in October, 1834.

Hon. and Rev. Robert John Eden, A.M., chaplain in ordinary to the Queen. Instituted in December, 1834: resigned in 1847, on his promotion to the see of Sodar and Man, in May the same year.

James S. Jenkinson, A.M. Instituted in June, 1847.

Battersea *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is conspicuously situated on the banks of the river, at about a quarter of a mile above the bridge; but has no pretentions to architectural beauty. The present structure, which is of brick with rustic quoins, was erected in place of an older church, under the provisions of an act of parliament (14 Geo. III., cap. 95), and at a cost of something more than 5,000*l.*; it was first opened on the 17th of November, 1777. About 1823, an entrance portico, of the Doric order, was annexed to the tower at the west end. The tower is surmounted by a low, heavy-looking octagonal

[6] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. pp. 334, 335.

[7] The Rev. Mr. Gardnor was a somewhat clever artist, and a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy.

spire, and contains a clock and eight bells. At the east end is a recess, partly curvilinear, for the communion-table, above which is a central window, in three divisions, filled with old stained glass that was preserved from the former church, and had been executed at the expense of the St. Johns. It includes the half-length portraits of Henry the Seventh, his grandmother the Lady Margaret Beauchamp, and Queen Elizabeth, together with many enrichments, and numerous shields of arms, shewing the alliances of the family.[8] Here, also, in two circular windows, pierced for additional light, are figures of the Holy Lamb and Dove, of modern execution.

The interior is handsomely fitted up, and well pewed, and an air of much neatness pervades the whole. The galleries are supported by columns painted in imitation of scagliola marble; and there is a large organ in the west gallery. Most of the old monuments were replaced against the walls of the side-galleries, but several modern ones are now intermingled with them: those of recent date are chiefly at the back of the aisles.

Among the memorials of the Bolingbrokes is that of Henry St. John, viscount Bolingbroke, (the friend of Swift, Pope, and Gay, and author of many political and metaphysical works),[9] who died at the age of seventy-three, on the 12th of December, 1751;—and his 2nd lady, *Mary Clara des Champs de Marcilly*, marchioness de Villette, a niece of Madam de Maintenon: she died on the 18th of March, 1750, aged seventy-four. This monument, which is of grey and white marble, was executed by Roubiliac. The upper part displays an urn with drapery, surmounted by the viscount's arms; and the lower portion records the characters of the deceased, flanked by their medallions in profile, in bas-relief.

Another monument commemorates the descent and preferments of Oliver St. John, viscount Grandison, &c., who was the first of his family that settled at Battersea. When a young man and studying the law at one of the Inns of court, he became involved in a quarrel with — Best, a captain of the guard to queen Elizabeth, and champion of England, whom he killed in a duel, in 1584. Being obliged to leave the kingdom, he afterwards served in the army under Lord Vere; and eventually in Ireland, of which country, by the favour of Villiers, duke of Buckingham, he was made both lord-treasurer and

[8] These emblazonments are fully described in Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. iii. pp. 335, 336.

[9] It was to this nobleman that Pope addressed his *Essay on Man*, which was written under his advice and recommendation, and partly composed in a "cedar parlour" of Bolingbroke house, fronting the Thames, which is reported to have been the poet's favourite study.

lord-deputy. He died December 29th, 1630, in his seventieth year. *Joan*, his lady, daughter of Sir Henry Roydon, who died in the following March, was also buried here. They are represented on the monument (which must have been altered when replaced), by *Busts* in white marble: above the inscription, are the arms and quarterings of St. John, impaling Roydon.

The above are in the north gallery, where, also, is an upright marble tablet for Sir George Wombwell, bart., of Sherwood-Lodge, who died on October 28th, 1846, in his 77th year;—and, at the east end, the monument of Sir John Fleet, knt., alderman, and lord-mayor of London in 1693. He died on the 6th of July, 1712, aged sixty-five.

The monument of Sir Edward Wynter, in the south gallery, has obtained much notice on account of the singular exploits recorded by the inscription and sculpture. He appears to have been a friendless but adventurous youth, who by his courage, diligence, and good conduct, became eminent as an East-India merchant, and, as the epitaph states,

"Nor less in martial honour was his name,
Witness his actions of immortal fame!
Alone, unarm'd, a Tyger he oppress'd
And crushed to death the monster of a beast.
Twice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew
Singly on foot, some wounded, some he slew,
Dispers'd the rest,—what more could Sampson do?
True to his friends, a terror to his foes,
Here now in peace his honour'd bones repose."

At the top is a large *Bust* of Sir Edward, in a flowing peruke, and lace cravat; and underneath the inscription are sculptures, in low-relief, of his struggling with the tyger, and his combat with the Moors. He died on the 2nd of March, 1685-6, aged sixty-four.

Near the above is a monument formed of Coade's artificial stone, which exhibits a small statue of a mourning female leaning upon an urn. This was erected by the benevolent James Neild, (the follower of the great Howard in his endeavours to mitigate the evils of imprisonment), in memory of his wife *Elizabeth*, and of her father, John Camden, esq. The former died on the 30th of June, 1791, in her 36th year; the latter, on October 17th, 1780, aged fifty-seven.—At the east end of the south aisle, a neat tablet records the memory of Thomas Astle, esq., F.S.A., keeper of the records in the Tower, and author of an ingenious work "On the Origin and Progress of Writing." He died in his 68th year, on the 1st of December, 1802.

In the church-yard was buried, in March 1760, aged seventy-six, Arthur Collins, esq., a laborious writer on genealogy and history;—and on the grass-plat opposite the west porch, is the grave-stone of

Mr. William Curtis, author of the *Flora Londinensis*, and other botanical works; who died on the 7th of July, 1799, aged 53 years.

The great increase in the population of this parish, and indeed in all the suburban districts around London, during the last twenty or thirty years, has occasioned a necessity for additional places of worship; and besides a *Chapel-of-ease*, dedicated to St. George, erected about midway between Nine-elms and Battersea, a new Church is now in progress, on a plot of ground given by the last vicar beyond the upper extremity of Battersea-fields. The Chapel, which is a composition in the early lancet style, by Edward Blore, esq., architect, was commenced in September, 1827; and consecrated by the bishop of Winchester on August 5th, 1828; the Rev. John G. Weddall, A.M., having been appointed minister. It is constructed of brick, with stone dressings, and its gable roof is slated; the west end is surmounted by a small bell-turret. On the north side is a neat entrance-porch. The ground-plan is a parallelogram, with a small projecting chancel at the east end. The interior is extremely plain: the galleries are sustained by slender cast-iron columns. About 3,000*l.* was expended on this edifice, which was partly defrayed by a grant, and partly by subscription.—The first stone of the elegant Church now building was laid by the bishop of Sodar and Man, on the 27th of May, 1847. The architects are Messrs. Lee and Bury.

In this parish, in the Lower Wandsworth road, a new *Baptist Chapel* was erected about the year 1829, in place of a smaller one originally built in 1738. Of the earlier congregation little is known; but after the late Rev. Joseph Hughes became pastor here, in 1794, the zeal, energy, learning, and eloquence, which he displayed, attracted so much attention, that many of the neighbouring gentry were induced to join the assembly. His connexion, also, with different local societies for the promotion of religious worship, brought him acquainted with Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Percival, and other gentlemen of station and influence, by whose aid he established the Surrey Mission Society. At a meeting of the Religious Tract Society, he afterwards promulgated the idea of an Institution for supplying, not only the inhabitants of the British Isles, but the whole world, with copies of the Holy Scriptures;—and hence arose the *Bible Society*, of which Mr. Hughes was the active agent and secretary until his persevering exertions in the cause of piety and religion were arrested by death in October, 1834.—The Rev. Israel May Soule is the present minister of this chapel. Near it, is an Infant school supported by the congregation.—A *Wesleyan Chapel* has been recently built on the west side of the Bridge road; where many new houses have been erected.

The National Society's Training College.—This important Institution, designed for the training of young men to become *School-masters*, owes its origin to Dr. J. P. Kay, and E. C. Tufnell, esq., assistant poor-law commissioners; whom the ignorance and immorality of pauper children prompted to investigate and make trial of some means of securing to that large class of the community an education of such quality and extent as are essential to their well-being and social elevation.

These gentlemen, lamenting the prevalent incompetency of the teachers entrusted with the education of the poor, resolved to make an effort for the production of a better description of school-masters. They, accordingly, visited Holland, Prussia, Switzerland, Saxony, Paris, &c., for the purpose of examining the operation of the establishments projected by Pestalozzi, De Fellenberg, and other enlightened promoters of the education of the poor;—and the result of their observations was a desire and hope to establish in this country a *Normal School*, for imparting to young men that due amount of knowledge, and training them in those habits of simplicity and earnestness, which might render them useful instructors to the poor. With this view they were led to select "a spacious manor-house close to the Thames at Battersea, chiefly on account of the very frank and cordial welcome with which the suggestion of their plan was received by the vicar, the Hon. and Rev. R. Eden." That gentleman offered the use of his village schools in aid of the training school, as the sphere in which the Normal students might obtain practice and direction in the art of teaching. He also undertook to superintend the training school in all that related to religion.

Boys were at first obtained from the school of Industry at Norwood, and were intended to remain three years in training. With these were afterwards associated some young men whose period of residence was necessarily limited to one year. The Institution was first put in operation at the commencement of 1840; and it continued under the direction of Dr. Kay and Mr. Tufnell, supported by their private means, and conducted in its various departments of instruction and industrial labour by tutors and superintendents appointed by them, until the close of the year 1843; when the establishment was put on a foundation of permanency by the directors transferring it into the hands of the National Society. Several continental modes of instruction had been adopted by Dr. Kay and Mr. Tufnell, such as Mulhauser's method of writing, Wilhem's method of singing, Dupuis' method of drawing, &c.; and the results of their benevolent experiment were so satisfactory, that a grant of 2,200*l.* for the extension and improvement of the premises was made to them by the Committee of Council on Education, which grant was transferred to the National Society, and forthwith expended in the requisite alterations. New dormitories, a dining hall, lavatories, &c., were then built; and in the early part of 1846, a large new class room was erected, and filled with every kind of apparatus for the use of the students. At this time, the Institution is supported by the National Society's special fund for providing school-masters for the manufacturing and mining districts. Only young men are now received as students; and the usual term of training is generally one year and a half. The present number of scholars is eighty-three.[10]

[10] For the above account of the Battersea Training school we are chiefly indebted to the Rev. Thos. Jackson, principal.—Further interesting particulars of the preliminary inquiries made by Dr. Kay and Mr. Tufnell; and of the course of instruction pursued in the school, may be found in the two Reports made by those gentlemen, and published in the "Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, 1842-43," 8vo., pp. 189—282; 1844. In the same volume is a valuable Report of the Battersea Training and Village Schools, made by the Rev. John Allen, A.M., Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, in August, 1843; accompanied by three Plans of the building and arrangements of the Training School, which is situated at a short distance from the old church.

The Institution is now conducted by the Rev. Thos. Jackson, A.M., as principal; the Rev. John Hunter, vice-principal; Mr. Tate, mathematical master; Mr. Taylor, master of method and of the model school; Mr. Hullah, singing master; Mr. Martin, resident music master; Mr. Zurhurst, writing master; Messrs. Viner and Kenworthy, drawing masters; Mr. Bowley, industrial master; and Mr. Cousins, drill master. The Principal resides on the premises, which inclose about five acres of well-cultivated and highly adorned ground.

Battersea Bridge was erected in pursuance of an act of parliament of the 6th of Geo. III., chap. 66, obtained under the sanction of John, earl Spencer, lord of the manor, and proprietor of a ferry across the Thames. It was built in the years 1771 and 1772, by the late Mr. Holland, at the expense of fifteen proprietors, each of whom subscribed 1,500*l.* The roadway, which is slightly curved and guarded by iron railings, forms the communication between Battersea and the upper part of Chelsea. The present yearly income of this bridge is estimated at 5,000*l.*

At *Battersea-Rise*, forming the north-west extremity of Clapham common, many pleasant Villas, and superior houses, have been built; this being a most desirable situation, and respectable neighbourhood.

Battersea Park.—Since the year 1843 a design has been entertained of converting Battersea fields into a public *Park*; and a more eligible situation for the purpose is not to be found.[11] The attention of "Her Majesty's Commissioners for Improving the Metropolis" was first directed to the subject by Mr. Thomas Cubitt, the celebrated builder and engineer; and it was subsequently pressed upon their attention by the then vicar, now bishop of Sodar and Man. The Commissioners directed further inquiries to be made, and the whole of their 5th Report, which was laid before parliament and printed in 1846, is devoted to a consideration of the advantages and practicability of the scheme, accompanied by a large Plan of the proposed park, and other engravings respecting a communicating bridge with the opposite shore below Chelsea college.

Of the several plans submitted to them, the Commissioners best approved and recommended the one devised by their professional adviser, Mr. James Pennethorne, architect, which comprises an area of 320 acres, extending from the Thames to the Lower Wandsworth road in a north and south direction, and from St. George's chapel to

[11] Battersea fields were entirely overflowed by the river at high water until about three hundred years ago, when an embankment was raised, and the land thus reclaimed went to the lord of the manor, but was subject to some ill-defined rights of inter-commonage exercised by the inhabitants of Battersea at stated periods of the year. From various causes, those rights have been nearly extinguished, and most of the land is now held as freehold by different proprietors, and partly let for building and other uses. In the lower portion of the fields, near Nine-Elms, is an enclosure called Lechmore, in the occupation of the poor, on the allotment system.

nearly the Bridge road in the opposite direction. The expense of purchasing and laying out the ground, forming roads, planting, &c., is estimated at 154,250*l.*; and that of a new embankment of 3600 feet on the river side, at 25,000*l.*: the whole making an outlay of 179,250*l.* This plan includes the erection of twenty-six villas within the park, and 120 villas fronting the several roads; together with twenty-one terraces for about 480 houses on the outskirts east and west; the rental of all which is assumed to amount to the full sum of the required outlay. The building of a large public edifice, or institution, for museums and libraries, and also of a church on the Wandsworth road, is connected with this scheme. Twenty-six acres of the entire area are proposed to be appropriated to the various roads, 132 acres to building ground and gardens, and 162 acres (inclusive of 20 acres of water for bathing, skating, &c.), to the park itself, for the enjoyment and recreation of the public. A Suspension-bridge of iron, 750 feet in length and forty feet wide, is designed to unite the park with the northern embankment at Chelsea, at a cost of 60,000*l.*; the expected tolls of which are estimated at 6,000*l.* per annum.

Near the eastern verge of this parish, at Nine-Elms, is the present (July 1847) metropolitan terminus of the *London and Southampton rail-road*, which, in connexion with the opposite wharf and warehouses on the banks of the river, occupies an extent of between seven and eight acres. The entrance-front, erected from the designs of William Tite, esq., architect to the company, is not unhandsome, and has a central arcade leading to the pay-offices and waiting-rooms. The rail-road was commenced under the authority of an act of parliament, which received the royal assent on the 5th of July, 1834; and it was first opened as far as Woking common, on the 21st of May, 1838. By their act, the company were empowered to raise 1,000,000*l.* in 50*l.* shares, and a further sum of 330,000*l.* by loan. Since that time, several additional acts have been passed, authorizing the company to extend their line, and increase their capital in nearly a fourfold proportion to its original amount. The rail-road intersects this parish to the length of about two miles and a half.

MERTON.

This place, anciently called *Mere-tone*, and *Mere-dune*, appears to have derived its name from lying adjacent to a mere, or marsh, of which there are yet traces near the river Wandle, which flows through the parish. On the south, Merton is bounded by the parishes of Mitcham and Morden; on the east, by Mitcham and Tooting; on the north, by Wimbledon; and on the west, by Maldon and Kingston.

The assassination of Kenulph, or Cynewulf, king of Wessex, in 784, and the battle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Danes in 871, in which king Ethelred was mortally wounded, are stated to have occurred at *Meretune*; but whether Merton in Surrey be the place meant is questionable. Camden assigns the death of Kenulph to this Merton; yet the more probable supposition is, that Meretune, or Morden, in Wilts, a few miles south-eastward of Devizes, was the scene of both transactions.

The following account of this manor is given in the Domesday book:

"The King holds *Meretone*, which had been held by Earl Harold. It was then, as at present, assessed at 20 hides. The arable land amounts to 21 carucates. There are 2 carucates in demesne; and fifty-six villains, and thirteen bordars, with 18 carucates. There is a Church; and two mills yield 60 shillings; and there are 10 acres of meadow. The wood yields 80 swine. In the time of King Edward the manor was valued at 25 pounds; afterwards at 16 pounds; and now at 35 pounds; yet he who holds it (the tenant sc.) pays 43 pounds.

"In Sudwerk (Southwark) there are sixteen messuages at 18 shillings and 2 pence, pertaining to this manor.

"Orcus holds 2 hides, which always lay in this manor, though they are in another hundred. He held this land in the time of King Edward, when it was assessed at 2 hides: now at nothing. There is 1 carucate in demesne; and 2 acres of meadow. It has always been valued at 20 shillings.

"The Bishop of Lisieux holds 2 sowlings [*Solini*] in Kent, which lay in this manor in the time of King Edward and King William, as the Homagers testify. He refers to the Bishop of Bayeux, as a vouchee, and his Bailiff therefore refuses to plead."[1]

The principal manor, which belonged to the crown, was given by Henry the First to a priory of Austin canons, which had been founded here in 1115 by Gilbert Norman, sheriff of Surrey; and it continued to belong to that foundation until the reign of Henry the Eighth, when the monastic estates were surrendered to the king. In the last year of Philip and Mary, the queen refounded the Carthusian monastery of Shene; and by her letters patent, dated November 14th, 1558, granted this manor, with all its rights, members and appurtenances, to that establishment. She survived this grant only three days; and on the final suppression of religious houses shortly after, under her sister Elizabeth, the whole reverted to the crown.

In March 1609-1610, James the First, in consideration of the payment of 828*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, transferred the manor and its appurtenances to Thomas Hunt and his wife Joyce, (with several remainders), to be held as of the manor of East Greenwich, in free and common socage, by fealty only, and not in chief, or by knight's service. But, by other letters patent, dated January 10th, in the 14th of his reign, King James granted this estate, in reversion and remainder, to Thos. Ford, of London, gent., his heirs and assigns, for ever, to be held as before.

[1] The original is,—"Ipse reclamat advocatum Episcop. Baiocens, et Præpositus suus inde voluit placitare."

In 1668, Nicholas Philpott, esq., of Postan, in Herefordshire, held it in right of his wife, Penelope, daughter of James Haward, esq., of Fletherhill, co. of Pembroke. This lady survived her husband, and having afterwards married Sir Charles Hamilton, an Irish baronet, she became a second time a widow. She had by Mr. Philpott, a son and daughter, by whom, after the decease of their mother, this property was sold to John Dorril, esq., who held a manorial court here in 1693. He died in February, 1720, leaving by his wife Mary, the daughter of John Chambers, citizen of London, several children. His eldest son and successor in this estate, John Chambers Dorril, died September 4th, 1751; and his widow, Mary, the daughter of Edward Wood, esq., held this manor in dower until her death, January 22nd, 1784, when it descended to her grandson, John Chambers Dorril, esq.; who, in 1801, sold it to John Hilbert, esq., of Wandsworth. The old manor-house was pulled down about the end of the last century.

Merton Priory.—The first priory, erected by Gilbert Norman, was of timber, and Robert Bayle, the sub-prior of a convent of Austin canons, at Huntingdon, was appointed to preside over it by the founder; who also bestowed on him two carucates of land, a mill of 60*s.* rent, and certain villains, or tenants in villenage. This was in 1115, but about two years afterwards the founder was induced by prior Bayle to remove the establishment to another site, and when the new house was finished, the prior and his brethren (fifteen in number) went thither in procession, singing "*Salve dies.*" In 1121, in consideration of one hundred pounds in silver and six marks of gold given by Gilbert Norman, the king granted the entire manor of *Meretone*, styled in the charter "Villa de Corona mea," with all the customs and privileges pertaining to it, as parcel of his royal demesne, to the canons here, to enable them to construct a church in honour of the Virgin Mary, &c.[2] About 1130, the priory was first built of stone, the foundation being laid with great solemnity by Gilbert himself, the prior, and thirty-six brethren. The founder died on the calends of August in the same year, and was interred in the convent; the buildings of which appear to have been completed in 1136. Numerous and valuable benefactions were soon made to the new establishment, and several persons of rank became members of the fraternity.

When Hubert de Burgh, the principal minister of Henry the Third, lost the favour of his weak and prodigal master, and had been accused of numerous high crimes and misdemeanours, he fled for sanctuary to Merton abbey; and having refused to quit his place of refuge, after

[2] Dugdale, Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. vi. p. 247; edit. 1830.

being ordered to attend at a great council, or parliament, held at Lambeth, the king sent letters to the mayor of London commanding him to proceed to Merton, with the armed citizens, and bring Hubert before him, either alive or dead. But on the representations of the earl of Chester, and the bishop of Chichester, of the great danger to the kingdom which might arise from such a tumultuary expedition, Henry recalled the mandate. Hubert de Burgh was afterwards obliged repeatedly to seek the protection of the church; but he was ultimately pardoned.

In 1236, (about four years after the occurrence just related took place), a parliament, or national council, was held at Merton abbey, when some enactments were made which have been termed "the Statutes of Merton." It was in this council that—the Prelacy having proposed to introduce the canon law, founded on the Imperial constitutions, to supersede the common law of the realm—the Barons made the memorable reply—"*Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutare.*" "We will not alter the laws of England."[3]

The Chronicles of Merton abbey, which are in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, contain the Ordinations of William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, for the government of this convent. One of the statutes prohibits the canons from hunting, or keeping dogs for that sport within the walls of the priory, "on pain of being restricted to a diet of bread and ale, during six holidays." The punishments are, in general, of a similar description; the severest being a compulsory abstinence from all food but bread and water; and the slightest, confinement to an allowance of bread, ale, and pulse. In a visitation of the priory by Henry de Woodlock, bishop of Winchester, the canons are censured for not attending mass, and for going about with bows and arrows; and they are menaced with punishment by restriction with regard to food.

Charters relating to new donations, or to confirmations of grants of lands and privileges, were obtained by the canons of Merton, not only from Henry the First, but also from Henry the Second, Richard the First, John, Henry the Third, Edward the First, Edward the Second, Edward the Third, Richard the Second, Henry the Fourth, Henry the Fifth, and Henry the Sixth.—Lysons says, that "the Prior of Merton had a seat in parliament as a mitred abbot." The celebrated Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, was educated in the priory school; as was, also, WALTER DE MERTON, bishop of Rochester, and chancellor of England, the illustrious founder of Merton college,

[3] Matt. Paris, HIST. ANGL.; pp. 364, 365.

Oxford, who was born in this village, and dying in 1277, was buried in Rochester cathedral.

Priors of Merton :—

1—Robert Bayle, appointed in 1117 : died in 1150.
2—Robert, the second prior of that name, died in 1167.
3—William, died in 1177.
4—Stephen.
5—Robert, the third prior so named, died in 1186.
6—Richard was prior from 1190 to 1198.
7—Walter succeeded him ; and in 1218 he became a Carthusian monk.
8—Thomas Wllst, the next prior, died in 1222.
9—Ralph de Gilling, chosen prior with the king's consent, September 12, 1223.
10—Giles de Bourne was elected October 25, the same year ; and resigned in 1231, on becoming a Cistercian monk, at Beaulieu in Hampshire.
11—H. de Basyng, died December 22, 1238.
12—Robert de Hexham, or de Hegham, was installed January 6, 1239 : died in 1249.
13—Eustachius, died in 1252.
14—Gilbert de Ashe, held the office of prior forty years, and died in 1292.
15—Nicholas Gregory, died in 1296.
16—Edmund de Herierd, elected November 28, 1296 : died in 1305.
17—Geoffrey de Alkmundbury, appointed prior by the bishop of Winchester, March 5, 1306 : died the next year.
18—William de Brokesbourn, or Brykesborn, became prior in 1307.
19—Thomas de Kenton, was chosen prior March 19, 1335.
20—John de Lutlyngton, or Littleton, succeeded to the office in 1339 ; and he is stated to have been deposed in 1345.
21—William Freeston, was elected in 1345 ; and died in 1361.
22—Geoffrey de Chaddesley, the next prior, died in 1368.
23—Robert de Wyndesore, became prior in October the same year ; and died in 1403.
24—Michael Kympton, D.D., had his election confirmed by the bishop, June 30, 1403 : he died in 1413.
25—John Romeney, the next prior, died in 1422.
26—Thomas Schirfeld succeeded Romeney, and resigned in 1432.
27—William Kent, died in 1442.
28—John Kingston, D.D., died in 1485.
29—John Gisburne, chosen January 14, 1485 : died in 1502.
30—William Salyng, or Seiling, elected in March 1502 : died in 1520.
31—John Lacy, the next prior, elected 26 March, 1520 : died in 1530.
32—John Ramsay, elected January 31, 1530 : was living in 1535.
33—John Bowle, B.D., fellow of All-Soul's college, Oxford, surrendered the priory April 16, 1538. He obtained a pension of 200 marks a year, for life ; and was made a canon of Windsor. He died August 15, 1558.[4]

The armorial bearings attributed to this monastery by Bishop Tanner are,—Or, a Fret of six pieces ; Az. charged at each juncture with an Eagle displayed, Arg. In the "Aspilogia" of John Anstis, garter-king at arms, there is a drawing from a fine seal impression (represented by the annexed lithographs) affixed to an indenture made between Gilbert, prior of Merton, and Alan, prior of St. Mary Overey, in 1264 ; the obverse of the seal exhibits the Virgin Mary, sitting on a throne, crowned, as *Regina Cœli*, with the Infant Jesus on her left knee ; and on each side of her a medallion, with a head ; Legend—"SIGILL. ECCLESIE SANCTE MARIE de MERITONA." Reverse,—St. Augustin mitred,

[4] Dugdale, Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. vi. pp. 245, 246 : edit. 1830.

standing under a pointed arch, having his right hand raised, as in the act of benediction, and holding in his left a pastoral staff: Legend—"MUNDI LUCERNA, NOS, AUGUSTINE GUBERNA." In the Exergue—

"Augustine pater, quos instruis in Meritona,
His Christi mater tutrix est atque Patrona."

SEALS OF MERTON PRIORY.

The estates belonging to this foundation were very numerous, and at the time of its surrender the gross annual revenue amounted to 1039*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; from which 81*l.* 5*s.* 9½*d.* being deducted for reserved rents, salaries, &c., a net income remained of 957*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.* Among the possessions of the priory were the advowsons of many churches in different counties.

After the resumption of the estates by queen Elizabeth, that sovereign, in 1587, granted the buildings and site of the priory, with its appurtenances, including lands in Merton, Mordon, Mitcham, Streatham, and Long-Ditton, to Gregory Lovel Lovel, esq., cofferer of the royal household, on a lease for twenty-one years; which was afterwards renewed for a similar term, at an annual rent of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1600, these premises were, by letters patent of the queen, granted to Nicholas Zouch and Thomas Ware, as trustees for Charles Howard,

earl of Nottingham, K. G., high-admiral of England, to be held by knight's service, as the fortieth part of a fee, at the same yearly rent as above; and this quit-rent was afterwards settled on Henrietta-Maria, queen of Charles the First, as part of her dower. In 1604, the earl of Nottingham sold his interest in this estate to John Spilman, esq.; and in the course of that century, the property was conveyed to the several families of *Wilson, Gripe, Pepys,* &c., until William Hubbald, of Stoke near Guildford, paymaster and accountant of the Navy office, became owner in October, 1701. He died in December, 1709; and under an act of parliament obtained in May, 1711, authorizing the sale of his estates to satisfy his debts to the crown, the site and appurtenances of the priory were sold to Sir Wm. Phippard, knt., who was a member for the borough of Poole, co. Dorset, during several parliaments in the reigns of William the Third and Queen Anne. After his decease in 1723, the property became much divided among his children and representatives, and has since passed through many hands. The immediate site of the priory is now held by Mrs. Mary Ann Littler, who carries on the business of silk-printing within its precincts.

During the civil wars this priory appears to have been used as a garrison; for the Derby-house committee, in July 1648, were ordered by parliament "to make Farnham castle indefensible, and to secure Merton abbey, and other places of strength in the same county." In 1680, Merton abbey was advertized to be let, and described as containing several large rooms, and a very fine chapel: the latter is said by Vertue, the engraver, who visited this place about 1730, to have resembled the Saxon buildings. The priory was situated on the banks of the river Wandle, and occupied about sixty acres of ground; yet not any part remains except a massive, but much-altered gateway, and the flint walls surrounding the premises. In the last century, in 1724 and 1752, two calico-printing works were established within the walls, the chapel being used as a print room; and at the north-east corner a copper-mill (now belonging to the Messrs. Shears, of Bankside), was erected. These works, when Lysons wrote, about 1790, employed "a thousand persons"; but a great change has since taken place, and the silk-printing has superseded the calico business.

Rectory and Advowson.—This benefice, which is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell, was appropriated to Merton priory in the reign of Henry the First. In the *Valor* of Pope Nicholas (1291), it is rated at ten marcs per annum. Edward the Sixth, in March 1552-3, in consideration of the sum of 359*l.*, granted the rectory to Thomas Lock and Mary his wife, and their heirs; and it was afterwards the property

of different families, until, in March 1762, Sir Thomas Chitty, knt., and alderman of London, devised it by will to his daughter Eleanor, wife of George Bond, esq., and their issue. In his will, this estate is described as consisting of "a royalty, the church tithes, the mansion called Merton place, and two large farms named Merton Holts and West Barnes." During its subordination to the priory, the services of this church were performed by a temporary curate, appointed by the prior; but since the dissolution, a perpetual curate officiates under the appointment of the impropriator: his stipend, in 1831, was 93*l*. Most of the land is tithe-free, from having belonged to the priory. Mrs. Mary Bond is now patroness. The Registers commence in 1559; but are imperfect.

Perpetual Curates of Merton in and since the year 1799:—

Chas. Frederick Bond, A.M.

Thomas Lancaster. Instituted June 11th, 1814.

Essex Henry Bond, A.B. Instituted June 18th, 1827.

The *Church*, a long and narrow structure, dedicated to St. Mary, merely consists of a nave and chancel, a north entrance-porch, and a small spire issuing from the roof at the west end, and containing three bells. The walls are chiefly of flint, coated with plaster, and may, possibly, be those of the ancient church noticed in the Domesday book: the doorway is surmounted by a Norman arch with zig-zag mouldings.

Among the sepulchral memorials are those of Gregory Lovell, esq., cofferer of the household to Queen Elizabeth, who died in March, 1597, aged sixty-five;—William Baynes, gent., of London, land-surveyor of the customs in three reigns; ob. Sept. 30th, 1717;—Henry Meriton, esq., gentleman of the privy-chamber to George the Second, ob. April 18th, 1757, ætat. eighty-three;—Sir Thomas Robinson, knt. and bart., F.R.S., of Rokeby, co. York, ob. March 3rd, 1777, ætat. seventy-six;—Rear-admiral Isaac Smith, of Merton Abbey, ob. July 2nd, 1831, aged seventy-eight, and others of his family, erected in 1842, by their affectionate relative, Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, the widow of the celebrated circumnavigator, under whom he served in early life;—*Elizabeth Mary*, wife of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Maclachlan, who died in October, 1845, aged forty-three; and her son, Lieut. James Colebrook Harvey, of her Majesty's 39th Regiment, who was killed in the battle of Ferozeshah, in the East Indies, on December 21st, 1845, aged twenty-four.—In the church-yard is the tomb of Mr. William Rutlish, a native of Merton, embroiderer to Charles the Second, who died in his eighty-second year, on the 4th of March, 1687. He bequeathed several tenements in this

parish, lands, &c., of the then value of 400*l.*, for apprenticing the children, whether male or female, of poor parishioners. An addition of four acres and a half of land was awarded to the trustees on the inclosure of Merton common in 1816; and, at the present time the rental of the charity estates amounts to upwards of 100*l.* per annum. The premiums given with each apprentice is from 10*l.* to 15*l.* and 20*l.*; the times of meeting for the purpose being on every Whit-Tuesday. The trustees, occasionally, find it difficult to dispose of their funds in accordance with the intentions of the donor, from the disinclination of the poor inhabitants to apprentice their children.

Merton Place, or Grove.—For a short time Merton became the residence of the ever-to-be-remembered Lord Nelson, in compliance with whose wishes a small estate here was purchased by Lady Hamilton in September 1801, about which period he had contemplated a final retirement from command. In a letter from Sheerness, dated in the preceding month, he says—"I hope my dear Emma will find a house suited for my comfort"; and in another letter written shortly afterwards, he intreats her to "work hard," and get for him both house and furniture.[5] Nelson lived here from October 1801, until May 1803, when he quitted it to resume his command in the Mediterranean; prior to which he devised his "capital messuage at Merton," with "its gardens, pleasure grounds, shrubbery, canal, mote," &c., to the extent of seventy acres, in the several parishes of Merton, Wimbledon, and Mitcham, to Lady Hamilton, who was then a widow, (Sir William Hamilton having died on the 6th of April, 1803), her heirs and assigns. After the glorious battle of Trafalgar, in which Lord Nelson fell, fought on October 21st, 1805, Lady Hamilton continued to reside here, with Nelson's daughter Horatia, until about 1808, after which she was compelled by her necessities to dispose of this estate. Since that time, the house has been pulled down, and many small buildings have been raised upon its site, and upon the adjacent grounds.

MORTLAKE.

On the north, this parish is bounded by the river Thames; by Putney and Barnes, on the east; by Richmond and Kingston, on the south; and by Kew, on the west. The soil, in general, consists of sand and gravel, with deep clay in the meadows bordering on the river.[1]

Before the Conquest, this manor belonged to the see of Canterbury; but after that event it was, with other estates, unjustly appropriated by Odo, bishop of Baieux. When Lanfranc, however, was appointed archbishop, he asserted his right to the property in question before an assembly of nobles and prelates, held in 1071, on Pinenden heath, in Kent; and the cause being decided in his favour, Odo was compelled to make restitution.

[5] Vide Letters of Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, vol. i. pp. 51 and 54. Nelson last quitted Merton on the 13th of September, 1805.

[1] Aubrey says, that the sand taken from the bed of the Thames at this place makes an excellent cement with a small proportion of lime; and that it is found "experimentally to bind stronger than any other."—Surrey, vol. i. p. 91.

In the Domesday book this manor is thus described, among the lands of the archbishop of Canterbury:—

"The Archbishop holds in demesne *Mortlage*. In the time of King Edward it was assessed at 80 hides. The Canons of St. Paul's hold 8 of these hides,[2] which were included in that assessment; and they are now rated together at 25 hides. The arable land consists of 35 carucates. Five carucates are in demesne; and there are eighty villains, and fourteen bordars, with 28 carucates. There is a church; and sixteen bondmen; and two mills worth 100 shillings; and 20 acres of meadow. The wood yields 55 swine for pannage.—There are [belonging to this manor] in London 17 houses, paying 52 pence; in Southwark, 4 houses, paying 27 pence; and from the vill of Putelei, 20 shillings toll; and one fishery not rated: this fishery Earl Harold held in Mortlage, in the time of King Edward, and Stigand the archbishop held it a long while in the reign of William; yet they say that Harold erected it by force in the land of Chingestune and that of the Canons of St. Paul's. The whole manor in the time of King Edward, was valued at 32 pounds, afterwards at 10 pounds, and now at 38 pounds."

It is evident from the Survey, that the ancient manor of Mortlake was of great extent; and, in fact, it not only comprised the present parish, but likewise those of Wimbledon, Putney, and Barnes. At a long subsequent period it was included in the manor of Wimbledon, at which place the original church was situated; but the principal mansion, or manor-house, was at Mortlake. This became the occasional residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, and many of their public acts are dated from hence.[3] Archbishop Cranmer conveyed it, with the Wimbledon manor, &c., to Henry the Eighth, in exchange for other lands.[4] In Queen Elizabeth's reign, this estate was held by Sir

[2] These eight hides formed the manor of Barnes.

[3] The festival of Whitsuntide was celebrated at Mortlake in 1099, by Archbishop Anselm; and here, also, he held an ordination in the reign of Henry the First. Archbishop Corboyle was confined to his house at Mortlake, by sickness, in 1136. It was here that the death of Archbishop Peckham took place, in 1292; and that of Walter Reynolds, in 1327. Simon Mepham, who was metropolitan in the early part of the reign of Edward the Third, having incurred the displeasure of the Pope, was excommunicated by him, and retiring to Mortlake manor-house, passed many days in solitude. Nicholas Bubbewith, who was keeper of the privy-seal, and lord-treasurer under Henry the Fourth, was consecrated bishop of London in 1406, in the manorial chapel, by Archbishop Arundel, assisted by the bishops of Winchester and Worcester. Archbishop Warham was probably the last prelate who resided at Mortlake; as his immediate successor, Cranmer, alienated the manor to the king.

[4] It is probable that the king occasionally dwelt here, as, in 1543, he caused the church to be rebuilt on the spot it now occupies, the original site being adjacent to the manor-house.—Leland, speaking of Mortlake-house in his *Cygnea Cantio*, says—

"Dehinc et mortuus est lacus, superba
Villaï effigies, domusque nota."

In the Commentary on this passage it is called "Villa eximie splendida."—ITINERARY, vol. ix. The words *mortuus lacus*, the dead lake, refers to a presumed etymology of the name of Mortlake.—Stow, under the date 1240, 25th Henry III., records that "Manie strange and great fishes came ashore, whereof eleven were Sea buls [seals?], and one of large bignesse passed up the river of Thamis, through the bridge of London vnhurt, til he came as far as the *King's house* [possibly the archbishop's house, then in the king's possession], at Mortlake, where hee was killed."—CHRONICLE, p. 280.

Thomas Cecil, who sold it to Robert Walter, esq.; by whom, in May 1594, Mortlake-house, with four acres of land and the waste ground connected therewith as far as low-water mark in the river Thames, was conveyed to Elizabeth, widow of Hugh Stukeley, esq. Her son, Sir Thos. Stukeley, knt., of March, co. Somerset, transferred the estate to William Penn, in 1607. Manning says, that it appears by deeds that Mortlake house was standing in 1663; but is supposed to have been taken down not long after the year 1700.[5]

This parish, like Putney, is governed by its own officers, yet the living is only a curacy subordinate to Wimbledon; the latter being the mother-church, although Mortlake was the primary seat of the manor: both livings are in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Worcester. In the King's books, Mortlake is returned as "not in charge." Formerly, this was a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury; but under an Order of Council, made on the 20th of August, 1845, and ratifying certain proceedings of the Ecclesiastical commissioners, the parishes of *Mortlake* and *Wimbledon*, *St. Mary's Newington*, *Barnes*, and *Putney*, all peculiars of the same prelate, were added to the see of London on January the 1st, 1846.[6]—The Registers commence in 1599. Among the entries of burials are those of *Margaret Bourne*, widow, April 21, 1673, "thought to be above one hundred years old"; and *William Bakerage*, "aged 103, October 20, 1741."[7]

Perpetual Curates of Mortlake in and since the year 1800:—

Septimus Collinson, D.D., provost of King's college, Oxon; and prebendary of Worcester. Licensed November 29th, 1799: resigned in 1813.

Edw. Owen, B.A. Licensed April 5th, 1813: resigned 1820.

Edward James, A.M. Licensed June 27th, 1820: resigned in 1832.

E. Aislabie Ommanney, A.M. Licensed April 14th, 1832: resigned for Chew Magna, co. Somerset, 1841.

Fred. John Hawkes Reeves, A.M. Licensed July 12, 1841.

The *Church* was first erected on its present site after the exchange between Archbishop Cranmer and Henry the Eighth; and, from the annexed inscription over the window above the doorway in the tower, it is supposed to have

VIVAT
R. H. 8.
1543

[5] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 306.

[6] Vide "Second General Report, from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners," ordered to be printed, 15th June, 1847.

[7] In the parish accounts is mentioned the putting up a *Penance* seat, in 1638. In 1646, was paid "for Blotting out the Cherubims in the Church, 2*s.* 6*d.*"; and for "a frame, and a whip that hangs in the church for drunkards, 1*s.*"—In 1662, 3*l.* 7*s.* was paid for erecting and painting a *Ducking-stool* for scolds.

been built by that sovereign. The tower consists of four stories; the three lowermost are of flint and stone, in chequer-work, strengthened by massive buttresses at the angles; the upper story is of brick, with stone dressings, and crowned by a modern lantern cupola and vane. Within the octangular turret on the north side, is a spiral staircase leading to the belfry and roof, in which are eight musical bells. The body of the church is of brick, and extremely plain: it has been rebuilt and much enlarged at different periods, the last time being in 1840, when by a grant from the Church-building Society, the number of sittings was increased to about 1260; of which about 420 are free. The ceiling, which is flat, is divided into ornamental panels, and supported by Tuscan columns. At the east end, is a Corinthian screen of oak, the central part forming a pointed arch, under which is a painting of the Entombment of Christ by Vandergutch, who resided at Mortlake, and by whom it was presented in 1794. Here are large galleries; and in that at the west end is a small organ, erected by public subscription a few years ago. The font, which is octagonal, and of stone, was probably given by archbishop Bouchier, temp. Henry the Sixth, as it includes his arms, viz., a cross engr. betw. four water bougets, and the arms of his see, &c., among its facial sculptures. On the north side is a spacious vestry, and against the walls are several sepulchral tablets, including a memorial for Sir Philip Francis, K.G.C.B., to whom the Letters of Junius have been attributed, but most probably with incorrectness. He died December 22nd, 1818, in his seventy-ninth year, and was buried in this church.

The memory of Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, who was speaker of the House of Commons from May 1789 until 1801, and subsequently president of the Council, lord privy-seal, and secretary of state for the home department, is recorded on a handsome sarcophagus of white marble, on the north side of the communion-table.[8] He was the eldest son of Dr. Addington, a physician to George the Third, with whom he became so great a favourite as to acquire the honourable appellation of the *King's Friend.* He was born on the 30th of May, 1757; and dying at the White lodge, Richmond park, on the 15th of February, 1844, was interred in Mortlake church-yard, where a low-ridged tomb, surrounded by iron railings, has been raised over his burial-vault.—Another elegant monument (beneath the former), representing a dying female on a couch, with other small attendant figures, in high relief, and of white marble, commemorates the decease and virtues of *Ursula Mary,* daughter and coheiress of Leonard

[8] The inscription states that "his body was deposited in a vault beneath the church," but this is erroneous.

Hammond, esq., of Cheam, the first Viscountess Sidmouth, who died at the age of fifty-one, on the 23rd of June, 1811.

On the east wall, southward, is affixed an elaborate monument of different marbles, for the Hon. Francis Coventry, second son by his second marriage of Thomas, lord Coventry, lord-keeper of the Great-seal in the reign of Charles the First. At the sides are full-sized statues of a male and female, supporting a heavy pediment and funereal urn. The inscription, which is partly in Latin, states that he was born at Crombe, co. Worcester, in 1613, and died at Mortlake on the 15th of November, 1699, in the 87th year of his age.—Robert Devenish, esq., Norrey king-at-arms, who died on April 7th, 1704, is commemorated, with others of his family, by an oval tablet, at the north side of the organ gallery.

Sir John Barnard, knt., an alderman and a representative of the city of London in six successive parliaments, was buried in the chancel, on the 4th of September, 1764; his death having occurred at his residence at Clapham, on the 29th of the preceding month, at the age of seventy-nine. His character was that of a philanthropist and true patriot; and he is deservedly noticed in connexion with the "Man of Ross," by Pope, in the Epilogue to his Satires. He was advanced to the dignity of lord-mayor in 1737, and his conduct in the civic chair excited the greatest admiration.[9]

Another distinguished patriot, and alderman of London, namely, John Barber, esq., lies buried in the church-yard, towards the enlargement of which in 1723, he had given a piece of ground. He was born within the city in 1675; and although of humble birth, and bred a printer, he obtained such influence by his good conduct and assiduity, as to be chosen its chief magistrate in the year 1733. His gains from trade were considerable, as he was warmly patronized by the tories of his day; but much of his opulence was derived from realized speculations in South-sea stock. With a portion of his wealth, he bought an estate at East Sheen; which long afterwards became the seat of the late Sir Philip Francis. He was a Jacobite in sentiment, as well as a zealous tory, in consequence of which he

[9] This eminent man was born at Reading in 1685, and was originally one of the Society of Friends; but he became a member of the established church from conviction, and was baptized at the age of nineteen by bishop Compton. He distinguished himself by his continued exertions to promote the happiness of his fellow-citizens, and the prosperity of his country; particularly in his successful opposition to the Excise scheme of Sir Robert Walpole, and by his standing forward at the head of the merchants for the support of public credit, during the Scotch Rebellion in 1745. As an honourable tribute to his talents and virtues, his statue was erected in the Royal Exchange; and it is recorded as an instance of his modesty, that he could never afterwards be prevailed on to enter that edifice.—See Biographia Britannica, vol. i. pp. 608—615: 2nd edit.

became intimate with Lord Bolingbroke, Dean Swift, and the poet Pope; to each of whom he bequeathed a legacy, prior to his decease on the 2nd of January, 1740-41. In the inscription on his tomb, he is characterised as a "constant benefactor to the poor, true to his principles in church and state, an upright magistrate in the most corrupt times, and greatly instrumental in defeating a scheme of a general excise" in the year of his mayoralty.

Among the several *Charities* of this parish, may be noticed the foundation of a charity School about the year 1670, towards supporting which the munificent *Edward Colston*, a Bristol merchant, who in his life-time expended more than 70,000*l.* in charitable gifts and institutions, bequeathed, in May 1720, the annual sum of 45*l.* for twelve years. He resided for some time in an ancient house at Mortlake, which is said, though with little probability, to have been once the abode of Oliver Cromwell, and is now called Cromwell-house.[10]

The old Workhouse has been converted into a *National School* for children of both sexes: here, also, is an Infant school; and other schools on the foundation of the British and Foreign Society. In Sheen-lane is an Independent meeting-house, which was erected in 1716, and enlarged a few years ago.—Numerous legacies and donations, now producing a considerable yearly income, have been made for the poor of Mortlake.

The manor of East Sheen and West Hall, which was anciently included in that of Mortlake and Wimbledon, was enfranchised in the reign of Henry the Seventh, when in the possession of the *Welbecks*. It was afterwards transferred, by sale and otherwise, to the several families of Bracebridge, Whitfield, Juxon, Kay, and Taylor. Edward Taylor, esq., who died in 1786, bequeathed part of this estate to his widow, with remainder to his son; and the other parts to his three daughters. In 1808, a court was held in the names of Mrs. Taylor and her daughters; but the manorial property has been since divided. East Sheen is a pleasant hamlet, situated on elevated ground near the Thames. Among its superior Villas is that of George Bankes, esq., M.P. for Dorsetshire, and cursitor-baron of the Exchequer.

The memorable law proceedings to determine the right of a public way through Richmond park, of which some account has been already given,[11] was commenced from the proceeds of a subscription originating

[10] Mr. Colston died in 1721, but his remains were removed to Bristol, his native city, (where he had founded an extensive School), and interred in All-Saints church, in which is a monumental inscription recording his numerous benefactions. The boys educated in the Bristol school wear a brass dolphin on their breasts, in commemoration, as it is reported, of his preservation from foundering at sea, by a dolphin stopping a hole in the ship on his homeward voyage from the Indies!

[11] See ante, under Kingston Hundred, pp. 68, 69.

about 1753, among the inhabitants of East Sheen, who had been debarred, first by Sir Robert Walpole, when ranger of the park, and afterwards by the Princess Amelia, 2nd daughter of George the Second, from that privilege. The successful result was chiefly owing to the energy and perseverance of Mr. John Lewis, a brewer, of Richmond. He died in 1792; but his memory is and will ever be held in respect by a grateful public. About 640 acres of Richmond park are in the parish of Mortlake. They include the house and grounds called the *White Lodge*, now the residence of the duchess of Gloucester, 4th daughter of George the Third.

About the year 1619 a manufactory of *fine Tapestry* was set up at Mortlake by Sir Francis Crane, knt., under the patronage of King James, who, according to Fuller, "gave him two thousand pounds to build therewith a House for that purpose."[12] Charles the First was equally favourable to the art, and in May 1625, within two months after his accession, he granted an annual pension of 2,000*l.* to Sir Francis Crane, for ten years; one moiety of which was in satisfaction of a debt of 6,000*l.* for three suits of gold tapestry, delivered for his use, ("*pour trois assortmens de Tapisseries d'or qu'il a livrées pour notre usage*"); and the other, a gift for the advancement and maintenance of 'the Work of Tapestries, which the said Sir Francis lately brought into this kingdom.' The work first produced had been in imitation of old patterns; but in 1623, the celebrated Francis Cleyne, a native of Bostock, in Lower Saxony, was engaged as *limner*, and he "gave designs, both in history and grotesque, which carried those works to singular perfection."[13] His merit was duly appreciated by the king, who first made him a free denizen, and soon after gave him a pension of 100*l.* per annum, for life.[14] Five of Raffaelle's cartoons were sent to Mortlake by Charles the First to be copied in tapestry by Crane.

After the decapitation of the king, the "*Tapestry House*" and premises, which had been surrendered to him some years before by Sir Richard Crane, the brother of Sir Francis, then deceased, was seized as the property of the crown, and retained during the pro-

[12] Fuller, WORTHIES, vol. ii. p. 353; Nichols's edit.

[13] Rymer, FŒDERA, vol. viii. p. 43; 3rd edit.—This must allude to the *superior* kind of tapestry manufactured by Crane; for the art itself of tapestry-weaving was brought into England by Wm. Sheldon, esq., about the end of the reign of Henry the Eighth.—Vide Dugdale's WARWICKSHIRE, *in stemmate* Sheldon; and Gough's BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, vol. ii. pp. 309—311.

[14] Rymer, FŒDERA, vol. viii. pp. 69 and 82. In July 1625, the King granted to the Lady Frances, duchess-dowager of Richmond and Lennox, and Sir Francis Crane, and their executors, the exclusive privilege for seventeen years, of making copper farthings, for general circulation, at the yearly rent of 100 marcs, payable into the Exchequer!—Id. pp. 104—106.

tectorate. After the restoration, as we are informed by Walpole, Charles the Second, having a design to revive the manufacture at Mortlake, sent for Verrio, to England; but changing his mind, he consigned over Windsor to the pencil of that artist; and the tapestry works, thus deprived of royal patronage, fell into complete desuetude.[15]

Dr. John Dee, one of the most celebrated cultivators of Natural Philosophy in the sixteenth century, was a resident, during a considerable part of his life, at Mortlake, which was also the place of his death and interment. Like his learned contemporaries, in general, both in this and other countries, he was devoted to the study of what have been termed the occult sciences, namely, Astrology, Alchemy, and Cabbalistic Philosophy. But it is evident from his works, still extant both in print and manuscript, that his attention was by no means confined to such visionary pursuits. He was the son of Rowland Dee, gentleman-sewer to King Henry the Eighth, and was born in London, in 1527. After having studied at Cambridge, he went to the Netherlands in 1547, and formed an acquaintance with several learned foreigners. On returning to the University, he obtained a fellowship at Trinity College, and read lectures on the Greek language. In 1550 he was at Paris, where he lectured with great success on Euclid's Elements of Geometry. In the following year he came home, and was patronized by the young king, Edward the Sixth. But in the next reign, that of Mary, he was in disgrace, and was imprisoned for an alleged attempt against the life of the Queen by *Enchantments*. He was, however, liberated in August 1555; and after the accession of Elizabeth was much favoured by that sovereign and her ministers; and it is a circumstance deserving of notice, as characteristic of the age in which Dr. Dee lived, and of the opinion entertained concerning him, that he was employed to determine, according to the doctrines of the ancient astrologers, what would be the most fortunate day for the coronation of the Queen.

During his residence at Mortlake, where he was regarded by the common people as a sorcerer, and by those of the higher classes of society as a learned philosopher, the Queen continued to patronize and, occasionally, visit him, and she bestowed on him various donations; but he lived extravagantly, and was often involved in difficulties. It is to be lamented that on many occasions Dr. Dee stooped to arts of imposture and deceit, in order to increase his fame and obtain money. In September, 1583, he quitted Mortlake with his family, and accompanied by a young man named Kelly, who acted as his assistant in magical and transmutative operations, he went abroad.[16] Albert Laski, a Polish nobleman, who had visited England, travelled with Dee and his suite, whom he

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[15] In the Survey made in September 1651, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and now in the Augmentation office, the extent of the premises at Mortlake is stated to be 115½ feet in length, and 84 feet in breadth; and their value per annum, 50*l.*; independently of the Limner's tenement standing opposite, which is valued at 9*l.* per annum. The Tapestry house, which is stated by Lysons to "have occupied the site of Queen's Head Court," consisted of three stories, the lowermost being in the occupation of different workmen: on the second story, "one great working-room, 82 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, wherein are twelve looms for making Tapestry work of all sorts," and one other room, about half as long, with six looms; and another great room called the Limner's room: in the third story, a long gallery divided into three rooms.—Ashmole, in a Manuscript preserved at Oxford, says that Dr. Dee dwelt in a house near the water-side, a little westward from the church; and that Sir Francis Crane erected his buildings for working of tapestry, (and which were still in use in 1673), upon the ground whereon Dr. Dee's laboratory and other rooms for that use stood. MS. Ash. Museum, No. 1788, fol. 149.—In a Survey of Mortlake taken in 1617, Dr. Dee's then late residence is called an "ancient house."

[16] Wood, Athen. Oxon.; vol. i. col. 256; and Biographia Britannica.

entertained for a time at his castle in Poland; and afterwards introduced him to the German emperor, Rodolph the Second, and then to Stephen Battori, king of Poland, both of whom treated the philosopher and his assistant as mere pretenders to science, and they were reduced to great distress; from this, however, they were relieved by a rich young nobleman, who admitted them into his castle in Bohemia. Here they lived for awhile in safety and splendour, until Dee and Kelly quarrelled and separated. This rupture took place in January, 1589; and in the same year, in December, the former returned to England, having been invited home by the Queen. He then again resided at Mortlake until 1596, when he took up his abode at Manchester, having been appointed Warden of Manchester College by the Queen, in April 1595. He retained that station about seven years, though often involved in disputes with the collegians. In 1604 he resumed his former habitation in Surrey, where he died in 1608, at the age of eighty-one years; and he was interred in the chancel of the parish church, in which, according to Aubrey, an old marble slab was shewn as belonging to his tomb. The curious "Private Diary of Dr. Dee," transcribed from the margins of old Almanacs by J. O. Halliwell, esq., was published in 1842 by the Camden Society; together with a Catalogue of the MSS. in Dee's possession at Mortlake in 1583, from the copy made by himself, now preserved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Arthur Dee, the son of Dr. John Dee, was born at Mortlake on the 13th of July, 1579. He became a scholar at Westminster under Camden the antiquary; and after studying at Oxford, he visited, with his father, France, Germany, and Poland. He had, at an early age, been initiated in the mysteries of which his parent was a professor, for he was employed as a *Skryer*, or inspector of the magical glass, when but eight years old. He did not, however, devote himself entirely to the occult sciences; as he studied Medicine at the University, and was appointed physician to the Czar of Muscovy. Returning home after fourteen years' residence in Russia, he was appointed physician to King Charles the First. Having subsequently wasted his property in seeking after the *Elixir* of Life, he died in distress, at Norwich, in 1651. Dr. Arthur Dee was the author of a tract on Alchemy, or the Hermetic Science, published at Paris, in 1631, 12mo.; and he left other works in manuscript.[17]

John Partridge, a native of East Sheen, was one of the most noted of that numerous class of imposters called Astrologers, who appeared in this country in the reign of Charles the Second. He is now chiefly remembered as the object of ridicule in some humurous papers in the *Tatler*, written probably by Dean Swift. When young he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and carried on trade as such in Covent Garden. But he afterwards turned physician, and having procured a degree from the University of Leyden, he was appointed sworn physician to Charles the Second, and subsequently to William the Third and Mary his consort. Like his predecessors, Lilly and Gadbury, he published an Almanac, and various tracts on Astrology. His death took place in 1715, when in the 71st year of his age; and he was interred in the church-yard of Mortlake, where he is commemorated by a brief inscription, in Latin, on a flat stone.

PUTNEY.

This is a populous and extensive parish on the southern bank of the Thames, which river divides it from Fulham, in Middlesex, on the north. On the east, it is bounded by Wimbledon and Wandsworth; on the south, by Kingston; and on the west, by Mortlake and Barnes. In the Domesday book, the vill, or village, is mentioned under the name *Putelei*, probably by mistake of the Norman scribes; in sub-

[17] Wood, Athen. Oxon.; vol. ii. col. 140—142.

sequent records down to the 16th century, it is styled *Puttenheth*, or *Pottenheth*; and since that period it has been known by its present appellation. Although this is a distinct parish, the church is only a chapel to Wimbledon, and the whole lies within that manor. The soil is principally sand and gravel, but there is some clay.

In the account of *Mortlage* (Mortlake), in the Domesday book, reference is made to a ferry at *Putelei*, which yielded 20*s.* a year. Here, also, in the time of Earl Harold, was a valuable fishery, the ownership of which has descended with the manor. In 1663 it was let for an annual rent of the three best salmon which should be caught in March, April, and May; but this rent was subsequently commuted for money.[1] Anciently, this place was a considerable thoroughfare; it being usual for persons, on their way from London to the west of England, to go as far as Putney by water. In the Wardrobe accounts of the 28th of Edward the First, published by the Society of Antiquaries, are entries of payments to the ferryman of Putney, for conveying the king and royal family to Fulham and to Westminster.[2]

In 1726, the 12th of George the First, an act of parliament was obtained for the building of a *Bridge* of wood across the Thames from Putney to Fulham; and in the following year, the 1st of George the Second, an amended act was passed, by which the trustees were empowered to grant the shares in this undertaking in fee, and thus the subscribers were constituted freeholders of the counties of Surrey and Middlesex. Thirty persons advanced 740*l.* each, on those terms, and they purchased the ferries, which had yielded to the proprietors 400*l.* a year, for 8,000*l.* The duchess of Marlborough, who then held the manor of Wimbledon, received 364*l.* 10*s.* for her interest in the ferry; and the bishop of London, 23*l.* for his interest on the Middlesex side, as lord of the manor of Fulham; in addition to which, he reserved for himself and his household, and his and their successors, the privilege

[1] In 1717, when the estates were sold of Sir Theodore Janssen, the then lord of Wimbledon, (who had been one of the Directors of the South-sea Company), the fishery was let for 6*l.* yearly; which rent was afterwards increased to 8*l.*, on a lease that expired in 1800. Sturgeons are occasionally taken in this part of the Thames; and sometimes, though rarely, a porpoise. These are regarded as royal fishes, and being claimed by the lord-mayor under a grant from the crown, the fishermen are obliged to deliver them, as soon as taken, to the water-bailiff.—Vide Lysons, SURREY, vol. i. p. 426; and Blount's LAW DICTIONARY, 1670; fol.; Art. *Royal Fishes.*

[2] In the 42nd of Elizabeth, at a court held for the manor of Wimbledon, it was ordered that if any waterman should neglect to pay a half-penny for every stranger, and a farthing for every inhabitant of Putney, crossing the river, to the proprietor of the ferry, he should forfeit to the lord 2*s.* 6*d.* In 1629, the lord of the manor received 15*s.* a year, for the ferry. In the year 1656, General Lambert, who then held the manor, gave to the Company of Free Watermen of Putney a small plot of ground near the water, for the purpose of erecting a shed for their boats.

of passing the bridge toll-free.[3] Some attempts to increase the space between the piles and give height to this ugly structure have recently been made in consequence of the steam-boats conveying passengers hourly from London-bridge to Putney and Kew. The length of the road over the bridge is about eight hundred feet. Since the Reform of Parliament in July 1832, the thirty original shares have been divided and subdivided to a great extent, as one-twentieth part of a single original share, producing above 4*l.* yearly, gives a vote both for East Surrey and the county of Middlesex.

In 1776, a House was erected on Putney-heath by David Hartley, esq. (the son of Dr. Hartley, the celebrated metaphysician), for the purpose of proving the efficacy of a method which he had invented for securing buildings from destruction by fire. His preventive plan consisted in laying thin sheets of iron and copper between double floors, and thus, by preventing the ascent of the heated air from the lower to the upper rooms, effectually checking the process of combustion. The house thus constructed was the scene of repeated experiments, which were witnessed by the king and queen, several members of the houses of parliament, the lord-mayor, and some of the aldermen of London. Many persons, on those occasions, remained in perfect security in a room over that in which a fire was burning with great violence. By the side of the turnpike road, near the house, an Obelisk, with commemorative inscriptions, was erected at the expense of the corporation of London; on which is recorded a grant from the House of Commons, on the 14th of May, 1774, of the sum of 2,500*l.* to Mr. Hartley, towards defraying the charge of his experiments. Both the house and obelisk are yet standing, and the former, to which wings were annexed about thirty years ago, is now (August 1847) occupied by William Sargent, esq.

Putney-heath, like Wimbledon common, to which it immediately adjoins, has been the scene of many *Duels*. Here, in May 1652, a fatal combat took place between George, 6th lord Chandos, and Col. Henry Compton, in which the latter was killed. After a long imprisonment, both lord Chandos and his second, lord Arundel, were brought to trial, in May 1654, and found guilty of manslaughter.—In May 1798, the prime minister Pitt, and William Tierney, M.P. for Southwark, fought here on a *Sunday* afternoon; but the issue was without bloodshed.—In September 1809, a duel took place near the

[3] The sum of 62*l.* was directed to be annually divided among the widows and children of the poor watermen of Putney and Fulham, as a compensation to those men for being restricted from plying for fares on Sundays; and on this account, an additional toll of one half-penny is paid by foot-passengers on Sundays. The mere expense of erecting the bridge was about 16,000*l.*

Telegraph on the heath, between Lord Castlereagh and George Canning, esq., both secretaries of state, in which the latter was wounded in the thigh.[4]

During the war between Charles the First and the Parliament, some transactions requiring notice took place at Putney. When the royalists marched to Kingston, after the skirmish with the parliamentary forces at Brentford, in November, 1642, the earl of Essex, who commanded the latter, having resolved to pursue the retreating army, a bridge of boats was constructed between Fulham and Putney, to facilitate the passage of his troops, and forts were ordered to be constructed on either side of the river.[5]

In 1647, after the surrender of the king had occasioned a suspension rather than a termination of the civil war, the anti-royalists became divided among themselves; the Parliament, or Presbyterian party, being opposed to the army, and the Independents. The partizans of the king endeavoured to take advantage of this state of affairs; and Fairfax and Cromwell having drawn together their forces to overawe the metropolis, Putney was fixed on for their head-quarters, as being a situation from which they could both watch the measures of their parliamentary opponents, and observe the proceedings of the king, who was then held captive at Hampton-Court. The army removed from Kingston to Putney on the 27th of August, in the above year: during its continuance here the chief officers held their councils in the parish church, sitting round the communion-table, and had their lodgings at the houses of the principal inhabitants.[6]

Putney Park, styled Mortlake park in some old records, and extending into both parishes, was reserved to the crown by Henry the Eighth. Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, appointed Sir Robert Tyrwhit keeper of Putney park, and master of the game. Sir

[4] Many duels have also been fought in Battersea fields; and there, in March 1829, his grace the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea had a meeting. The Earl, who had made a gross charge against the Duke of an insiduous design to "introduce Popery into every department of the state," received his adversary's fire, and then, after discharging his pistol in the air, tendered a written apology to his Grace, in the terms which the latter had originally proposed.

[5] Faulkner, in his HISTORY OF FULHAM, says the *Tête du Pont*, on the Putney side, was still visible in 1812.

[6] Vide PERFECT OCCURRENCES, Oct. 8, 1647.—Before they proceeded to debate, they usually heard a sermon from Hugh Peters, or some other favourite preacher. Several of their deliberations related to the payment of arrears to the army; and threatening declarations were repeatedly addressed to the parliament from hence, on that subject. On the 8th of October they gave audience, in the church, to one Gifthiel, a High German prophet. After various debates, on the 1st of November they completed their propositions for the future government of the kingdom, which were sent to the king at Hampton-Court. On the 13th of November, two days after the king had escaped to the Isle of Wight, the army removed from Putney.—Lysons, ENVIRONS, vol. i. p. 408.

Charles Howard, who held that office in the reign of James the First, had an allowance of 15*l.* a year to buy hay for the deer. In 1627, Charles the First granted the park, in fee simple, to Sir Richard Weston, whom he held in distinguished favour; and in the following year, appointed him to the office of lord-treasurer, which he held until his decease in 1635; when, by the king's command, (as appears by the "Stafford Letters"), the whole court wore mourning for him during one day.

From the time of obtaining his grant of the park, Sir Richard made the adjoining hamlet a summer residence; and the house at ROEHAMPTON GROVE occupies the site of his former mansion.[7] In 1633, he was created earl of Portland; and his son Jerome, who succeeded him, sold the house and park for 11,300*l.*, to Sir Thomas Dawes; by whom they were first let, and subsequently sold to Christiana, countess of Devonshire, a woman of much talent and historic celebrity.[8] Her

[7] On the 26th of May, 1632, a chapel was consecrated in the mansion of Lord Weston, (as he was then styled), by William Laud, bishop of London, with the consent of Lord Wimbledon, impropriator of the great tithes, and the curates of Wimbledon and Putney, who were all present on the occasion. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and assigned to be a chapel for ever, for the inhabitants present and future of that house. This chapel was ornamented with a painting representing the Last Supper, supposed to be the work of Frederic Zucchero. The building was pulled down in 1777, by Thomas Parker, esq., and a new chapel erected about one hundred yards from the house; and the picture just mentioned was placed in it as an altar-piece.—In the old chapel, Jerome Weston, the son of the lord-treasurer, was married in June, 1632, to the lady Frances Steward, daughter of the duke of Lenox; the ceremony being performed by bishop Laud. Several of their children were baptized in the same chapel.

[8] This lady was the daughter of Edward, lord Bruce, of Kinloss, and related to King James the First, who gave her in marriage to the earl of Devonshire, with a fortune of 10,000*l.*; himself being present at the ceremony. After the death of her husband in the year 1628, she obtained the wardship of her son; and during his minority she acted with so much skill and prudence as to extricate the family estates from "a vast debt and thirty law-suits, having ingratiated herself so far with the sages of the law that King Charles jestingly said to her, 'Madam, you have all my judges at your disposal.'" She was also distinguished as the patroness of men of wit and learning, who frequently assembled at her house at Roehampton. The celebrated philosopher Hobbes was her son's tutor, and lived much in her family; Waller and other poets celebrated her praises; and William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, addressed to her a volume of Poems, afterwards published and dedicated to her by Dr. Donne. Her second son, Col. Charles Cavendish, fell in the service of Charles the First; and the countess herself acted with so much zeal in behalf of the royalists, as to incur the danger of being sent to the Tower. It is asserted in Collins's Peerage, that she was instrumental in urging the earl of Holland to that rash enterprize, in 1648, which terminated so disastrously for himself and others. She became, however, eminently useful to the royalists when concerting measures for the restoration, and entered into a secret correspondence with General Monk and other friends of the crown, to expedite that event. Charles the Second shewed a grateful sense of her services by frequently visiting her at Roehampton, in company with the queen-dowager and the royal family, with whom she enjoyed much intimacy until her decease in January, 1675.

son William, 3rd earl of Devonshire, and father of the first duke, held this property until his decease in 1684; but after the death of the countess in 1689, it was sold to Sir Jeffery Jefferys, an alderman of London, who died at this place in 1707. It had afterwards different proprietors, until it was purchased by the late Sir Joshua Vanneck, bart., afterwards Lord Huntingfield, an eminent merchant of London, who, in September, 1777, was married to Maria, 2nd daughter of Andrew Thompson, esq., of Roehampton. He pulled down the old mansion, and erected the present elegant villa, from designs by Wyatt: he also formed, at the termination of the lawn, a fine sheet of water, which is supplied by pipes from a conduit on Putney-heath. In the early part of the present century it was the property and residence of the late William Gosling, esq., banker.

Advowson, &c.—The benefice of Putney is a perpetual curacy, with a reserved stipend of 40*l.* per annum, payable out of the great tithes by the lessee of the rectory under the dean and chapter of Worcester. This was formerly a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury; but it was annexed by Order of Council to the see of London on the 1st of January, 1846.[9] The following instances of *Longevity* occur in the parish Register, which commences in the year 1622, and has been fairly kept:—

Elizabeth Fisher, buried June 16, 1662, "aged a hundredth years."
John James Dartiquenave, buried September 25, 1709, "aged 99 years and upwards."
Catherine Farmer, buried November 8, 1747, aged 101 years.
Sarah Watts, "from the workhouse, buried, said to be 104, Jan. 18, 1766."
Ann Williams, "from the workhouse, aged 109, buried May 7, 1772."
Mary Ceasley, aged 100, buried November 18, 1787.
Eleanor Shadwick, aged 99, was buried January 2, 1808.

Perpetual Curates of Putney in and since the year 1800:—

Thomas Hughes, A.M., prebendary of Worcester. Licensed December 30th, 1788: resigned October 22nd, 1803.

John Wingfield, D.D. Licensed January 30th, 1804: resigned December 4th, 1804.

James Meakin, A.M., prebendary of Worcester. Licensed January 3rd, 1805: resigned May 13th, 1811.

John Francis Seymour Fleming St. John, A.M. Licensed July 19th, 1811: resigned March 17th, 1813.

[9] See Mortlake, p. 465.—By the same Order of Council, bearing date August 20th, 1845, it was decreed that the *Borough of Southwark*, and the *Parishes of Christ-church Southwark, Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Clapham, Lambeth, Rotherhithe, Streatham, Tooting-Graveney, Wandsworth*, and *Merton*, should be abstracted from the diocese of Winchester on the next avoidance of that See, and annexed to the See of London.

John Fleming St. John, B.A. Licensed May 18th, 1813: resigned January 20th, 1821.

Henry St. Andrew St. John, A.M. Licensed March 2nd, 1821: resigned December 17th, 1833.

William Tomkyns Briggs, A.M. Licensed December 31st, 1833: resigned December 30th, 1834.

Christopher Thomas Robinson, A.M. Licensed February 9th, 1835.

Putney *Church*, which nearly adjoins the bridge, and is dedicated to St. Mary, was originally built as a chapel-of-ease to Wimbledon, some time prior to 1302, when a public ordination was held in it by archbishop Winchelsea. After undergoing many alterations at different times, the body of the church was entirely rebuilt about the year 1836, from the designs of Mr. Edward Lapidge, architect; but the tower, a massive structure of stone, and embattled, was left standing, but properly repaired. This consists of four stories, and contains a clock and eight bells: in the second story, over the west entrance, is a handsome pointed-arched window, of four principal lights, with tracery in the heading. The new work is of yellow brick, with stone dressings: on each side, between buttresses, are five large Tudor-arched windows, of three divisions each: the parapets are plain. The interior consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel; the latter being terminated by a pointed-arched window of five lights, with numerous divisions above, in the perpendicular style.[10] The aisles are separated from the nave by light piers, with attached shafts, from which spring obtuse-pointed arches: the roof is of oak, the rafters being supported by brackets springing from corbels of angels bearing shields. On the south of the chancel is a small vestry; and on the north is the elegant little *Chapel* erected in the Tudor style by bishop West, which was removed from the east end of the south aisle into its present position during the late rebuilding of the church. It has a groined roof, enriched with fan-like tracery, interspersed with the bishop's arms, viz., Arg. a chev. Sab. betw. three roses, Gu. slipped Vert, impaled with those of the See of Ely.[11] Its eastern window consists of three lights, embellished with scriptural subjects in finely-executed stained glass, chiefly old, viz., St. Mary Magdalene anointing Christ; the Raising

[10] This is intended to be enriched with stained glass; and a subscription is now raising to defray the expense. A design, which includes the figures of St. Matthew, St. John, St. John Baptist, St. Peter, and St. Paul, has been made for this purpose. The cost of rebuilding the church was defrayed by a rate on the parishioners, aided by voluntary subscriptions, and a grant of 400*l.* from the Incorporated Society; by which means the number of sittings declared free and unappropriated were increased to four hundred.

[11] An "Account of Bishop West's Chapel," by J. G. Jackson, and G. T. Andrews, was published in 1825, in 4to.

of Lazarus from the Tomb; and the Good Samaritan. These enrichments were presented to the church in 1845, by Dr. Chas. Thos. Longley, bishop of Ripon, in commemoration of his deceased mother, *Elizabeth Longley*, who during many years resided in this parish.

The area of this church is uniformly and neatly pewed, the pews being painted and grained to resemble wainscot: the north and south galleries are spacious; and in that westward is a small organ. A handsome pulpit, of mahogany, with a reading-desk in front, stands at the east end of the nave. The font is octagonal, and of freestone: in its basin is a small gothic font and cover, of *bisquet*, or artificial stone.

Many persons of rank and eminence lie interred in this church; and several of the old memorials deserve notice. Among these are the mural monuments, now in the lower part of the tower, of *Lady Katharine Palmer*, and Richard Lusher, esq., of Putney. Both are of marble, and architecturally designed, the inscriptive tablets being arranged between small Corinthian columns supporting pediments surmounted by shields of arms, and otherwise decorated. Lady Palmer, who was the wife of Sir Anthony Palmer, K.B., and daughter of Sir William Kingsmill, died on the 3rd of October, 1613, at the age of thirty-nine; and was buried in the chancel, where this monument was originally affixed.[12]—Mr. Lusher died on the 27th of September, 1615, aged thirty years. His memorial, which was formerly in the south aisle, was erected by Mary, his widow, daughter of George Scott, esq., a descendant from John Scott, lord chief-justice of England in the reign of Edward the Third.

Against the south wall of the chancel is a sarcophagus tablet of white marble, surmounted by a funereal urn and drapery neatly sculptured, in commemoration of Sir John Dick, bart., who died at Mount Clare, Roehampton, on the 2nd of December, 1804, aged eighty-five years; and was buried at Eastham, in Essex. Whilst English consul at Leghorn during a period of twenty-two years, he rendered some important services to the Russian fleet, and was, in approbation of his conduct, created a knight of the Order of St. Anne, by the empress Catherine the Second. On his decease, the Scotch baronetcy of Dick, of Braid, became extinct.

[12] Lady Palmer was married, secondly, to Thomas Knyvett, esq., a descendant from John Knyvett, knt., lord chief-justice and lord-chancellor of England in the above reign. She diêd on the 27th of August, 1623, ætat. 35.—In the Latin inscription to her memory, by her second husband, the following expression occurs:—"Vale, Vale, *Maria!* nullam de te dolorem nisi ex acerbissimâ tuâ morte, accepi."—This had, possibly, been read by Pope, whose epitaph on the son of the Lord-chancellor Harcourt includes a similar expression—

"Nor gave his father grief but when he died."

Over the vestry door in the chancel, a portion of the old monument has been placed of Sir Thomas Dawes, of Putney park, who died on the 5th of December, 1655; and whose relict, *Dame Judith Dawes*, "slept here wth her Hvsband," in January, 1657.

In the church-yard are many altar-tombs in commemoration of former inhabitants of this parish, but not any requiring particular notice.—Another and more extensive cemetery, which occupies about four acres on the upper road to Richmond, was consecrated in the year 1763; the ground having been given by the Rev. Roger Pettiward, D.D., whose family had a considerable estate here about the time of the restoration. It contains a number of handsomely-decorated monuments; that attracting most notice being a sarcophagus of white marble, in memory of Robert Wood, esq., the celebrated eastern traveller. It stands upon a massive pedestal richly-ornamented with emblems, and the armorial bearings of the deceased.

Among the several excellent Charities belonging to Putney is an *Alms-house* in Wandsworth-lane, founded and endowed for twelve poor persons, in a state of celibacy, by Sir Abraham Dawes, bart., and dedicated to the Holy Trinity in the reign of Charles the Second. The income has been much increased by different benefactions. It was intended for both sexes, but of late years only females have been admitted.

Here, also, is a *School* founded for the maintenance and education of twenty watermen's sons, with the proceeds of a bequest made in October, 1684, by Mr. Thomas Martyn, a merchant, who was saved from drowning by a Putney fisherman. The boys of the neighbouring parishes are eligible to be chosen should those of Putney be insufficient in number. The School-house is a large building of red brick, with an extensive play-ground and garden attached.

Opposite to this School is the entrance to the College of Civil Engineers, which was founded by a subscription of the nobility and others, about the year 1839, for the purpose of conferring a superior education on the sons of respectable persons, in the engineering, mathematical, and mechanical sciences. The buildings are situated near the banks of the Thames; the principal edifice being a large brick mansion, with stone dressings, of four stories in height, including the basement, and having a projecting centre and pediment. The interior has been much altered to adapt it to the accommodation of the students, in sleeping apartments, &c.: new workshops, and lecture rooms, have also been added in the rear. Extensive exercise and pleasure grounds adjoin the college; and immediately adjacent, is a modern Villa, forming the residence of the Rev. Morgan Cowie,

A.M., principal of the college, and of some of the masters. This is called the *Cedars*, from the number of old cedar trees which flourish in the grounds. His grace the duke of Buccleugh, K.G., is president of the college.

Numerous well-built mansions and villas, with spacious pleasure grounds annexed, are situated in different parts of Putney parish; yet of these only few can be particularized on account of the necessary limits of this work.

Lime Grove, the seat of Lady St. Aubyn, relict of the late Sir George St. Aubyn, bart., is pleasantly situated at the base of Putney hill. It derives its name from a grove of limes through which the road to the house formerly led, but which has been mostly swept away. The grounds, however, still possess many umbrageous walks, which open at intervals to beautiful views of the river Thames and the surrounding country. The house has few pretensions to architectural character; but it is one of those thoroughly English mansions erected for convenience and comfort, rather than for ostentation and show. The apartments, which are spacious and lofty, contain a rich store of pictures and articles of vertû; and among the former are many pieces by Opie, of whom Sir John St. Aubyn, the father of Sir George, was the early friend and constant patron. Opie's productions consist of landscapes, animals, portraits, and historical subjects of various degrees of merit; the finest, possibly, being the portraits of Opie himself and Dr. Johnson; the latter, a most striking resemblance, yet having a less austere and more pleasing expression than the portrait of that illustrious writer by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In this collection, also, is a fine portrait of *Lady St. Aubyn*, by Sir William Beechey; a Virgin and Child, by Vandyck; some Sketches by Rubens; Dogs by Snyders; Views in Venice, by Canaletti; and Street views, by Marlowe. In the entrance-hall are *Busts* of Sir George and Lady St. Aubyn, Sir Walter Scott, and Lord Byron, in white marble.

On Putney heath, at a little distance from the fire-proof building, is *Bowling-green House*, which derived its appellation from a fashionable place of entertainment that existed here in the early part of the last century, and was famous for its public breakfasts and evening assemblies in the summer season. This small estate was some time in the occupation of the Right Hon. William Pitt, chancellor of the Exchèquer; and here that great statesman breathed his last on the 23rd of January, 1806.—Nearly adjoining is the Villa of the marquess of Bristol.

The mansions and grounds of Richard Durant, esq., and John Temple Leader, esq., late M.P. for Westminster, are situated on the

ascent of Putney hill, at the top of which is the handsome Elizabethan residence of Colonel North and the Right Hon. Lady North.

The principal houses on Putney heath possess a fine prospect over a wide range of country, comprising the river Thames, and a great portion of Middlesex, extending from Harrow-on-the-Hill to the sister eminences of Hampstead and Highgate. Among the superior residences here, are those of Thomas Cockburn, esq.; the Earl and Countess de Grey; and the Earl of Ripon. *Putney-Park* is the seat of Robert Hutton, esq.; and in Putney-park lane is the mansion of Sir George Gerard de Hochepied Larpent, bart.; and *Granard-Lodge*, the seat of Sir Henry Webster, bart., who was *aide-de-camp* to the Prince of Orange at the battle of Waterloo.

Near the western extremity of the heath is ROEHAMPTON, a hamlet to Putney, which from its pleasant situation, and close vicinity to Richmond park, has long been a favourite place of retirement for persons of rank and affluence. Many good houses have in consequence been built here during the last and present centuries; and the population has been much increased, although not to that extent as in other suburban districts where manufactures have been introduced.

TRINITY CHAPEL.—In Roehampton-lane, a small *Chapel-of-ease* to Putney, consisting only of a nave, chancel, and south porch, was erected in 1842, from the designs of Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, in the early English, or lancet style of architecture. In the following year, on the 27th of February, it was consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Its exterior walls are of Kentish rag-stone; but the window-frames, dressings, &c., are of Bath stone. Above the western gable is an open bell-turret, and cross. The roof is supported by moulded rafters resting upon arched brackets, with pierced foliated work in the spandrels: at the west end is a small gallery. The nave is filled with low open seats of oak; and near its eastern extremity, the pulpit and reading-desk are placed opposite to each other, so as to admit an uninterrupted view of the adornments of the chancel, which are of a peculiar character. The communion, or rather altar table, is of freestone, and but for its covering of purple velvet, would have all the appearance of a tomb. It has three deeply-sunk quatrefoils in front, and one at each end: upon it stand two gilt candlesticks, furnished with waxen tapers. At the back is a screen, or *reredos*, of seven trefoil-headed arches, springing from slender shafts, and extending across the entire wall. Within these, are inscribed in illuminated characters, entwined by painted arabesque foliage, the Lord's Prayer, Decalogue, and Creed; and also certain texts appropriate to the administration of the sacrament.

Within the central arch is delineated a Cross, in connexion with the letters I.H.S. Above are three lancet-windows, filled with stained glass, executed by Hailes of Newcastle, and representing in small compartments the most remarkable events in the Life and Mission of our Saviour. In the surmounting gable is a rose-window, also enriched with stained glass. The font, which is of stone and octagonal in form, is ornamented with sculptured emblems and foliage, and supported by a large circular column and out-spreading plinth. The text "Except a man be born of water and the Spirit he cannot enter the kingdom of God," is insculpt on the verge. The Rev. George Biber, D.D., appointed in 1843, is the present minister.

Roehampton House, the seat of Alex. Leslie Melville, esq., is a large mansion of red brick, with stone dressings, which was built for Thomas Cary, esq., about the year 1712.[13] The saloon was painted by Sir James Thornhill; the ceiling represents a Festival of the Gods, at Olympus: the colouring is vivid, and the whole is in good preservation. The lawn, shrubberies, and pleasure grounds, are extensive, and judiciously disposed.

In this neighbourhood, also, are the Villas of Mrs. Poulett Thompson, which was erected for the late Beilby Thompson, esq., by Mr. Wm. Porden, the architect of the Prince-regent's stables at Brighton; Charles Lyne Stephens, esq., sen., and Charles Lyne Stephens, esq., jun., with extensive grounds attached; John Hankey, esq.; Lewis Stephen, esq.; and other gentlemen.

Mount Clare, the seat of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, bart., was built in the year 1772, by George Clive, esq., who on account of the fine situation of the grounds, which command a beautiful view over Richmond park, and other extensive prospects, bought the estate at the rate of 300*l.* per acre; and in compliment to his relation, the late lord Clive, who was then proprietor of Claremont, called it Mount Clare. In 1780, it became the property of the late Sir John Dick, bart.; who, with the assistance of Signor P. Columb, a Milanese architect, added a Doric portico and other decorations, so as to give the house the character of an Italian villa. Much attention was also given to the improvement of the grounds and plantations. After the decease of Sir John Dick, in 1804, this estate was transferred to the late Charles Hatchett, esq., F.R.S.; and subsequently, to Henry Mildmay, esq.; and since to Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, its present owner.

[13] In the Vitruvius Britannicus, vol. i. is an Elevation of the chief front, which was of a very fanciful character, and said (on the plate) to be "Invented by Thomas Archer, Esq."; whom Walpole calls the "groom-porter." Mr. Archer also designed the church of St. John, near Milbank, at Westminster, in a style yet more absurd than the above.

Besborough House, an elegant mansion erected by Sir William Chambers for Brabazon Ponsonby, an earl of Besborough, is described in the "Vitruvius Britanicus," vol. iv., under the name of *Parkstead.* Both the first and second earls were distinguished for their patronage of the arts; but the fine collection of antiques and pictures which they had formed at Roehampton, was mostly sold by auction in 1801.[14] Frederick, the 3rd earl of Besborough, was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1845; and he died at Dublin, in the beginning of May, 1847; a victim to the arduous duties which devolved on him in consequence of the grievous distress and famine then raging in that country.

Lady Dover has a handsome Villa at Roehampton: here, likewise, is *Downshire House*, a seat of the Marchioness of Downshire; *Templeton House*, of the Right Hon. Lord Langdale; *Priory*, of Sir James Bruce, bart., vice-chancellor; *Clarence Lodge*, of Richard Henry Beaumont, esq., once the residence of the duke of Clarence; and *Spencer Villa*, of Kenrick Bacon, esq.

A *Storm* and *Whirlwind* of extraordinary violence, but very short duration, occurred at Roehampton and its vicinity on October 15th, 1780, and occasioned great damage. From Besborough house at Roehampton, its ravages extended to Hammersmith, a distance of about three miles in a northern direction; but the breadth of its path is described as being only two hundred yards. The premises of Lewis Brown, a gardener near the lane leading to Barnes common, were much injured; the chimney and part of the gable end of his house having been blown down, and the barn and out-buildings leveled with the ground. Of seven persons who had fled into the barn for shelter, one was killed on the spot, and another died in consequence of the injuries he had received. On Lady Eggleton's grounds a walnut-tree, the bole of which was four feet in diameter, was torn up by the roots, and thrown to the distance of twenty-two feet. A long avenue of hedge-row trees, one hundred and thirty in number, in Roehampton lane, was entirely thrown down, and the road rendered impassable for nearly three quarters of a mile. The workhouse on Barnes common was much damaged, and a windmill overturned. At Hammersmith, the south door of the church was forced open by the gust, and a large window on the opposite side shattered into pieces. The earth, in many places in the line of the progress of the whirlwind, was torn up as if ploughed.[15]

[14] Vide Lysons, Environs, vol. i. p. 433; and Supplementary Volume, p. 45, where many of the subjects are named, and the sale prices annexed.

[15] Vide Lysons, Environs, vol. i. pp. 434, 435; from a Pamphlet, with Engravings, published by Edw. Edwards in 1781.

Among the eminent natives and former residents in this parish, the following persons may be noticed:—

Nicholas West, LL.D., bishop of Ely, was the son of a baker and born at Putney: after studying at Eton, he went to King's College, Cambridge, in 1477. There, says Fuller, "he was a *Rakel* [Rakehell] in grain; for something crossing him in the Colledge, he could find no other way to work his revenge than by secret setting on fire the Master's lodgings, part whereof he burnt to the ground."[16] Wood's statement of this affair is that West, having raised a quarrel about the proctorship of the University, "when he could not obtain his desires, he set fire to the Provost's lodgings, stole away silver spoons, and ran away from the College."[17] He then for a time led an erratic and idle life; but at length reformed his conduct, studied hard, became an excellent scholar, and an able diplomatist. In 1502 he obtained the vicarage of Kingston, in Surrey; and in 1510, was made dean of Windsor, whence, in May 1515, he was promoted to the bishopric of Ely, and Henry the Eighth employed him repeatedly in foreign embassies. In 1529, when an investigation of the legality of the marriage of the King with Katharine of Arragon took place before Wolsey and Campeggio, the papal commissioners, bishop West, with Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and others, was appointed to manage the Queen's defence. He died on April 6th, 1533, and was interred in the cathedral church of Ely. It ought to be mentioned that this prelate, as some atonement for his youthful irregularities, became a benefactor to the place of his education, and rebuilt the master's lodgings, which in his youth he had attempted to destroy. Godwin says that the style of his living was so magnificent, that he is said to have kept in his house one hundred servants, to fifty of whom he gave four marcs wages, and to the others forty shillings, allowing each of them seven and a half yards of cloth for summer and winter liveries.

Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, and prime minister of Henry the Eighth after the fall of Cardinal Wolsey, was the son of a blacksmith at Putney; and the place of his birth is yet pointed out by tradition, and in some measure corroborated by a survey of Wimbledon manor, taken in 1617; for it describes upon that spot "an ancient cottage called the *Smith's Shop*, lying west of the highway leading from Putney to the Upper gate, and on the south side of the highway from Richmond to Wandsworth, having the Sign of the Anchor." Scarcely anything is known of the early career of this statesman, until we find him in the service of Wolsey, by whom he was employed in 1527, in suppressing a number of the smaller religious foundations, the revenues of which were to be appropriated to the support of new colleges at Ipswich and Oxford. The agency of Cromwell on this occasion, probably contributed more than anything else to procure him similar employment and consequent promotion as a servant of the crown. He was appointed a privy-councillor, master of the Jewel office, clerk of the Hanaper, chancellor of the Exchequer, principal secretary of state, master of the Rolls, visitor-general of the religious foundations, lord privy-seal; and on the abolition of the papal supremacy in England, he was constituted vicar-general of the spiritualities, in virtue of which he presided at the Convocation held in 1537, taking his place above the archbishop of Canterbury. He also held the offices of chief-justice in Eyre north of the Trent, and constable of Carisbroke castle in the Isle of Wight. In 1537 he was raised to the peerage as baron of Okeham in Rutlandshire; and in 1540, created earl of Essex. A few months only after this last promotion, he was executed as a traitor, on Tower-hill; his imperious and tyrannical master having apparently taken umbrage against him for advancing his marriage with Anne of Cleves.

Edward Gibbon, the celebrated author of the "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," was born at Putney on April 27th, O.S., 1737. Being the only surviving son of a gentleman possessing an independent fortune, he did not adopt any

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[16] Fuller, Worthies, vol. ii. p. 358; edit. 1811.

[17] Athenæ Oxon.; vol. i. col. 653.

profession or lucrative occupation. He passed a few years at Westminster School, and about fourteen months at Magdalen College, Oxford. The immediate cause of his removal thence was his conversion to the Catholic faith; a circumstance which induced his father to send him to Lausanne, in Switzerland, and place him under the tutelage of Mr. Pavilliard, a Calvinist minister, who effected the reconversion of his pupil to Protestantism, of which he made a public profession on Christmas day, 1754. He returned to England in 1758, having during his absence acquired a competent acquaintance with the Latin, Greek, and French languages and literature. About 1761, he obtained a commission in the Hampshire militia, of which after some years he became lieutenant-colonel commandant. He had subsequently a seat in parliament; and for a few years he held the office of a lord of Trade and Plantations. He had travelled in France and Italy in 1763—1765, after which he settled in London, where he continued until 1783, when he removed to Lausanne; at which place, with the exception of a few months passed in England in 1787 and 1788, he resided until May 1793. He died in London, on the 15th of January, 1794.

Mr. Gibbon's first publication was a tract in French, intituled "Essai sur l' Etude de la Litterature"; 1761; 12mo. In the same language he published, in conjunction with Mr. George Deyverdun, a literary journal or review, under the title of "Memoires Litteraires de la Grande Bretagne," in two volumes, 1767, 1768. He commenced the publication of his great work, which was written at Lausanne, on the History of Imperial Rome, in 1776; and the sixth and last volume appeared in 1788. This work has been several times reprinted in octavo. His Miscellaneous Works, including autobiographical memoirs, were published by his friend, Lord Sheffield, in 1796, in two vols. 4to.—Lysons states that the house in which Gibbon was born, and which was afterwards purchased by Mr. Robert Wood, (of whom a notice follows), "is situated between the roads which lead to Wandsworth and Wimbledon. The farm and pleasure grounds which adjoin the house are very spacious, containing near fourscore acres, and command a beautiful prospect of London and the adjoining country." In the early part of the last century this estate was the property of the late John Pooley Kensington, esq., an affluent banker of London, who was sheriff of Surrey in 1803. He was, also, colonel of the 3rd regiment of the City Volunteers.

Among the residents at Putney who were distinguished as literary characters was Robert Wood, esq., M.P., under-secretary of state during the ministry of William Pitt, earl of Chatham; and subsequently, also, when Wilkes was prosecuted for publishing a libel on King George the Third. This gentleman was a native of Ireland; and having travelled in Greece, Egypt, Arabia, and Syria, he published in 1753, "The Ruins of Palmyra, otherwise Tedmor in the Desert," in folio, illustrated with engravings from his own drawings; and in 1757, appeared "The Ruins of Baalbec," in the same style. He was also the author of an "Essay on the Genius of Homer; with a View of the ancient and present State of the Troad"; 1775, 4to.; reprinted in 1797. He died on the 9th of September, 1771, in the fifty-fifth year of his age; and was interred in the new burial-ground on the upper road to Richmond. The inscription to his memory was written by the Hon. Horace Walpole, at the request of his widow.

John Toland, A.M., who obtained considerable notoriety as a Deistical writer in the earlier part of the last century, spent the later years of his life in obscure lodgings at a carpenter's in Putney, where he died on the 11th of March, 1722; and was buried in the church-yard two days afterwards. He was born near Londonderry in Ireland, November the 30th, 1670; and he received his education at the University of Glasgow; but he also studied at Edinburgh, Leyden, and Oxford. He possessed great talents and learning, but his open scepticism, both in his conversation and writings, gave offence to many. His most noted works are those intituled "Christianity not Mysterious", published in 1696;—"Life of John Milton", 1698;—"Amyntor, or a Defence of Milton's Life", 1699;—"Origines Judaicæ", published in Holland, about 1709;—"Tetradymus," &c., 1720;—

"Pantheisticon", in Latin, 1720;—and a "History of the British Druids": the latter was published with other posthumous works, and reprinted in 1807. Many of Toland's manuscripts are in the British Museum. He was an adept in more than ten languages.

TOOTING, OR LOWER TOOTING.[1]

The parish of Tooting is bordered on the north by Wandsworth; on the east by Streatham; and by Mitcham on the south and west. The soil, in general, consists of clay intermixed with gravel; and the land is chiefly arable. In most records, the name of this place is written with the addition of *Graveney*, which should more properly be *Gravenell*, being the name of persons who held considerable property here in the 12th and 13th centuries.

There were two, or rather three, manors called *Totinges* (Tooting), at the time of the Domesday survey, besides that held of the gift of Richard de Tonbridge, by the monks of St. Mary de Bec, and therefore styled the manor of Tooting Bec, described in the account of Streatham. One of these manors is thus noticed in the Domesday book, among the lands of the abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster:—

"The Abbot holds *Totinges*, which Swain or Sweyn held of King Edward, when it was assessed at 4 hides. The arable land amounts to one caruecate and a half. There are two villains, with half a caruecate, and 3 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 40 shillings, and the same at present; but when the Abbot received it, at only 20 shillings.

"Earl Wallef obtained this land from Swain, after the death of King Edward; and he mortgaged it, for 2 marks of gold, to Alnothus the Londoner, who gave his interest in it to St. Peter, for the health of his soul. Odbert holds it of the Abbot, exempt from payment of geld."

This manor is supposed to have been joined either with the manor of Tooting Bec in Streatham, or with that of TOOTING GRAVENEY.

The other estates are thus described in the Domesday book:—

"Haimo the Sheriff holds *Totinges* of the Abbot of Certesy. In the time of King Edward it was assessed at 6 hides, wanting 1 virgate: now at nothing. The arable land consists of 3 carucates. There is 1 carucate in demesne; and three villains, and two bordars, with 1 carucate. There is a church; and 4 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 40 shillings; afterwards, at 20s.; and now, at 70s.

"The same Haimo holds of the Abbot 1 hide, which was held of King Edward by Osward, who could remove whither he pleased. There is one villain, with half a carucate, and 1 acre of meadow. In the time of King Edward, it was valued at 15s.; now at 10s."

Hamo de Gravenell, in the reign of Henry the Second, gave to the prior of St. Mary Overey, the tithes and advowson of the church of Tooting; and the grant was confirmed by Richard Toclive, bishop of Winchester. King John, in 1216, granted to Denis, his chaplain, the land at Tooting which had belonged to Richard de Gravenell, who had probably lost the estate in consequence of having taken part with

[1] Upper Tooting is chiefly situated in the parish of Streatham.

the barons in their contest with the king. If so, however, the lands must have been shortly restored; for it is stated in the *Testa de Nevill*, that the heirs of Richard de Gravenell held one knight's fee in Tooting of the abbot of Chertsey. In the 13th of Edward the First, 1285, Bartholomew de Castello obtained a charter of free-warren for himself and his heirs in this manor.

Thomas de Lodelowe died in 1314, seised of the manor of *Totinge Gravenel*, consisting of a capital messuage, garden, dovecote, 100 acres of arable land, 12 of meadow, 5 of pasture, 4 of woodland; rents of assise, &c.; held of the abbot of Chertsey, *in capite*, as half a knight's fee. Katherine, the widow of Thomas de Lodelowe, son and heir of the preceding, held this manor in 1394, by the payment of a *rose* at the feast of St John the Baptist. On her decease in May the same year, the inheritance devolved on Margaret, the daughter of Thomas Lodelowe, and wife of Sir John Dymock; whose family continued its possessors for nearly two centuries. Sir Edw. Dymock, about 1593, transferred this property to James Harrington, esq.; by whom, in 1597, it was conveyed to Sir Henry Maynard, secretary to Lord Burghley; and it was probably to him that Queen Elizabeth paid her visit, when at Tooting in 1600. William, his eldest son, was advanced to the peerage; but this estate was held, possibly under a marriage settlement, by Sir John Maynard, his second son, who was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles the First. He sat in several parliaments; and in 1647, together with Denzil Holles, Sir William Waller, and other leaders of the Presbyterian party, was impeached of high-treason. Some of the accused fled to the continent; but Maynard, with Glyn the recorder of London, was committed to the Tower; not, however, for any length of time, as the prosecution was discontinued. On his decease in July, 1658, this estate descended to John, his son and heir, who died in 1664, leaving a daughter Mary, who became the wife of Sir Edw. Honeywood, bart.

In the reign of William and Mary, this manor belonged to the Whichcote family, of whom Sir Paul Whichcote, bart., held a court here in 1697. It was subsequently purchased by James Bateman, esq., afterwards knighted, an alderman of London, and lord-mayor in 1717: he died in November, 1718, and was buried by night with great pomp in Tooting church. His son, John Bateman, esq., sold this manor, with his other property in Surrey, under the authority of an act passed in the 11th of George the First, to Percival Lewis, esq., of Putney; from whom it descended to his grandson of the same name, whose estate here was sold by auction in 1767, for 24,925*l*. Morgan Rice, esq., a distiller, who bought the manor, and part of the land, built a

good house on the rising ground above the church; and was appointed sheriff of Surrey in 1772. Soon after his decease in 1795, this manor was sold to Thomas Platt, esq., who resold it to Charles Pole, esq.; by whom it was transferred to Henry Baring, esq.; and again by him, in the early part of the present century, to Rees Goring Thomas, esq., its present owner.

Advowson, &c.—On the dissolution of the priory of St. Mary Overey, this advowson became vested in the crown, and was granted by Edward the Sixth to Edward Fynes, lord Clinton and Say, afterwards created earl of Lincoln. It was subsequently repeatedly transferred by sale, until it came into the possession of Sir James Bateman, who held the manor, as stated above; and James, his son, about the year 1725, sold both to Percival Lewis, esq. The latter conveyed the advowson to the Rev. Nicholas Brady; whose only daughter, Martha, was married to the Rev. Dr. Henry Allen, who was instituted to this living in 1769. He afterwards sold the advowson to the Rev. G. F. Barlow, who succeeded him as vicar, and then disposed of the patronage to Peter Broadley, esq. This benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Southwark; and is described in the *Valor* of Henry the Eighth as paying a pension of 5*s.* to the prior of St. Mary's, and 4*s.* 6*d.* for procurations and synodals. In the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas, it is valued at 40*s.*; and in the King's books, at 8*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.* The Register commences in 1555.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was rebuilt in 1822, from the designs of Mr. Atkinson; and reconsecrated on the 13th of February, 1833. It is a small structure in the pointed style, consisting of a nave, chancel, and west tower; the latter being well-proportioned and of four stories. The walls are supported by graduated buttresses of three stages; and on each side are six windows of two lights each, with decorated headings. The east window has four divisions, with smaller lights rising to the apex; and is enriched with stained glass, the gift of R. G. Thomas, esq., the lord of the manor: the side windows are also bordered with stained glass. In the central part of the gothic altar-screen, is a good copy, presented by Mr. Bates, of the *Salvator Mundi*, by Sir James Thornhill.

Among the sepulchral memorials removed from the old church, is a tablet in memory of Sir John Hebdon, knt., who was twice envoy to the emperor of Russia, and frequently employed in embassies and negociations during the reigns of Charles the First and Charles the Second, "for whose interest he spared neither purse nor person, though to the prejudice of his owne." He died on the 10th of June, 1670, in the 59th year of his age.—Capt. Philip Gidley King, R.N.,

formerly governor of New South Wales, who died on the 3rd of September, 1802, aged forty-nine years, was buried in the south aisle. —A more recent tablet records the memory of Richard Alsager, esq., "one of the Elder Brothers of the Trinity House," who died on the 17th of January, 1841, aged sixty years.

In the church-yard is the tomb of Sir John Maynard, K.B., who died on July the 29th, 1658, aged sixty-six; and of his son, Sir John Maynard, knt.; the latter died at the age of thirty, on the 14th of May, 1664.

Rectors of Tooting-Graveney in and since the year 1800:[3]—

Robert Broadley, B.A. Inducted January 12th, 1801; on the cession of the Rev. George Francis Barlow, the previous incumbent.

John Ravenhill, B.A. Instituted January 19th, 1805.

John Buxton Marsden, A.M. Inducted March 12th, 1833.

Richard Wilson Greaves, A.M., now patron of the living. Inducted October 31st, on the cession of Mr. Marsden.

In the space between the church-yard and the Mitcham road is an *Artesian Well*, which was sunk at the expense of the parishioners, and the fountain raised over it, in the year 1823. It produces an abundant and constant supply at the rate of about 130 gallons per minute, the water being directed to several small fountains in the village: the depth of the well is about 130 feet.

Near the church on the road to Streatham, commodious *Schools* have been erected for the education of boys and girls on the National system. The buildings are more lofty, and of a better character than the general run of school-houses. The *Infant Pauper Asylum*, conducted by Mr. Bartholomew Peter Drouet, (which is at some distance from the village), receives children from the Strand, Richmond, and Croydon unions, and likewise from the parishes of St. George in the East, St. Mary Newington, and Chelsea.

At Tooting, and its neighbourhood, as in most of the suburban villages in Surrey, are divers seats of retired merchants and tradesmen; several of them being elegant villas, with extensive grounds annexed. Of these, *Hill-house*, formerly the seat of the late Mr. Alderman Venables, is one of the most conspicuous.

There is a Meeting-house for Independents at Tooting, which Lysons says "owes its origin to the celebrated Daniel Defoe, who first formed the Dissenters of that neighbourhood into a regular society

[3] Samuel Lisle, D.D., who was instituted to Tooting on February 28th, 1720-21, and resigned the living in 1729, was raised to the bishopric of St. Asaph in 1743. He was subsequently translated to Norwich; and died in 1749.

soon after the revolution." Dr. Oldfield, an eminent tutor, was the first pastor; and several talented persons have since been ministers here. The Rev. J. Waraker is the present pastor.

WANDSWORTH.

The village which gives name to this parish is situated on the banks of the river Wandle, whence it was called Wandlesworth, and in the Domesday book, *Wendele-sorde*; the termination *worth*, in the Saxon language, according to Lysons, signifying a village or a shore. On the north, this parish is bounded by the Thames; on the east, by Battersea; on the south, by Streatham and Tooting; and on the west, by Putney and Wimbledon. The soil, in general, is a sandy loam, with a sub-soil of gravel.

The following particulars of this place are derived from the Domesday book:—

"William Fitz-Anculf holds *Wendelesorde*, which was held of King Edward, by six socmen [*socmanni*] who could remove whither they pleased. There were two Halls. Then and now it was assessed at 12 hides. The arable land consists of 4 carucates. Ansculf had this land after he received the Shrievalty; but the men of the hundred say they never saw seal or livery. Ansfrid held 5 hides, now assessed for 1 hide; Eldred 3 hides, now for nothing; Wolfward [Vluuardus] 3 hides; Walter the Huntsman [Vinitor] 1 hide, which never paid geld. In the lands of these men are 2½ carucates in demesne; and five villains, and twenty bordars, with 2 carucates; and 22 acres of meadow. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was rated at 110 shillings; afterwards at 50 shillings; now at 8 pounds in all."

"The Abbot of St. Vandreuil [St. Wandregesil] holds Wandesorde, by Ingulph the monk. Sweyn held it of King Edward, and could remove whither he pleased. It was then assessed at 1 hide; now at nothing. There are three villains, and two bordars, with 1 carucate. It was, and is valued at 20 shillings."

In the survey of Battersea, which was held by the abbot of Westminster, it is stated that "the toll of Wandelesorde yielded 6 pounds to the Abbot."

At the present time there are four manors, or reputed manors, either wholly, or in part, in this parish; namely, Battersea and Wandsworth, Downe, Dunsfold, and Alfarthing.

The Manor of Battersea and Wandsworth.—The land called *Wendelesorde* in the Domesday book, and recorded to be held by William Fitz-Ansculf, appears to have been illegally acquired by his father, whilst sheriff of Surrey. The jurors testified that they had not seen either seal or livery respecting it, and in consequence of this defect, the king is supposed to have seized the land, and to have given it to the abbot of Westminster, by whom it was annexed to Battersea.

The Manor of Downe, or Downe-buys.—This manor is thought to have had origin in some one of the parcels of land mentioned in the Domesday book as held by Ansfrid, Eldred, and others. Robert de la Dune, in the reign of Henry the Third, held one-third of a

knight's fee in Wendelesworth, of the abbot of Westminster. In a record of the 51st of Edward the Third, it is stated that the abbot held this manor (valued at 4*l.*), of the king, in frank-almoigne. After the suppression, it remained among the possessions of the crown, until Queen Elizabeth, in 1581, in consideration of the sum of 191*l.*, granted it to William Cammock, esq.; who, in the following year, conveyed it to Sir William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley. From him, this manor descended to his grandson Edward, viscount Wimbledon; whose daughters and co-heiresses sold it to Mrs. Elizabeth Howland, of Streatham. By the marriage of her daughter Elizabeth, with Wriothesley, marquis of Tavistock, this manor, with Streatham and other estates, became vested in the Russell family; and in 1792, Francis, duke of Bedford, sold Downe to George-John, 2nd earl Spencer; whose third son, Frederick, the 4th and present earl, is now owner.

The Manor of Dunsfold, which before the reformation belonged to Merton priory, was granted by Henry the Eighth to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk; who sold it to Thomas, lord Cromwell, for 403*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* On his attainder in 1541, it reverted to the crown. Queen Elizabeth, in 1564, granted it to her favourite, Robert Dudley, afterwards earl of Leicester; of whom it was purchased by Sir Wm. Cecil; and in the next year, 7th of Elizabeth, conveyed by him to John Swift, esq.[1] He sold it to Thomas Smith, esq.; who held his first court here in 1569; and whose descendant, George Smith, in 1661, transferred it to Sir Alan Brodrick, ancestor of George-Alan Brodrick, 5th viscount Midleton, its present owner.

[1] The following is an abstract (translated) from the Deed of Feofment relating to the *Dunsfold* (*Downeforthe*) and *Garrett* estates in Wandsworth, which was enrolled in Chancery on the 20th of March, 1564, and entered on the *Dorse* of the Close Roll, on the 26th of the same month.

"Know all men that I William Cecill, Knt. Principal Secretary to the Queen, and Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, for a competent sum of lawful money of England, paid me by John Swifte, Esq. of London, have delivered and enfeoffed the said John Swifte and Margaret his Wife in all that my Lordship and Manor of Downeforthe or Donneforth, in the co. of Surrey, which belonged to the lately dissolved Monastery of Marten [Merton], and was afterwards annexed to the Honour of Hampton Court.—And also all that Messuage or Tenement, with its appurtenances, called "*the Garrett*," in the Parish of Wannesworthe, Surrey, with all the arable lands, meadows, fields, pastures, and hereditaments whatsoever, being part and parcel of the same, and usually heretofore demised and held with it; and likewise all my tithes, greater and less, predial and personal, arising within the said parish of Wannesworth, now or lately in the occupation of John Bowland or his assigns, formerly pertaining to the Monastery of Marten, and afterwards annexed to the Honour of Hampton Court; and all and singular the premises which I the before-named William Cecill had and obtained for myself and my heirs for ever, from the most noble Robert Duddeley, K.G. Earl of Leicester, and which he held under a grant of our Lady Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent dated June 9th, in the 5th year of her

The Manor of ALFARTHING.—This manor appears to have anciently belonged to the Molyns family; of whom John, lord Molyns, in the 8th of Edward the Third, obtained a grant of free-warren in all his demesne lands in *Halverthing* and Wandsworth. Alianor, daughter and sole heiress of William Molyns, or de Molines, was married in 1441, to Robert Hungerford, who was summoned to parliament as lord de Molines, in right of his wife, by king Henry the Sixth; for espousing whose cause in the war of the Roses he was attainted and beheaded in 1463, when his estates escheated to the crown. Henry the Eighth annexed this manor to the Honour of Hampton-court; but subsequently, in 1534, he granted it for a term of sixty years to Thomas, lord Cromwell. After its reversion to the crown by his attainder, the king regranted it, (apparently on lease), to Robert Draper, esq., page of the Jewel office; by the marriage of whose daughter, Elizabeth, with John Bowyer, esq., it was transferred to that family; and Sir Edward Bowyer, of Camberwell, held a court here in the 21st of James the First. That monarch settled the manor on Prince Charles, who, after his accession to the throne in 1625, demised it for a term of ninety-nine years to Sir Henry Hobart and others. Afterwards, in 1629, the king granted this estate in fee-simple to Thomas Porter, esq.; whose descendant, John Porter, esq., married Catherine, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sutton, leaving, at his decease in March 1764, one son and five daughters. One of the latter married Pierce Walsh, of an honourable Irish family; and to their son, Pierce Patrick Walsh, esq., this manor was bequeathed by his maternal uncle, on condition of his taking the name of Porter. He died in 1809; and was succeeded by his son, the late Walsh Porter, esq., who enfranchised much of the copyhold property; and, in 1811, sold the manor to the Rev. Mr. White; by whom, in 1816, it was resold to Earl Spencer, and now belongs to the present earl.

Advowson, &c.—The rectory and advowson, which had previously belonged to the abbot of Westminster, became vested in the crown after the dissolution of the monasteries; and Henry the Eighth annexed the former to the Honour of Hampton-court. In 1581, Queen Elizabeth gave both rectory and advowson to Edw. Downing and Peter Ashton; and they were afterwards transferred conjointly to successive

reign. I assure, in the most full and ample form the above-mentioned Lordship, Manor and Tenements to the fore-named John Swifte, Margaret his wife, and their heirs and assigns. Moreover, be it known that I William Cecill have constituted and ordained Anthony Rotsey and Robert Hodgeson, Gentlemen, to be my true and lawful attorneys, to give seisin and possession of the above premises. In Witness, &c.

"Signed W. Cecill; and sealed with his Crest; and dated March 17th, 1564: the 7th of Queen Elizabeth."

proprietors until 1731, when Mr. John Acworth, who then held them, sold the rectorial tithes to the trustees of Marshall's charity for augmenting small livings. But he retained the advowson, which was held by his grandson, Thomas Acworth, who died in 1783; when it fell to his three sisters and coheirs. It was afterwards purchased by the Rev. R. H. Butcher, but is now the property of the present vicar. This benefice is a vicarage in the deanery of Southwark. In the 20th of Edward the First, it was valued at 10 marcs; in the King's books, at 15*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; paying 7*s.* 7¼*d.* for procurations, and 2*s.* 1*d.* for synodals. —The earliest Register commences in 1603; but is very defective. The following entries of *Longevity* are given by Lysons:—

Alice Palladaye, widow, aged 114 years, buried March 25, 1622.
Mr. Thomas Tayer, aged 101, buried Dec. 30, 1653.
Mary Cross, widow, aged 102 years, buried August 5, 1760.

The following entry also occurs:—"*Sarah*, daughter of *Praise Barbone*, was buried April 13, 1635." This is considered by Lysons to refer to a daughter of the celebrated Puritan nick-named "Praise God Barbone," a distinguished member of the Parliament which has been designated by his name. He was a leather-seller in Fleet-street.

Vicars of Wandsworth in and since the year 1800:[2]—

Robert Holt Butcher, LL.B. Instituted in 1778: died on the 21st of August, 1822.
William Borradaile, D.D. Instituted January 10th, 1823.
Daniel Charles Delafosse, D.D. Instituted July the 12th, 1838: resigned for Wotton, in 1844.
Edward Robert Pemberton, D.C.L. Inducted April 6th, 1844; on the cession of the preceding vicar.

There are now three churches in this parish, namely,—St. Mary's church, near the bridge, in the High street; St. Anne's, on St. Anne's hill; and St. Mary's, Summer's town, in the hamlet of Garrett, between Wandsworth and Upper Tooting.

St. Mary's Church.—We have no account of the origin of this church; but it must have been prior to the time of bishop Toclivius, who appropriated the rectory to the abbey of Westminster; and was in possession of this see in 1189. His successor, Godfrey de Lucy, ordained that the monks should receive an annual pension of six marcs out of the revenues of the church, leaving the vicar enough to support himself, and to pay the episcopal burthens.—The old church was almost wholly taken down in 1780, and the present structure was built in its stead, at an expense of about 3,500*l.* At the west end

[2] Stow has recorded the fate of Griffith Clarke, vicar of Wandsworth, who, (together with his chaplain, and his servant, and Friar Waire), was hanged and quartered, at St. Thomas Waterings, on the 8th of July, 1539. The Chronicler professes himself ignorant of the cause of their execution; but Mr. Lysons says, they probably suffered for denying the king's supremacy.—Environs, &c.; vol. i. p. 510.

is a handsome square tower, of two stories, the lowermost of which formed part of the old tower, but was re-cased, and a belfry story raised upon it in the year 1841. The latter, which is pierced with three circular-headed windows on each side in the Italian style, is terminated by an ornamented parapet surmounted at each angle by a well-shaped vase. The whole is of light-coloured brick, with stone dressings. It contains a fine set of eight bells, cast by Mears, of Whitechapel, in 1841.

The interior of this church, which almost forms an exact square, and is very neatly fitted up, was repaired and re-decorated in 1828. Its galleries are spacious; and on the front panelling of those to the south and west, are numerous inscriptions in gilt letters, recording the charitable benefactions which have been made to the poor: in the west gallery is a small organ. The ceiling over the nave is wagon-shaped, but that over the aisles is flat. The pulpit is very neat; and the chancel is fitted up with propriety and taste.

Here, among the old monuments which were replaced after the enlargement of the church, are the following; which require notice from the characters of the persons they commemorate.

Against the east wall, south of the chancel, is the mural monument of Mr. Alderman Smith, who was a native of Wandsworth, and whose memory will ever be revered on account of his extensive and useful charities. It is architecturally designed, and exhibits, within an arched recess, a statue of the deceased in a gown and ruff, kneeling devotionally at a desk, and holding a skull. At the sides are Ionic columns supporting an entablature, surmounted by a shield of arms, and two small figures, bearing emblems of mortality. On a tablet beneath the plinth is this inscription:—

> Here lyeth the body of Henry Smith, Esquire, sometime Citizen and Alderman of London, who departed this life the 3d day of January, anno Dni 1627, being neere the age of 79 years, whome while he lived gave unto the several Townes in Surrey following, one thousand pounds apiece to buy lands for perpetuity for y^e^ relief and setting the poor people a-worke in the said Towns, viz. to the Towne of Croydon one thousand pounds; to the Towne of Kingston one thousand pounds; to the Towne of Guildford one thousand pounds; to the Towne of Dorking one thousand pounds; to the Towne of Farnham one thousand pounds; and by his last Will and Testament did further give and devise, to buy lands for perpetuity for the reliefe and setting their poore a-worke unto the Towne of Rygate one thousand pounds; unto the Towne of Richmond one especialtye or debt of a thousand pounds; and unto the Towne of Wandsworth, wherein he was borne, the sum of 500 pounds, for the same uses as before; and did further will and bequeath one thousand pounds to buy lands for perpetuity to redeeme poore captives and prisoners from the Turkish tyranie. And not here stinting his charity and bounty did also give and bequeath the most part of his estate, being to a great value, for the purchasing lands of

inheritance for ever for the releife of the poore and setting them a-worke. A pattern worthy the imitation of those whom God hath blessed with the abundance of the goods of this life to follow him herein.

Besides the above, the following lines, inscribed on brass, are on a grave-stone in the upper part of the nave:—

Mole sub hâc quæris quis conditur, optime lector,
Cuius et qualis, quantus in orbe fuit:
A dextris muri, statuam tu cernere possis
Oranti similem, marmore de Pario;
Subter quam statuam cernatur tabula sculpta
Auratis verbis quæ tibi cuncta notant.

Depositum Henr' Smith Senatoris Londinensis.[3]

Another mural monument (adjacent to the last) displays a small kneeling figure of Mrs. *Susanna Powel*, a benefactress to this parish. She was the daughter of Thomas Hayward, yeoman of the guard to king Henry the Eighth, king Edward the Sixth, and the queens Mary and Elizabeth; and died on February 19th, 1630.

On another monument, north of the chancel, are full-sized *Busts* in white marble, of Sir Thomas Brodrick, knt., and *Katharine* his relict; with commemorative inscriptions in Latin: the former died in January, 1641, aged forty-six years; and the latter departed this life in 1678.[4]

Among the modern tablets is one in memory of the Rev. Robert Holt Butcher, LL.B., and others of his family: he died in August, 1822, at the age of seventy-nine, having been forty-four years minister of this parish.

There is an ancient *Brass* on a grave-slab near the pulpit, of a knight in armour, but much defaced: the date is 1420, temp. Hen. V; but the name has long been broken off and lost.

The adjoining church-yard is small; but there are two others, the oldest on the East hill, and the other, consecrated in 1808, in Garrett lane: these contain many tombs and other sepulchral memorials.

St. Anne's, on St. Anne's hill, now a district church, was erected from the designs of Robert Smirke, esq. (now Sir Robert), and completed in July, 1822; but it was not consecrated until the 1st of May, 1824: the contract for its erection was 14,600*l.*, which was defrayed

[3] The above grave-stone was taken up and the ground opened a few years ago, under permission of the bishop of the diocese, by Mr. George Gwilt, architect, of Southwark, to ascertain whether it actually covered the burial-place of Mr. Smith; but not the least trace of his coffin could be found. It was concluded, therefore, that the grave-slab had been removed from its original site when the church was enlarged in 1780. The monument is gilt and painted as in former times.

[4] Sir Alan Brodrick, knt., surveyor-general of Ireland, ob. Nov. 25, 1680, a benefactor to this parish;—Alan Brodrick, 1st viscount Midleton, ob. 1747;—George Brodrick, 2nd viscount, and several others of the family, have also been buried in their vault in this church.

by the Commissioners for building new churches. The ground-plan is nearly a parallelogram (of about 100 feet by 70 feet), with a hexastyle portico and pediment of the Ionic order, annexed to the west end; and an embowed recess, with vestries, at the east end. The body of the church is constructed of brick, with stone dressings; the portico, &c., is of stone. From the central part of the roof behind the portico rises a cylindrical steeple of two stories: the lower story is surrounded by eight antæ sustaining an entablature and cornice; and the upper story (which has a circular stylobate pierced with four apertures for dials), with engaged columns: the whole is surmounted by an hemispherical dome and gilt cross. The interior is divided into a nave and aisles by six square piers on each side, with moulded caps, and these, together with intervening pedestals, support a colonnade of slender Doric columns, on which rests an horizontal ceiling. Here are large side-galleries; and also a spacious western gallery, occupying two of the intercolumniations, and containing a good organ: the number of sittings is about 1750; of which the greater portion are free. The Rev. —— Townsend, who recently succeeded the Rev. John Flowerdew Colls, D.D., is the present incumbent.

Wandsworth is an extensive village, which from its population, tradesmen's shops, inns, &c., and the various manufactures established in the neighbourhood, has all the air and bustle of a market town. Here is a police court and station; a court of requests (held at the Ram inn) for debts under 5*l.*; and a Union workhouse for the Wandsworth and Clapham districts on the East hill. An annual fair is held on Whit Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. In the High street is a small bridge crossing the Wandle, which, from a minute in the churchwardens' accounts quoted by Lysons, appears to have been originally built at the expense of queen Elizabeth, between the 18th and 25th days of July, 1602: it was rebuilt with three arches in 1820. Aubrey, writing about 1673, says, "here is a bridge call'd *the Sink of the Country.*"[5]

The same writer mentions a manufacture at Wandsworth, "of Brass plates for kettles, skellets, frying-pans, &c., by Dutch Men, who keep it a Mystery." The houses wherein this was established long bore the name of the Frying-pan houses. Additional manufactures, as hatting, dyeing, &c., were introduced by a colony of French refugees, whom the religious persecutions, consequent upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz, by Louis the Fourteenth, had driven from their native country. For the purposes of their own worship, they enlarged a Chapel (standing somewhat back from the High street), which had

[5] Aubrey, Surrey, vol. i. p. 14.

been erected by the Puritans in the reign of Elizabeth; and their descendants continued to occupy it until within the last fifty years, the service being performed in the French language. In 1809, and again in 1831, the chapel, which is a low and plain building, was repaired, and is now used by a congregation of *Independents*, of whom the Rev. J. E. Richards is pastor. In the High street is a *Friends'* meeting-house; a *Catholic* chapel on the West-hill; and a *Baptist* chapel in Brook-field.

Between Wandsworth and Tooting is the hamlet of Garrett,[e] which from the records of the manor of Dunsfold appears to have consisted, in the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, of a single house called "the *Garrett*": which was sold by Wm. Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley, to John Swift, esq., in the year 1564. It was afterwards the mansion of the *Brodricks*; but was pulled down about eighty years ago, and the grounds pertaining to it were subsequently let to a market gardener. When Lysons wrote, there were about fifty houses in this hamlet; but the buildings in Garrett-lane and its neighbourhood have of late years been greatly augmented, and the population so much increased that a new church became necessary for their accommodation; and this has been supplied by the munificence of Joshua Stanger, esq., in whom the patronage is vested.—This edifice was dedicated to St. Mary, and opened for divine worship in 1838. It is built in the lancet style of architecture, with a square tower, surmounted by a small octagonal spire at the west end. It is called *St. Mary's Summer's town*, to distinguish it from the mother-church at Wandsworth. The present minister is the Rev. Edward Whitley.

In this parish are two *National* schools; a *British and Foreign* school; two *Infant* schools; and a *School of Industry* for girls, which was erected by voluntary contributions in 1805; but had originated a few years before, and is a very excellent institution.

The resident gentry of Wandsworth are chiefly located on the East and West hills, as they are respectively denominated, and whereon divers villas and respectable mansions have been built, as well as on the skirts of the common. Among those on the Kingston road is *Melrose Hall*, an elegant villa with pleasant grounds, the seat of John

[e] This hamlet was formerly notorious for its mock election of a *Mayor* upon the meeting of every new Parliament. The candidates were generally half-idiotic and deformed persons, who were urged forward and furnished with gaudy clothing and gay equipages by the publicans, who, as Lysons remarks, "made a good harvest of the day's frolic." This once-popular scene of confusion and riot gave origin to Foote's amusing farce intituled "the Mayor of Garrett." The last Garrett election was in the year 1796. Its most celebrated members, (who were mock knights as well as mayors), were *Sir Jeoffrey Dunstan*, a hawker of old wigs, and *Sir Harry Dimsdale*, a muffin-crier; of both of whom there are portraits.

Augustus Beaumont, esq.; and a superior mansion, erected by Lady Rivers about sixty years ago, and afterwards purchased by John Anthony Rucker, esq., a Hamburgh and Russia merchant, who enlarged the estate, and had the house much improved under the direction of Gibson, of Hackney. It is now occupied by his descendants, Henry and Sigismund Rücker, esqrs.

An *Iron Railway*, extending from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon, was constructed in pursuance of an act of parliament obtained in the year 1800; by which the subscribers were authorized to raise 30,000*l.* for the purpose, in shares of 100*l.* each. Its utility in conveying the manufactures of the intermediate places to the river was soon apparent; and under another act, the railway was continued to Merstham in 1805, with equally beneficial results.

The Surrey Pauper Lunatic Asylum.—This important establishment occupies about 96 acres of land at the south-west corner of Wandsworth common, which were purchased by the county magistrates in the year 1839. Advertisements for plans and designs were then issued, and twenty-three sets were submitted by different architects to the superintending committee; of which those of Mr. William Moseley, surveyor for the county of Middlesex, were adjudged the best, and selected for execution; premiums of 200*l.* and 100*l.* respectively, being awarded to Mr. A. H. Hunt and Mr. J. B. Watson, for the next approved designs. The buildings, which are in the latest style of Tudor architecture, stand on a gently-rising ground, and were erected at a cost of about 63,000*l.* They are constructed of red brick, with stone dressings in rusticated quoins, window frames, string courses, &c.; and the brickwork itself is diversified by the insertion of black headers in various devices and interlacings. Much effect is thus obtained by colour alone, independently of the relief produced by the play of the light and shade arising from the relative position of the principal buildings.

The entire pile is composed of three principal masses, variously subdivided, and consisting of a centre with advanced wings; presenting a façade about 535 feet in extent, and having a western aspect. The middle portion of the central part, which is sixty-eight feet in width, and more lofty than its lateral adjuncts, projects about forty-six feet: it has three breaks, or divisions, each being surmounted by a finialed gable. On the first floor is an appropriately-arranged chapel, thirty-five feet in length, and twenty-seven feet wide, with an open timber roof, and a large window at each end, north and south. The advanced wings have a pavilion at each angle, carried up a story higher than the intervening parts, and ornamented with gables, &c.

Almost every portion of the Asylum is fire-proof; the wards and cells for the patients are completly so, there being no wood-work of any kind, except the doors, used in the construction. The accommodations are adapted for about six hundred inmates, and so arranged as to admit of a suitable classification. The northern side is allotted to the male, and the southern to the female patients. Every part is well ventilated; and on each side are three separate courts for air and exercise.

Mulberry Cottage, on Wandsworth common, was once the residence of the well-known antiquary, Francis Grose, esq.

WIMBLEDON.

This parish is bounded on the north by Putney and Roehampton; on the east, by Wandsworth; on the south, by Merton and Cheam; and on the west, by Kingston. The soil varies much, consisting in some places of gravel, in others of clay, or black sand, or loam, with a sub-soil of clay or gravel; and in the meadows, the soil is described as a black moorish earth. The ground is frequently marshy, springs occurring near the surface; yet when an *Artesian well* was dug at Wimbledon park, the late seat of Earl Spencer, in 1798, the excavators (having shut out the land springs) penetrated to the depth of five hundred and sixty-three feet before water was found, but it then rose in great abundance.[1] Wimbledon is thought to have derived its name from some Saxon proprietor named *Wymbald*, and dun, or dune, a hill in the Saxon language; possibly, by adoption from the British:—hence the appellations *Wymbaldon*, and *Wymbeldon*, by which this place is distinguished in old records. In the Registers of archbishop Walter Reynolds, who held the see from 1313 to 1327, (fol. 79, b), preserved at Lambeth, it is styled *Wimbledon*.

At the time of the Domesday survey, Wimbledon was included in the very extensive manor of Mortlake, belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; and in all the more ancient documents it is described as a grange, or farm, in that manor.

In the *Testa de Nevill* it is stated that Robert de Wymbeldon held one-third of a knight's fee, in Wymbeldon, of the archbishop of Canterbury, in the time of Henry the Third, or Edward the First. On an inquisition taken in 1398, on an alleged forfeiture of archbishop Arundel, who had been attainted of treason against Richard the Second, the manor of Wimbledon is mentioned as pertaining to that of Croydon, which also belonged to the see of Canterbury. In the

[1] Manning, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 272.—Lysons states, that on the common, near the village, "is a well, the water of which is never known to freeze in the most severe winter."—Environs, vol. i. p. 520.

following year, Arundel returned from his exile in France with Henry of Bolingbroke (afterwards Henry the Fourth), and was restored to his see and its possessions, including the manor of Mortlake, or *Wimbledon*, as it has since continued to be denominated. His successors held it till exchanged by archbishop Cranmer with Henry the Eighth, for other lands; and shortly after, it was granted to Cromwell, earl of Essex; on whose attainder and decapitation in 1540, his estates escheated to the crown. Wimbledon was next settled for life on queen Catherine Parr; after whose decease in 1548, queen Mary bestowed it on Cardinal Pole, who dying in 1558, the crown resumed its possession. Queen Elizabeth, in her 18th year, gave this estate to Sir Christopher Hatton, who sold the manor-house to Sir Thomas Cecil, eldest son of Lord Burghley; and the manorial estate (though by what means it had again come into her hands does not appear), was conveyed to Sir Thomas by the queen in exchange for the manors of Langton and Wiberton in Lincolnshire. He rebuilt the manor-house in a most magnificent style about the year 1588; and having succeeded to his father's title in 1598, he had the honour in the beginning of August 1599, to receive and entertain his royal mistress during three days at his new house in Wimbledon; after which, she removed to Nonsuch.[2] In 1605, this nobleman was created earl of Exeter; and at his death in 1622, he left this estate to his third son, Sir Edward Cecil, who was raised to the peerage by Charles the First, by the titles of Baron of Putney, and Viscount Wimbledon. He died at Wimbledon in November, 1638; and his daughters and coheirs sold the manor to the earl of Holland and others, who acted as trustees for the queen Henrietta Maria. While it belonged to the queen, she and her royal consort sometimes resided at this place; and the mansion is mentioned among the possessions of the crown, in an inventory of the jewels and pictures of king Charles the First, referred to by Walpole. After the suppression of the monarchy, the crown lands being set to sale by the parliament, this estate, valued at 386*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* a year, was purchased by Adam Baynes, esq., of Knowstrop, in the county of York, at eighteen years' purchase. It was afterwards sold to the parliamentary general, John Lambert, who, as appears from the court-rolls, was lord of the manor in 1656.[3]

[2] Queen Elizabeth, PROGRESSES, vol. ii. In the Churchwardens' Accounts, at Kingston, is this entry, 1599 :—"Paid for mending the wayes when the Queen went from Wimbledon to Nonsuch, 20*d.*"

[3] It is stated by Roger Coke, in his "Detection of the Court and State," that Lambert, after he had been "discarded by Cromwell, betook himself to Wimbledon-house, where he turned florist, and had the finest tulips and gilliflowers that could be got for love or money; yet in these outward pleasures he nourished the ambition which he entertained

On the restoration of Charles the Second, the queen-mother recovered her estates; and in 1661, she sold Wimbledon to George Digby, earl of Bristol, who, dying in 1676, devised it to his widow; of whom it was purchased by Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby, the lord-treasurer, afterwards marquess of Carmarthen, and in 1694 created duke of Leeds. He died in 1712; and the trustees under his will, authorized by a decree of Chancery, sold the manor in 1717, to Sir Theodore Janssen, bart., a director of the South-sea company. Shortly afterwards he began to pull down the mansion of the Cecils, intending to replace it by a new one, but before that could be finished, his estates were seized and sold, with those of other directors, for the benefit of the many persons who had been ruined by the nefarious speculations connected with the management of the above company. On this occasion, Wimbledon was purchased for 15,000*l.*, by the celebrated Sarah, duchess of Marlborough; by whom, at her decease in 1744, it was devised with Chilworth and other estates to John Spencer, M.P. for Woodstock, the youngest son of Charles, earl of Sunderland, by her grace's second daughter, lady Anne Churchill. He died in June, 1746, when this property devolved on John, his only son, who was created baron and viscount Spencer in 1761, and earl Spencer viscount Althorp in 1765; and from him it has descended to Frederick, the fourth and present earl Spencer.

The mansion of the Cecils in Wimbledon Park was of a very sumptuous character, consisting of a centre, with spacious wings extending at right angles, and having square pavilions at the inner corners surmounted by high turrets, each pyramidically roofed, and terminated "by two faier gilded wether-cocks, perspicuous to the countrie round about."[4] Fuller calls it "a daring structure," and remarks that "by some it has been thought to equal if not to exceed Nonsuch." An avenue of elms and other trees, 231 perches in length, led from Putney heath, through the park, to the house. It stood upon the brow of the hill, and had two courts on the ascent in front; the uppermost rising about twelve or fourteen feet above the other.

In a Survey made by order of parliament, in 1649, the house is described to be of "excellent good brick," and "the angles, window-

before he was cashiered by Cromwell." He also amused himself with painting flowers, in which art he attained considerable skill: according to Walpole, some specimens of his pictorial ability were for many years preserved at Wimbledon.

[4] In the tenth volume of the Archæologia is a minute account of the house and premises, copied from the original Survey made by order of parliament in 1649, and preserved in the Augmentation office: there are also prints extant, though extremely scarce, both of the principal front and the garden front, which have been copied for Lysons's Environs.

staunchions, and jambs, are all of ashler stone." It comprised a basement and two upper stories, with numerous apartments singularly and curiously ornamented.[5] The surveyors valued the house at 150*l.* per annum; and reported the materials to be worth 2,840*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

When the duchess of Marlborough became owner, she pulled down the unfinished house which Sir Theodore Janssen had raised (and on which nearly 4,000*l.* had been expended), and built a new mansion upon the north side of the eminence on which the present house stands; but not liking its aspect, she caused it to be taken down, and had another built in a far preferable situation on the south side.[6] That building was entirely destroyed by an accidental fire, on Easter Monday, 1785; after which some of the offices were fitted up for the occasional residence of earl Spencer's family. The present house,

[5] Many of these apartments are particularly described in the Survey, from which a few extracts are subjoined.—"On the ground-floor was a room called the *Stone gallery*: this was 108 feet long, and "pillared and arched with gray marble, waynscotted with oake, varnished with greene, and spotted with starrs of gold." In the midst was "a grotto wrought in the arch and sides thereof with sundry sorts of shells of great lustre and ornament, formed into the shapes of men, lyons, serpents, antick formes, and other rare devices;" also "fortie sights of seeing-glass sett together in one frame, much adorning and setting forth the splendour of the roome." Both the hall, in which was "a table of one intire piece of wood 21 feet long, and 6 inches thick; and a fayer and riche payer of organs," and the chapel were paved with black and white marble, and "painted with landskips." On the first floor was the King's chamber and the Queen's chamber; and another Stone gallery 62 feet long; having "many compendious sentences" upon the walls. The Great gallery on the second floor was 109 feet 8 inches long, and 21 feet broad: this was "floored with cedar-boards, casting a pleasant smell,—and in the middle thereof a very faire and large chimney-piece of black and white marble ingraved with coates of armes and adorned with several curious and well-guilded statues of alabaster." The Summer chamber, 45 feet long and 20 feet broad, was also floored with cedar, and "seeled with fret-work, in the midst of which was a picture of good workmanship representing a flying angel." At each end of the house was a staircase 20 feet square, the western-most containing 82 steps. "These staires were adorned with one large picture of Henry the Fourth, of France, in armes, on Horseback, set in a large frame, placed at the head thereof, and with landskipps of battayles, anticks, heaven and hell, and other curious works; and under the staires a little compleate room called the Den of Lyons, painted round with lyons and leopards." In the *Orangerie* were forty-two orange trees in boxes valued at 10*l.* each; a lemon-tree, "bearing greate and very large lemmons," valued at 20*l.*; a "pome-citron tree," valued at 10*l.*; six "pome-granet trees," at 3*l.* each; and "eighteen young orange trees," at 5*l.* each. In the several gardens, which were laid out in knots, mazes, wildernesses, &c., was a great variety of fruit-trees; among which were every sort now cultivated except the nectarine.

[6] The designs for both houses were made by the earl of Burlington, the most successful architectural amateur of his time. Views of the south and north fronts, and plans of the offices and principal floors, are given in the 5th volume of the "Vitruvius Britannicus;" which states that the chief apartments, and particularly the Saloon, were ornamented with some very capital pictures, "among which are the stories of Apollo rewarding Merit, and Apollo flaying Marsyas, both by Guido, and esteemed capital pieces of that master."

which was completed in the year 1801, from designs by Mr. Holland, has no particular characteristics requiring notice. Its situation is remarkably fine: on the south it commands extensive prospects over Surrey and Kent; and on the north, the home-scenery of the park, which was planted and laid out with much taste by "*Capability*" Browne, afford some beautiful views. This mansion, with its surrounding grounds, is now in the occupation of the duke of Somerset; but the park has been sold to a company for building purposes, and is partly allotted for the erection of numerous detached villas. In its entire state it comprised about twelve hundred acres, of considerable diversity of surface, enlivened by a fine expanse of water covering fifty acres of ground.

Advowson, &c.—Henry the Eighth, after the exchange with archbishop Cranmer, mentioned before, granted the advowson, right of patronage, &c., of the church and parsonage of *Wymbylton*, and its annexed chapels in Surrey, to the dean and chapter of Worcester, to hold in frank-almoign, but reserving a rent of 3*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.* to the office of first-fruits and tenths; and Edward the Sixth, soon after his accession, confirmed this grant to the dean and chapter, with license to appropriate. Since then, the patronage has been usually granted on leases of three lives to the lords of the manor; the lessees covenanting, among other charges, to keep the chancels of Wimbledon, Putney, and Mortlake, and the parsonage-house at Wimbledon, in repair.[7] This living is in the deanery of Ewell; and is valued at 60 marcs in the *Valor* of the 20th of Edward the First. In the King's books its value is stated at 35*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; paying 6*s.* 8*d.* for procurations and synodals.—In the Register of burials, which commences in 1593, is the following entry:—

FRANCIS TREVOR, aged 103, was buried February 8, 1778.[8]

Perpetual Curates of Wimbledon in and since the year 1800:—

HERBERT RANDOLF, B.D. Licensed July 3rd, 1777: died in 1819. During his incumbency, on the 24th of May, 1811, EDWARD BULLOCK, A.M., was licensed to perform the duties here, with a yearly salary of 100*l.*

HENRY LINDSAY, A.M. Licensed on the 25th of June, 1819: vacated by cession, and collated to Sundridge in January, 1846.

[7] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 272.

[8] Among the entries is recorded the birth, on Saturday the 13th day of July, 1616, "about half an hour before 10 of the clocke," A.M., of the lady *Georgi-Anna*, daughter of Thomas, earl of Exeter, and the lady Frances, his countess. She was baptized on the 30th of the same month, "Queen Anne [of Denmark], and the earl of Worcester, Lord Privy-seal, being witnesses."

Richard Leonard Adams, A.M. Licensed May the 22nd, 1846; by the bishop of London.

Adjacent to Wimbledon park, about the distance of half a mile from the village, is the parish *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Mary, and appears to have had origin in the Saxon times;—but of the church mentioned in the Domesday book not a vestige remains. Except the chancel, which is supposed to be a work of the fourteenth century, the present structure was entirely rebuilt in the years 1833 and 1834, from the designs of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt,—who have in many instances displayed a very skilful knowledge of ecclesiastical architecture. Its cost was about 6,000*l.*, which was defrayed partly by subscription, and partly by loan; and the church was re-opened for divine worship in March, 1834. It is a handsome composition in the perpendicular style of pointed architecture, consisting of a nave and aisles, with a well-proportioned square tower, of four stories, at the west end, surmounted by a lofty spire and weather-cock. The walls and buttresses are faced with flint, within stone dressings; but the window and door frames, &c., are all of the latter material. The chief entrance is from the tower, above which is an elegant window; and there are five similar windows on either side of the church, of three principal divisions each, cinquefoil-headed, with smaller lights above. The nave is separated from the aisles by light piers, from which spring five pointed arches on each side. The frame-work of the roof is of oak; the rafters are supported by brackets resting upon corbels. Spacious galleries extend over the aisles and west end of the nave; and above the western gallery is an organ-loft or singing-gallery, containing a fine-toned organ by Walker, which was presented to the church by James Courthorpe Peach, esq., of Belvidere-house, an adjacent seat. Above the arch separating the nave from the chancel, are the arms of Queen Victoria, in artificial stone, the gift of Mrs. Marryatt, of Wimbledon-house. The font, which is of stone, and octagonal in form, was given by Henry Bowden, esq. The pewing is neat and uniform; but being low, with raised ends, it has the appearance of open sittings.

In the east window are various shields of arms, in stained glass, exhibiting the bearings of Sir Thomas Cecil, afterwards earl of Exeter; of Thomas, first duke of Leeds; and of the Spencer family; part of which was removed from some side windows of the chancel that have been recently filled up. Lysons has delineated the figure of an ancient *Crusader*, which was in a window on the north side, completely armed, with a spear in his right hand, and a shield with the cross of St. George upon his left arm.

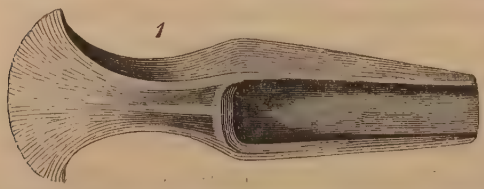
On the south side of the chancel is a small chapel, erected by Sir Edward Cecil, viscount Wimbledon, in the reign of James the First, as a burial-place for himself and family. In the middle space is an altar-tomb, with an inscription on the verge, and others on each side recording the descent and various offices of the deceased, both civil and military. His armour is arranged in detached portions round the chapel; and over his tomb is a viscount's coronet suspended by a chain. He died at Wimbledon on the 16th of November, 1638.

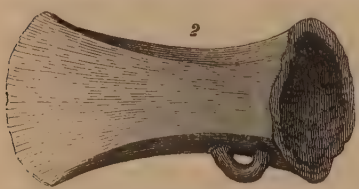
Under the south gallery is a neat monument, by Westmacott, erected at the expense of the Fox Club, in memory of James Perry, esq., and as a testimony of his zeal, courage, and ability in the defence of public liberty. He was for many years both proprietor and editor of the "Morning Chronicle"; and is represented by a small whole-length figure, in white marble, seated at a table with papers before him. He was born on the 30th of October, 1756, and died on the 5th of December, 1821; having long been resident in this parish.—Over the north gallery are tablets in commemoration of the late Judge Sir James Allan Park; and Sir William Beaumaris Rush; the latter had an elegant villa near the church.

In the church-yard are numerous tombs and other sepulchral memorials of a superior kind to those generally raised. One of the most remarkable is the *Columbarium*, erected by Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq., formerly of Wimbledon-house, and Pains'-hill; in which he himself lies interred, with others of his family. He died in the 49th year of his age, on the 30th of January, 1794.—Another sepulchre, or mausoleum, constructed like a pyramid, incloses the earthly remains of Gerard de Visme, esq., who died on the 20th of November, 1797. In front is a sculpture of his arms, and the sentence,—*Sepulchrvm hoc Gerardvs de Visme, pro Si et Svis Extrvxit.*[6]—The memory of *Margaret*, Countess of Lucan, who died in 1814, relict of the first earl of Lucan, is preserved by an Ionic column surmounted by an urn; and that of the lady *Georgiana-Charlotte*, wife of lord George Quin, by a handsome Grecian monument: she died on February the 21st, 1823.—Among the many other tombs is that covering the vault of John Hopkins, of London, esq.; who died on the 25th of April, 1732, aged 69 years. This was the person whom Pope, in his Moral Essays, has consigned to an unenviable fame by the epithet *Vulture* Hopkins, from his grasping practices in the acquirement of opulence.

[6] Mr. de Visme, on returning from Lisbon, where he had been long settled as a merchant, built an elegant villa in the Italian style, called *Wimbledon Lodge*, on the north side of the common. During the minority of his daughter, it was occupied by the late Earl Bathurst.

On the high ground at the south-west side of Wimbledon common, and about a mile and a half from the upper part of Kingston hill, is an ancient *Entrenchment* of a circular form, which the country people call the *Rounds*, an appellation by which it has been known for a long series of years;[7] although, of late, it has been introduced into some of our modern maps by the name of *Cæsar's Camp*. In Camden's time, it was called *Bensbury*, which that writer supposed to be derived from *Cnebba's-bury*; Cnebba and Oslac, two of the principal generals of Ethelbert, king of Kent, having been slain in the battle fought at *Wibandune*, (or Wimbledon), between that sovereign and Ceaulin, king of the West Saxons. Its area comprises about seven acres of ground; and is, to a considerable extent, overgrown by prickly furze. It is crossed by a cart-road leading towards Combe-lane and Kingston; and on one side, appears to have been defended by outworks. It is not exactly circular, but inclines to an oval form. The surrounding ditch, which is from eight or ten, to about fifteen feet deep, is partially overshadowed by scrubby oaks.





The origin of this Encampment has, by different authors, been attributed to the Britons, the Romans, the Saxons, and the Danes; and the probability is, that it was originally a British stronghold, subsequently occupied by soldiers of the other nations in succession.

In the annexed *lignographs*, several antiquities found in this vicinity, apparently Roman, are delineated. We are indebted for them to the kindness of Dr. Wm. Roots, of Surbiton, who possesses the originals. Our friend Dr. Roots is strongly of opinion that Cæsar crossed the Thames at *Kingston*,—anciently *Moreford*, or the Great ford,—at least, with his infantry, and that he occupied this entrenchment whilst preparing for the conflict. It is within his own recollection, that "sixty years ago," this stronghold was designated as "*Cæsar's* camp"; and he imagines the fierce struggle

[7] Vide Salmon's ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY, p. 31, under Wimbledon.

with the troops of Cassivelaunus to have taken place on the Middlesex banks of the river immediately above Kingston, where many relics of a warlike description have been found by the ballast-heavers; similar to those discovered in this neighbourhood.[8] There is an ancient track called the *Ridgeway*, extending from Wimbledon, in a south-west direction along an elevated brow, and leading through a wood into Combe lane.

No. 1. A MISSIVE HATCHET of bronze, found on Kingston hill: its length is five inches and a half. Near the same locality several masses of unwrought bronze have been met with.

No. 2. Another missive weapon, or CELT, of the length of two inches and a half, found in digging gravel near Combe wood, between Kingston hill and the old Entrenchment, and close to the spot where the urn No. 5 was found.

No. 3. A ROMAN JUG, dug up on Kingston hill; height, six inches; circumference, thirteen inches.

No. 4. A LACHRYMATORY, or *Thuringium*, found on Kingston hill, very near the spot where the urn and celt were discovered: the wood-cut is nearly the size of the original.

No. 5. A SEPULCHRAL URN, dug up on Kingston hill; and when found was half full of ashes: height, six inches; width, four inches.

No. 6 and 7. SPEAR HEADS of iron, much corroded, dug up from the bed of the Thames, near Surbiton: one of them is ten inches long; and the other, eleven inches and a half.

No. 8. A SPEAR HEAD, of bronze, found on Wimbledon common, near Kingston hill. Aubrey, speaking of this eminence, says, "On the rising of the Hill stands the gallows, in a dry gravel-ground, where they often find *Roman* Urns."—SURREY, vol. i. p. 16.

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[8] In the ARCHÆOLOGIA, vol. XXX. pp. 490—492, is a paper on this subject by Dr. Roots, F.S.A.; and in vol. XXXI. pp. 518—521, is a communication from A. J. Kempe, esq., F.S.A., respecting the Entrenchment described above. In 1810, the two regiments of Life Guards were encamped for a short time, on Wimbledon common, near this spot, previous to their departure to the Continent to share in the dangers and the glory of Waterloo.

Wimbledon House.—In the last century this estate belonged to Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq., the inheritor of the accumulated riches of his maternal relative, John Hopkins, whose burial-place has recently been noticed. Whilst in his possession, the grounds were laid out, and a cascade and grotto constructed under the direction of the celebrated Bushell, by whom the more elaborate grottos on Pains'-hill and Oatlands were designed. Subsequently, and on his own removal to Pains'-hill, Mr. Bond sold the estate to Mons. de Calonne, comptroller-general of the French finances before the revolution in 1789; and that gentleman, about 1791, re-sold this property to Earl Gower, for 15,000*l.* The Prince de Condè was afterwards an occupant; but eventually, this estate was purchased by the late Joseph Marryat, esq., M.P., an affluent West-India merchant, who died suddenly on January the 12th, 1824; and whose widow now enjoys it. The house is extensive, and the apartments are conveniently arranged and well adapted both for private comfort, and splendour and ceremony. The principal dining and withdrawing rooms are spacious, and fitted up with much elegance. Among the other chief apartments is the saloon, a library, an excellent conservatory, and a billiard room. But the great attraction of these premises arises from its horticultural establishment, which Mrs. Marryat, F.H.S. (possessing an enthusiastic admiration for flowers), has carried to an extent that is, probably, unrivalled in the vicinity of London. The flower garden occupies about three acres of ground, and contains, in numerous beds of great diversity of shape, between seven and eight hundred species, of almost every description of form and colour, exclusive of many varieties of the dahlia, tulip, and honeysuckle tribes. Many of the hardy green-house and hot-house exotics have flowered here for the first time in England; and among them, "that most elegant and singular of climbing plants, the *Tacsònia pinnatistípula.*"

The full extent of the grounds is about one hundred acres, of no considerable irregularity in surface, but occasionally exhibiting very beautiful home-scenery, enlivened by an expansive lake of seven acres, and other sheets of water inhabited by aquatic birds, or appropriated as fish stews.[9] In the park are some fine old oaks and beeches, a large

[9] In Loudon's "Suburban Gardener" is a detailed description of these grounds, illustrated by plans shewing the general arrangement of the buildings, gardens, &c.; and also by geometrical sections and bird's-eye views, sketched from those points which best shew the leading features of this estate. Mr. Loudon remarks, that the "chief merit of the place, as a suburban residence, consists in its completeness, the whole lying compactly within a ring fence, and there being a most commodious mansion, with complete domestic offices, a park, a farm (including a dairy and a poultry yard), a kitchen garden, and a flower garden."

cork tree, a very fine ligústrum lùcidum, some large evergreen oaks, a red cedar, and a rhododendron pónticum, upwards of one hundred feet in circumference. Other remarkable trees diversify the views in different parts; among which is the magnòlia accuminàta, the pinus serótina, and other American trees, which were originally planted in these grounds when first introduced into England.—It must not be forgotten that our celebrated novelist, CAPTAIN MARRYAT, is Mrs. Marryat's son. She herself is the third daughter of Frederick Gear, esq., of Boston, in North America.

About half a mile westward, on the common, is another well-built mansion, which is now the property of Peter Mac Evoy, esq., whose father married the widow of Michael Bray, esq., its former possessor. In the reign of George the Second, this was the seat of William Benson, esq., auditor of the Imprests. He had previously been surveyor-general of the Board of Works, although greatly inferior in ability to his predecessor, Sir Christopher Wren, who was displaced by courtly intrigues to make room for him. He accompanied George the First to Hanover, where he planned the celebrated water-works at Herenhausen. He was a great patron of literary men; and the monument to Milton, in Westminster abbey, was erected at his expense from respect to the poet's genius: he died here in 1754.

Douglas, in his "*Nænia Britannica*," speaks of a group of ancient *Barrows* that was formerly to be seen on Wimbledon common. They were "about twenty-three in number, situated on the left side of the high road from London to Kingston, at a small distance from Mr. Hartley's Fire-house, but on the other side of the road." Most of the largest (none of which exceeded twenty-eight feet in diameter,) were said to have been opened by a person from London, supposed to have been Dr. Stukeley, about twenty-eight years before Mr. Douglas opened the remainder; which appears to have been in 1786. His researches were little successful; the only relic which he found being "a small vessel of dark-brown greyish earth, three inches in height, and three inches in diameter." This he has figured in one of the plates which accompany his work. He also mentions "a very large barrow of the more ancient class," as remaining at about five furlongs from the group.[10] All of them were afterwards remorselessly swept away to mend the roads.

In May 1789, a hostile meeting took place on Wimbledon common between his royal highness the Duke of York and Lieut.-Col. Lenox; when the duke received the colonel's fire, which grazed his hair, but declining to fire in return, the proceedings terminated.—In May 1807,

[10] Douglas, NÆNIA BRITANNICA, p. 93; plate 23.

a duel was fought here by Sir Francis Burdett and John Paull, esq., in which both parties were wounded by pistol shots, though not dangerously.—In September 1810, Mr. George Payne, a person of considerable fortune, was mortally wounded on the common, in a duel with Mr. Clark, with whose sister he had formed an illicit attachment. He died at the Red Lion, Putney, on the second day afterwards.—On the 13th of June, 1839, the marquis of Londonderry and Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., had a meeting here; when the latter, after receiving his opponent's fire, fired into the air, and the duel ended.—Another duel was fought near the mill, on the 21st of September, 1840, between the Earl of Cardigan and Capt. Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, in which the latter was grievously wounded by a shot beneath the ribs. The Earl was tried by the House of Peers for this offence against the statute laws, on the 16th of February, 1841; but, from a deficiency of proof as to the identity of the person wounded with the Captain Tuckett named in the indictment, (although it was impossible, conscientiously, to doubt the fact), the Earl was pronounced "not guilty."

Addenda: Brixton Hundred. *St. Mary's Church*, Battersea.—At the east end of the south aisle is the monument of Sir John Fleet, knt., who was lord-mayor of London in 1693; and M.P. for that city during thirteen years. The inscription testifies that "He was a mercifull and just Magistrate, constant to the Church, loyall to his Prince, and true to his Country." He died at the age of sixty-five, July 6th, 1712.

At Penge Common, a pleasant hamlet of Battersea, is an *Asylum* for decayed watermen and lightermen, which was erected in the summer of 1840. It is a neat and commodious edifice, including forty-one houses; and a spacious committee-room, in which divine service is performed every Wednesday.—At Penge, also, a small *Episcopal Chapel* has been recently built, of which the Rev. M. H. Vine, of Beckenham, is minister.—This is a much-increasing neighbourhood; and the Croydon and Brighton railroad company have a station here, adjoining the Anerley tavern and tea-gardens.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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OF THE

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SURREY.

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